



FACULTY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS & MANAGEMENT

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER-APRIL 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 QUESTION 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. Which of the following is a common thinking among adolescents?
 - A. It will not happen to me (invincibility).
 - B. Imaginary audience (everyone is looking at me).
 - C. Personal fable (no one else can possibly understand).
 - D. All the above
2. Emotional fluctuations in adolescence are caused by
 - A. Hormonal imbalances
 - B. Hormonal changes and brain development
 - C. Lead to a need for professional counselling
 - D. Environmental factors
3. Which of the following are the adolescents dealing with?
 - A. Overcoming insecurities with the changing bodies
 - B. Adjusting to new intellectual abilities
 - C. Achieving new and more mature relations with age-mates of both sexes
 - D. All the above
4. The changes a human being experiences in size and shape of the body from conception to death is called
 - A. Development
 - B. Growth
 - C. Maturation
 - D. Old age
5. The combination of the experiences of a crisis coupled with no commitment yet made, defines which identity type, according Marcia?
 - A. Identity achievement
 - B. Foreclosure
 - C. Moratorium
 - D. Identity diffusion
6. During early childhood, the brain grows
 - A. From 80% of its adult weight to 90%
 - B. From 50% of its adult weight to 70%
 - C. From 90% of its adult weight to 100%
 - D. From 30% of its adult weight to 50%
7. The combination of sex chromosomes known as XY will generally lead to
 - A. a male baby
 - B. a female baby
 - C. none of the above

- D. all the above
8. Biological unfolding of preplanned changes contained in the genes is called
- A. development
 - B. growth
 - C. maturation
 - D. old age
9. Which is NOT a stage of prenatal development from the following?
- A. Zygote
 - B. Conception
 - C. Foetus
 - D. Embryo
10. Which of the following is NOT typical of social development in childhood?
- A. Sibling rivalry
 - B. They develop friendships based on trust
 - C. Children develop ability to play cooperatively with one another
 - D. Children understand that people have different perspectives
11. Which area of development deals with learning and ability to apply knowledge to new experiences?
- A. Physical development
 - B. Intellectual development
 - C. Social development
 - D. Emotional development
12. What is separation anxiety during the infancy stage of human development?
- A. A common part of intellectual development in infancy
 - B. A toddler's anger when a playmate takes a favourite toy away
 - C. A fear of being apart from the mother or care giver
 - D. When a parent misses their child
13. What is fetal alcohol syndrome?
- A. A disorder that can be caused by drinking as little as one glass of wine in pregnancy
 - B. Serious birth defects caused by drinking alcohol during pregnancy
 - C. An impaired immune system caused by exposure to alcohol
 - D. A set of impairments common to children born of alcoholic fathers.
14. Which one is true of the zygote stage?
- A. It lasts for the first three months of pregnancy
 - B. The zygote implants itself in the fallopian tube

- C. The placenta is attached to the zygote via the mouth
 - D. The placenta begins to develop to provide food and oxygen
15. Shano has reached the age wherein similar to her peers, she tries to know herself more, discover her interests and passion, and so as her sexuality. Based on Erikson's Psychosocial Theory, what critical stage does Shano belong?
- A. Infancy
 - B. Early childhood
 - C. Late childhood
 - D. Adolescence
16. Based on Erikson's Psychosocial Theory of Development, which of the following statements does NOT speak about Initiative vs. Guilt?
- A. People can be trusted.
 - B. I am prepared to take a risk.
 - C. In difficulty, I will not give up.
 - D. I feel what happens to me is the result of what I have done.
17. Social behaviorists and social cognitivists believe that learning is influenced by social interaction and interpersonal relations. With this in mind, a teacher must _____
- A. give more independent study
 - B. make learners work collaboratively
 - C. make learners feel good about themselves
 - D. motivate learners to reflect on how they learn
18. Eight-year old Jest 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. a sense of guilt
 - B. a poor sense of self
 - C. feelings of mistrust
 - D. feelings of inferiority
19. If you were to gluttonously eat an entire birthday cake, Freud would say that was caused by your _____
- A. Ego
 - B. superego
 - C. Id
 - D. Subconscious

20. Ainsworth's four types of attachment that can be observed in the infancy stage are _____
- A. secure, avoidant, resistant, and disoriented
 - B. secure, avoidant, achievement and resistant
 - C. generativity, avoidant, achievement and secure
 - D. disoriented, secure, active and anxious
- 21 What is developmental psychology?
- A. We mean age-related biological and behavioural changes that people experience
 - B. Children as they grow
 - C. Educational psychology
 - D. Social, emotional and physical changes
- 22 Which development stage matches the chronological age matches 12 years – 20 years?
- A. Infancy
 - B. Adolescence
 - C. Childhood
 - D. Young adulthood
- 23 – is not a major perspective in modern psychology.
- A. Cognitive
 - B. Behavioral
 - C. Child psychology
 - D. Psychodynamic
- 24 Human development, including physical development consists of all the three except-
- A. Accommodation
 - B. Maturation
 - C. Growth
 - D. Ageing
- 25 According to Piaget, people are always trying to look for ways to understand their environment. This process is called----
- A. Adaptation
 - B. Assimilation
 - C. Accommodation
 - D. Equilibrium

32

- 26 Jerome Bruner explains cognitive development in three stages EXCEPT one, name the odd one.
- A. Enactive
 - B. Iconic
 - C. Symbolic
 - D. Maturation
- 27 Between 11 to 19 years, according to Erickson, children need to resolve the conflict of
- A. Trust vs mistrust
 - B. Autonomy vs shame and doubt
 - C. Identity vs role confusion
 - D. Identity vs Inferiority
- 28 Kolberg's theory of moral development has
- A. 6 stages falling within 2 levels
 - B. 6 stages falling within 3 levels
 - C. 8 stages falling within 3 levels
 - D. 7 stages falling within 2 levels
- 29 Which of Freud's psychosexual stages of development is marked by gaining control of bladder and bowel movement under the toilet training of mother/caregiver?
- A. Oral
 - B. Anal
 - C. Phallic
 - D. Genital
- 30 Which of the following characteristics does not fit the characteristics of the formal operational stage?
- A. Abstract thought
 - B. Concrete thought
 - C. Propositional thought
 - D. Egocentric thought
- 31 Which of the following is the correct order of Freud's theory of development?
- A. Oral, anal, genital, phallic
 - B. Oral, anal, phallic, genital
 - C. Oral, anal, latency, genital
 - D. Oral, anal, late

32. Sitting, crawling, stooping and climbing stages take place
- A. Early childhood
 - B. Infancy
 - C. Toddler
 - D. Late childhood
33. The following are some of the major branches of psychology except----
- A. Educational psychology
 - B. Social psychology
 - C. Psychometrics
 - D. Evolutionary
34. About the age of 8 months, the infant becomes rather choosy as to whom to be with. The formation of such a relationship in infants is known as-----
- A. Socialization
 - B. Attachments
 - C. Wearing
 - D. Imprinting
35. The changes that occur in human beings in thinking and thought processes are referred to as _____
- A. Maturation
 - B. Development
 - C. Growth
 - D. Cognitive development
35. Between 3 and 6 years, according to Erickson, children need to resolve the conflict of _____
- A. Trust vs. Mistrust
 - B. Autonomy vs. Shame/doubt
 - C. Initiative vs. Guilt
 - D. Industry vs. Inferiority
36. According to Erikson's First Five stages of Psychosocial Development, the late childhood stage covers _____ ages
- A. 6-11
 - B. 11-19
 - C. 3-6
 - D. 12-18 months to 3 years
37. Children at this stage discover the differences between male and female sex organs. What is the stage we are referring to?
- A. Oral

- B. Genital
- C. Phallic
- D. Latency

38. If the information is totally new, a new scheme is opened through the process of _____

- A. Adaptation
- B. Accommodation
- C. Assimilation
- D. Equilibrium

39. Which one is not Bruner's theory of cognitive development?

- A. Accommodation and assimilation is needed to strike a balance
- B. Children have an inborn curiosity to learn
- C. Children learn through association between symbols
- D. Interaction with the environment around them create their symbolic worlds

40. At about the age of 8 months, the infant becomes rather choosy as to whom to be with. The formation of such relationship in infants is known as _____

- A. Socialization
- B. Attachment
- C. Wearing
- D. Printing

(TOTAL MARKS FOR SECTION A = 40)

SECTION B

1. A) Compare and contrast the first five stages of Freud's and Erikson's theories of personality development. (15 marks)

B) Explain the importance of the environment in development as implied in these theories. (15 marks)

2. How might you know that a pupil is in the adolescent stage? Outline the common physical, social and emotional characteristics of this stage in human development for both boys and girls.

(30 marks)

3. Discuss the relevance of Developmental Psychology to classroom practice for teachers in the Kingdom of Eswatini. (30 Marks)

4. A) Write short notes of about 5-6 lines to explain the development or major characteristics in the following 4 stages of Piaget's cognitive development theory:

i) Sensory motor stage

ii) Pre-operational stage

iii) Concrete Operational stage

iv) Formal Operational Stage

(20 marks)

B) Give 5 implications of Piaget's theory of cognitive development to teachers in Eswatini? (10 Marks)

(TOTAL MARKS FOR SECTION B= 60)