



KISII UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS **FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF THE** **DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF EDUCATION** **IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION** **SECOND SEMESTER, 2021/2022** **(FEBRUARY - JUNE, 2022)**

EPSC 122: DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

STREAM: Y1 S2

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY: THURSDAY, 3:00 – 5:00 P.M.

DATE: 19/05/2022

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Do not write anything on this question paper.***
- 2. Answer ALL the questions in section A (Compulsory) and any other TWO Questions from section B.***

Section A

Answer all the questions in this section. Each question is 1 mark.

QUESTION ONE

1. Which statement best describes a good scientific theory?
 - A. It has a large number of explanatory principles.
 - B. Its tenets explain the phenomenon so well that no new hypotheses need be formulated.
 - C. It results in testable predictions.
 - D. It is narrow in focus and explains only a few specific phenomena.

2. A behaviorist would prefer _____ when assessing someone's personality
- A. Observation
 - B. Interviews
 - C. Projective tests
 - D. Objective tests
3. According to Freud, which component of personality is responsible for perception, learning, and logical reasoning?
- A. The id
 - B. The ego
 - C. The superego
 - D. The collective unconscious
4. What would govern a person's behavior if he or she was under the influence of the superego?
- a. inborn instinctual drives
 - b. reason and deliberation
 - c. memories of the prior context of the action
 - d. society's moral customs
5. According to Carl Rogers, when people are brought up with unconditional positive regard, what happens?
- A. They will live lives directed toward what others want and value.
 - B. They will feel valued.
 - C. They will tend to be vain and narcissistic.
 - D. They are unlikely to be fully functioning.
6. Lawrence Kohlberg developed a theory of
- a. Correlation coefficient
 - b. Moral development
 - c. Longitudinal research
 - d. Cognitive development

7. The _____ period of development is from conception to birth
- a. Embryo
 - b. Pre-natal
 - c. Natal
 - d. Zygote
8. Cognitive development is supported by?
- A. Conducting well designed tests as frequently as possible
 - B. Presenting activities that reinforce traditional methods
 - C. Providing a rich and varied environment
 - D. Focusing more on individual activities in comparison to collaboration
9. Why do some psychodynamic theorists believe that objective tests are of little use?
- A. It is difficult to agree on the meaning of test results.
 - B. They are difficult to score.
 - C. People are not usually aware of the unconscious determinants of their behavior.
 - D. They are usually not valid.
10. A behaviorist would prefer _____ when assessing someone's personality.
- A. Projective tests
 - B. Interviews
 - C. Objective tests
 - D. Observation
11. The current view of childhood is?
- A. Children are similar to adults in most ways

- B. Children are best treated as young adults
- C. Childhood is basically a “waiting period.”
- D. Childhood is a unique period of growth and change

12. Physical growth and development is called.

- A. Readiness
- B. Maturity
- C. Mobility
- D. Heredity

13. Each of the following is true of punishment EXCEPT

- A. The undesired behavior may only be suppressed and not changed.
- B. It can disrupt the learning process.
- C. It teaches more desirable behavior.
- D. It can make people more aggressive and hostile.

14. In comparison to Freud’s emphases in his psychosexual theory of personality development, what did Erikson emphasize in his psychosocial theory?

- a. the passive role of children who are molded by social influences
- b. the ego and the active role of children in their own social development
- c. the role of biological and sexual urges in conjunction with social influences
- d. the id and the social influence of parental behaviour and attitudes

15. Preschoolers and early elementary school children are learning to take initiative and are trying new tasks. According to Erikson, what type of parent fosters healthy development during this time?

- a. one who lets the child do what he or she wants
- b. one who neither encourages nor discourages initiative
- c. one who punishes initiative behaviors

d. one who helps achieve a balance between initiative taking and respecting others

16. Yolanda has just celebrated her second birthday. According to Erikson's theory, which life crisis is likely to be most relevant to Yolanda over the next few years?

- a. autonomy versus shame and doubt
- b. intimacy versus isolation
- c. basic trust versus mistrust
- d. industry versus inferiority

17. According to information-processing theory, the human mind is like a computer. In this analogy, what is the mind's software?

- a. the genetic code children inherit from their parents
- b. mental processes, such as attention, memory, and problem-solving strategies
- c. social and environmental interactions
- d. the brain and central nervous system

18. Which type of developmental change do learning theorists emphasize?

- a. qualitative
- b. continuous
- c. ecologically valid
- d. discontinuous

19. Which statement best characterizes how the behavioural learning viewpoint views development?

- a. as active, discontinuous, and dependent on external stimuli
- b. as active, continuous, and dependent on internal forces.
- c. as passive, continuous, and dependent on external stimuli
- d. as passive, discontinuous, qualitative, and dependent on internal forces

20. What does the ethological view of human development emphasize as an important factor in development?

- a. environmental influences
- b. innate influences
- c. cognitive processes
- d. Perceptual processes

21. In Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory, mass media, government, and local school boards are part of which context of development?

- a. the microsystem
- b. the exosystem
- c. the mesosystem
- d. the macrosystem

22. Michael is pleased to find that his daughter Samantha has already started dinner. He shows his appreciation by spending the hour after dinner playing her favorite game. The same thing happens several days later, and soon Samantha is starting dinner on a regular basis. According to Skinner, what accounts for the change in Samantha's behavior?

- a. observational learning
- b. reinforcement
- c. punishment
- d. ego reconstruction

23. What is one key difference between Vygotsky's sociocultural perspective and Piaget's view of cognitive development?

- a. From Vygotsky's perspective, cognitive development is less stage-like.
- b. From Vygotsky's perspective, cognitive development is more stage-like.
- c. From Vygotsky's perspective, the child plays a more active role in his or her own cognitive development.
- d. From Vygotsky's perspective, the child plays a more central role in his or her own cognitive development.

24. Which type of learning did Bandura emphasize as an important means of increasing a child's behavioral repertoire?

- a. operant conditioning
- b. behaviorism
- c. contingent reinforcement
- d. observational learning

25. What is one key difference between Bandura's and Skinner's views of development?

- a. Bandura believes reinforcers and punishers have little effect on behavior.
- b. Bandura believes reinforcers are more effective than punishers in shaping behavior.
- c. Bandura believes people anticipate the consequences that are likely to follow their behavior.
- d. Bandura believes people will often work harder to obtain a small reward than they will to obtain a large reward.

Section B -Answer any three questions

QUESTION TWO

a) Define the following terms (4 Marks)

- I. Chromosome

- II. Autosome
- III. mitosis
- IV. Meiosis

b) Define the following terms (6 marks)

- I. Dominant gene
- II. Recessive gene
- III. Homozygous gene
- IV. Heterozygous gene
- V. Phenotype
- VI. Genotype

c) List the major characteristics of a good theory. (5 marks)

QUESTION THREE

- a. List 5 genetic defects (5 marks)
- b. List and explain 5 prenatal environmental influences (10 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- a. List each of Piaget's four stages of cognitive development, noting the ages when each stage occurs and the main characteristics of each stage (15 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- a. List and explain 5 reasons teachers should learn Developmental Psychology (10 marks)
- b. List 5 causes of mental retardation in children (5 marks)