

# UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND



## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND MANAGEMENT

### FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER 2008/2009

**TITLE OF PAPER : EDUCATIONAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL  
PSYCHOLOGY**

**COURSE CODE : EDF 100 (1)**

**TIME ALLOWED : THREE [3] HOURS**

**TOTAL MARK ALLOCATION : 100 Marks**

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. THIS PAPER HAS THREE SECTIONS 'A' 'B' AND 'C'
2. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION 'A' AND 'B'. MARK YOUR ANSWERS FOR SECTION 'A' ON THE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED. AND WRITE THE ANSWERS FOR SECTION 'B' ON THE ANSWER BOOKLET.
3. SECTION C HAS ESSAY QUESTIONS. ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION. USE THE ANSWER BOOKLET PROVIDED.

**THIS QUESTION PAPER SHOULD NOT BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION  
HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.**

## SECTION A

### Instructions

Answer all questions in this section.

Use the answer sheet provided to write your answers.

1. As children begin to use symbols - words and pictures, they continue to develop, expand and integrate their cognitive structures. According to Piaget, what is this period?
  - A. Sensorimotor period
  - B. Concrete operational period
  - C. Pre-operational period
  - D. Formal operational period
  
2. Which of the following statements best describes how children develop?
  - A. They proceed through stages in different orders, but not at the same rate.
  - B. They proceed through stages in the same order and at the same rate
  - C. They proceed through stages in different order but at the same rate.
  - D. They proceed through stages in the same order but at different at different rates.
  
3. The changes that occur in human beings between conception and death are referred to as
  - A. Maturation
  - B. Development
  - C. Growth
  - D. Cognitive development
  
4. The generally accepted view of educational psychology is that
  - A. It is a minor branch of psychology
  - B. It is helpful to a teacher, but not research based.
  - C. It is a distinct discipline with its own theories, research methods, problems and techniques.
  - D. It is a complex field with elaborate theories and research methods that few teachers are able to grasp.
  
5. Developmental psychology is the study of
  - A. Age – related changes in behavior
  - B. Children as they grow
  - C. Educational psychology

D. Social, emotional, mental and physical changes

6. The psychosocial stage of development characterized by the tendency to seek cognitive growth and to explore all areas of life is best described as

- A. Identity versus confusion
- B. Industry versus inferiority
- C. Initiative versus guilt
- D. Autonomy versus shame and doubt

7. To be classified as learning any change in behavior or knowledge must be due to

- A. experience
- B. maturation
- C. cognitive development
- D. physical needs.

8. "Out of sight, out of mind" is a phrase about a child who has not yet developed

- A. accommodation
- B. conservation
- C. animism
- D. object permanence

9. Which theory attributes changes in behaviour to observation and imitation?

- A. Social learning
- B. Classical conditioning
- C. Cognitive learning
- D. Operant conditioning

10. The first of the prenatal stages of human growth is the

- A. embryo
- B. foetus
- C. zygote
- D. infant.

11. According to Piaget, a child can use primary circular reactions when he/she is

- A. 12 - 18 months
- B. 4 - 8 months
- C. 18 - 24 months
- D. 1 - 4 months

12. A child can show negative attachment towards the mother through

- A. resistant attachment, avoidant attachment, and secure attachment
- B. resistant attachment, avoidant attachment and sucking attachment
- C. resistant attachment, avoidant attachment and disorganized attachment
- D. resistant attachment, avoidant attachment and kicking attachment.

13. Physical wellbeing, competence and performance are very important for

- A. infancy
- B. early childhood
- C. late childhood
- D. adolescence

14. 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

15. Zodwa is training as a primary school teacher because she loves to interact with children. Her decision best illustrates the

- A. Fore closure type
- B. Identity diffusion type
- C. Identity achievement type
- D. Moratorium type.

16. Bheki wants everybody to follow rules as they are because he is in the

- A. Social contract stage
- B. Good boy – nice girl stage
- C. Universal principles stage
- D. Law and order stage.

17. In the psychosocial development theory, guilt is a negative characteristic that can be got in the years

- A. 1 – 1 1/2 years
- B. 2 – 3 years

- C. 4 – 5 years
- D. 6 – 11 years

18. According to the information processing view of memory, which of the following do we use 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

19. 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 each other provides opportunities to hear other points to view
- C. emphasize topics that involve values encouraged by the school and
- D. state explicit guidelines for school behavior and strictly enforce them.

20. If teacher puts gold stars on a student's exercise book who has done well in a test, this is an example

- A. motivation
- B. shaping behavior
- C. Operant conditioning
- D. Classical conditioning

## **SECTION B**

**ANSWER ALL IN THIS SECTION.**

Write short definitions of the following, and implications for each one to teaching and learning:

- a. Developmental psychology
- b. Educational psychology
- c. Classical condition
- d. Moral development
- e. Discipline and classroom management

(4 marks each)

### **SECTION C**

Answer TWO QUESTIONS from the following questions.

1. (a) Each stage of the Erikson's theory of psychosocial development presents critical learning experiences that influence one's personality. Discuss both the positive and negative changes that can occur in the first five stages of human development according to this theory. (20)  
  
(b) What are the implications of each stage to teaching. (10)
  
2. a) How does motivation contribute to academic success of students? (10)  
  
b) How can teachers help students improve their motivation in the school setting? (20)
  
3. a) Describe Kohlberg's stages of moral development (20)  
b) Discuss the educational implications of this moral development theory. (10)