

Autumn Semester Examination 2021

Paro College of Education

Royal University of Bhutan

Paro

Module: PSY102 (Child Development)

Programme: B.Ed. (Pry)

Level: I

Writing Time: Three Hours

Full Mark: 100

Instructions: Do not write during the first 15 minutes. Use this time for reading the questions. You will get full three hours for answering the questions. Write the answers to all the questions in the answer sheets provided by the college. Read the directions to each section and to each question carefully before answering the questions. Once the writing time begins, you are not allowed to ask questions, speak with others, or move around. Do not leave the examination hall before you are certain that all the questions, as directed in the paper, have been answered.

SECTION A

ONE Question -20 marks

Question 1

Direction: Each question in this section is followed by four possible choices of answers. Choose the most correct answer and write it down in the answer sheets provided.

- a. Factors which make each brain unique are
 - A. genetics, luck, age, environment and home.
 - B. age, luck, gender, environment and genetics.
 - C. luck, gender, home, family and environment.
 - D. age, gender, environment, learning and genetics.

- b. The agents of socialization for a child are
 - A. peers, teachers, school, pets, and technology.
 - B. teachers, parents, peers, toys and community.
 - C. parents, peers, teachers, school and community.
 - D. media, parents, gender, school and community.

- c. Some of the key factors affecting a child's physical growth are
 - A. gender, nutrition, heredity and disease.
 - B. heredity, nutrition, environment and disease.
 - C. emotional well-being, nutrition, heredity and age.
 - D. nutrition, heredity, disease and emotional well-being.

- d. The process of building schemes through direct interaction with the environment is known as
- A. adaptation.
 - B. assimilation.
 - C. acculturation.
 - D. accommodation.
- e. When a child accepts the rules of authority figures without any question, the child is said to be in which stage of Kohlberg's moral development?
- A. The formal stage.
 - B. The conventional stage.
 - C. The pre-conventional stage.
 - D. The post-conventional stage.
- f. Which of the following has a relevance on developmental domains in child psychology?
- A. Analysis, synthesis, and evaluation.
 - B. Knowledge, skills, and understanding.
 - C. Cognitivism, constructivism, and behaviourism.
 - D. Social-emotional, physical, language and cognitive.
- g. Pema's father is a teacher and he wants his son to follow him and become a teacher. Respecting his father's wish, Pema joins Paro College of Education to become a teacher. Pema's identity is an example of Identity
- A. Diffusion.
 - B. Moratorium.
 - C. Foreclosure.
 - D. Achievement.
- h. For a healthy development a child needs good nutrition, parental love and care and most importantly a rich social environment. This is an example of
- A. nature.
 - B. nurture.
 - C. genetic inheritance.
 - D. social development.

- i. Psycho-social dwarfism is caused by
- A. extreme emotional deprivation.
 - B. deprivation of physical interaction.
 - C. diet, low in all essential nutrients.
 - D. unbalanced diet very low in protein.
- j. At school, children develop capacity to work, cooperate and make friends. Failures of the teachers to respond appropriately might give negative experiences to children leading to feelings of incompetence. Which psychosocial stage of Erikson is described in the above lines?
- A. Initiative vs Guilt.
 - B. Intimacy vs Isolation.
 - C. Industry vs Inferiority.
 - D. Autonomy vs Shame and Doubt.

SECTION B
SIX Questions (30 marks)

Direction: There are **EIGHT** questions. Choose **SIX** questions and answer the questions as directed in the answer sheet provided to you. The intended marks for each question is given in the brackets.

Question 2 (2+3)

Why is an emotional well-being very crucial for a sound physical growth? Give TWO examples of a child's physical growth that is a result of an emotionally inadequate environment.

Question 3 (2.5 x 2)

Differentiate "social development" and "socialization".

Question 4 (5)

Define the term "ego centrism" by referring to Piaget's cognitive development theory.

Question 5 (5)

What did Kohlberg believe about moral development of young children?

Question 6 (5)

What does a *critical period* in a brain development mean and why is it called "critical period" ?

Question 7 (1+4)

What is the difference between self-concept and self esteem? Suggest TWO ways to promote your student's self-concept in the classroom teaching and learning.

Question 8 (1+4)

Name the domains of development. Discuss TWO implications of the different domains of development in providing a wholesome education to children in our schools.

Question 9 (2.5x2)

Discuss TWO importance of understanding student's learning style.

SECTION C
FIVE Questions (50 marks)

Direction: There are **EIGHT** questions. Choose **FIVE** questions and answer the questions as directed in the answer sheet provided to you. The intended marks for each question is given in the brackets.

Question 10 (1+9)

- a. Name all the systems in Bronfenbrenner's Ecological theory.
- b. To explain how a child develops socially, substantiate with episodes of incidents from your own life experience to support the influence of any THREE systems on the growth and development of a child.

Question 11 (5+5)

In Piaget's theory of cognitive development, there are specific ages associated with each developmental level.

- a. How do you think the cognitively challenged and cognitively gifted advance through the four stages?
- b. Would a genius child reach the formal operational stage much sooner than a child of normal intelligence? Justify.

Question 12 (2.5x4)

Lawrence Kohlberg proposes that moral behaviour is more consistent, predictable, and responsible at the higher stages of his theory on moral development.

Discuss the rationale of his proposition through FOUR educational implications.

Question 13

(4+6)

- a. Design a classroom activity, which will cater to any THREE types of Multiple intelligences.
- B. Explain how this activity will help students in each type of intelligences.

Question 14

“An emotionally safe classroom environment is necessary for meaningful learning to occur”.

- a. Justify the statement.

Discuss FOUR strategies that you would use to create emotionally safe classroom environment.

(2+8)

Question 15

(2.5x4)

As a teacher, if you have to choose between nature and nurture, which developmental perspectives do you think will be more relevant for you in supporting student’s learning? Give FOUR justifications to explain your choice.

Question 16

(3+7)

- a. What does the formation of synapses mean in brain development?
- b. As the child grows, quite a lot of synaptic pruning take place in the brain. Explain the statement with an example.

Question 17

(1+9)

According to Erikson’s Psychosocial theory, children develop inferiority when exposed to negative experiences at home and school.

- a. What does Psychosocial mean?
- b. Write THREE strategies that you would use to enhance development of industry in school age children.