UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
EAST LONDON CAMPUS

PSY222E
Developmental Psychology, Psychological Assessment, and Research Methods

MAIN EXAMINATION
OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2019

Time: 3 hours
Subject: Psychology
Total Marks: 100

This memorandum consists of 10 pages, including the cover page.

Examiners
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Mrs S Vasi
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INSTRUCTIONS

Write your student number, surname and initials on both the Multiple Choice Answer Sheet and the Examination Booklet provided.

This paper consists of three (3) sections: Section A, Section B, and Section C. You must answer questions in all of these sections. Take care to read the special instructions for each section.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (Developmental Psychology & Research Methods) (35 Marks)
Answer all of the Multiple Choice Questions. For each Multiple Choice Question only one answer is correct. Indicate the correct answer by filling in the appropriate circle on the Multiple Choice Answer Sheet provided.

SECTION B: DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY (30 Marks)
Question 1 and Question 2 are both compulsory questions. Write your answers to these questions in the Examination Booklet provided.

SECTION C: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (35 Marks)
Answer all questions. Write your answer to these questions in the Examination Booklet provided.
SECTION A: Multiple Choice questions

Developmental psychology

1. According to the *maturation* theory ______________________.
   (A) children develop through interacting with the environment
   (B) children develop through the unfolding of a prearranged biological plan within the body
   (C) cell composition becomes more complex as we mature
   (D) None of the above. /1/

2. Body cells divide through a process called ____________.
   (A) meiosis
   (B) cross-fertilisation
   (C) replication
   (D) mitosis /1/

3. Which of Jean Piaget's sensorimotor sub-stages marks the beginning of cause-and-effect relationships?
   (A) Coordination of secondary reactions
   (B) Tertiary circular reactions
   (C) Secondary circular reactions
   (D) Symbolic representation through mental representation /1/

4. The Apgar test is used for assessing ________________.
   (A) the neonate's physical health
   (B) the neonates perceptual abilities
   (C) the presence of genetic defects
   (D) the neonate's mental health /1/

5. According to Piaget, if you ask a child the question "Why does the sun shine?" and she responds "Because it wants to." She is displaying ________________.
   (A) egocentrism
   (B) animistic thinking
   (C) transductive reasoning
   (D) none of the above /1/
6. Vygotsky's zone of proximal development refers to _________________.
   (A) the difference of level of performance when working independently and the level
       when working under the guidance of a more advanced person
   (B) the ideal environmental place (or zone) where a child will develop optimally
   (C) the zone of development closest to the child's ideal level of development
   (D) ways to optimally improve a child's physical development

7. The tendency of humans to reach puberty earlier, reach their adult height earlier and
   become taller than previous generations is known as (the) _____________.
   (A) rapid growth
   (B) evolution
   (C) secular trend
   (D) none of the above

8. According to Piaget, adolescents enter the _____________ stage of cognitive
    development.
   (A) preoperational
   (B) formal operational
   (C) concrete operational
   (D) sensorimotor

9. Which influential psychologist was specifically responsible for the viewpoint that the
    individual's personality is shaped in the early childhood years and that no further
    development occurs during adulthood?
   (A) William Wordsworth.
   (B) Sigmund Freud.
   (C) Erik Erikson.
   (D) Albert Bandura.

10. John is 40 years old, and still lives with his parents, presumably because he is unable to
    maintain long-lasting relationships and cannot hold down a job. John probably has a much
    younger _____________ age than his peers.
    (A) psychological
    (B) biological
    (C) social
    (D) chronological
11. According to Erikson, the successful resolution of the ________________ stage will result in a sense of will, which helps the child accomplish and build self-esteem.
   (A) initiative vs. guilt
   (B) industry vs. inferiority
   (C) identity vs. role confusion
   (D) autonomy vs. shame and doubt

12. The transitional period during which a woman’s reproductive capacity ends and ovulation stops, is referred to as the ________________ period.
   (A) midlife-crisis
   (B) menopause
   (C) climacteric
   (D) hormonal cycle

13. The first level of Kohlberg’s stages of moral development is called the ________________ level.
   (A) morality of conventional role conformity
   (B) preconventional morality
   (C) morality of autonomous moral principles
   (D) post-formal operational thinking

14. John is studying for a semester test. His friends in the room next door are having a party. John manages to concentrate on his work by applying ________________.
   (A) selective attention
   (B) screening out perceptual noise
   (C) divided attention
   (D) A and B

15. According to Bowlby’s attachment theories, the ability to single out primary care givers takes place during the ________________ stage.
   (A) attachment in-the-making
   (B) pre-attachment
   (C) clear-cut attachment
   (D) goal-corrected attachment
16. Daniel Levinson introduced the notion of ___________ crisis to the field of developmental psychology.
   (A) teenage
   (B) gender
   (C) midlife
   (D) social

17. The following area is generally NOT considered as an area of study of the social development of children during infancy, early or middle childhood.
   (A) attachment
   (B) moral development
   (C) self-concept
   (D) socialisation

18. The developing child is more concerned with _______________ at the second level of Kohlberg’s stages of moral development.
   (A) individualism and exchange
   (B) obedience and punishment orientation
   (C) conventional morality
   (D) maintaining the social order

19. Female egg cells and male sperm cells are known as _________________.
   (A) gametes
   (B) zygote
   (C) sperm
   (D) gene

20. According to Bowlby’s Attachment Theory, most babies develop an attachment to grandparents, siblings and other family members during the _____________ stage.
    (A) attachment in-the-making
    (B) pre-attachment
    (C) clear-cut attachment
    (D) goal-corrected attachment
Research Methods

21. Research refers to _______________________.
   (A) a systematic, controlled, empirical and critical investigation of natural phenomena,
       guided by theory and hypotheses about the presumed relations among such phenomena.
   (B) the nature of the reality to be studied and what is known about it
   (C) the nature of the relationship between the researcher and what can be known
   (D) how researchers may go about practically studying whatever they believe can be known  /1/

22. Which of the following is NOT part of the characteristics of a research?
   (A) Originates with a question or problem.
   (B) Requires a clear research goal.
   (C) Requires a specific plan for proceeding; using scientific methodology.
   (D) Research is a linear process  /1/

23. A research proposal can be described as _________________.
   (A) how researchers may go about practically studying whatever they believe can be known.
   (B) a document that outlines how the researcher proposes to undertake a research project.
   (C) the nature of the relationship between the researcher and what can be known
   (D) a systematic, controlled, empirical and critical investigation of natural phenomena,
       guided by theory and hypotheses about the presumed relations among such phenomena.  /1/

24. The essential purpose of research ethics is to protect the welfare of research participants. Which of the following is not part of the research ethics?
   (A) Beneficence
   (B) Informed consent
   (C) Research design.
   (D) Nonmaleficence  /1/
25. Which of the following are the element(s) of a research proposal?
   (A) Title
   (B) Introduction/context/key concepts
   (C) Literature review
   (D) All of the above

26. There are three paradigms in social research that constraint one another, which of the following is NOT one of them?
   (A) Positivist
   (B) Negativist
   (C) Interpretive
   (D) Constructionist

27. There are a number of ‘standard’ types of literature review, which of the following is not part of those reviews?
   (A) Historical reviews
   (B) Book reviews
   (C) Thematic reviews
   (D) Empirical reviews

28. Research can be viewed as a process consisting of stages. Which of the following represents those stages?
   (A) Defining the research question
   (B) Designing the research
   (C) Data collection
   (D) All of the above

29. __________ refers to the selection of the research participants from an entire population.
   (A) Selection
   (B) Sampling
   (C) Recruitment
   (D) Choosing
30. In ____________ sampling every participant in the population has an equal chance of being selected.
   (A) Random
   (B) Purposive
   (C) Snow ball
   (D) Convenience

31. Paradigms help to determine the questions researchers ask about constructs such as ‘race’ and how they go about answering them.
   (A) True
   (B) False

32. During research process, the term literature can be used broadly to refer to all kinds of information, including books, journals, electronic materials and oral information
   (A) True
   (B) False

33. Research problems can be derived from personal experience, from a reading of the literature, from a survey of issues considered important by communities or organisations.
   (A) True
   (B) False

34. Qualitative researchers collect data in the form of numbers
   (A) True
   (B) False

35. Quantitative researchers collect data in the form of written or spoken language.
   (A) True
   (B) False

(35)
SECTION B: Developmental Psychology

(Answer both question 1 and 2 in this section)

Question 1

Moses (13) lives in a small village in the Eastern Cape and attends the local secondary school. He is the eldest of three children and stays with his maternal grandmother with his siblings and two cousins. His parents are divorced and his mom has to work in East London in order to provide for the family. Moses was recently admitted to hospital after he got into a fight with three older boys.

Use Bronfenbrenner’s Ecological model as a reference and discuss the Psychosocial and Socio-Political influences that have and could still possibly play a role in the development of Moses. /20/

Question 2

Parenting styles play a powerful influence on adolescent’s identity development. Social competence and the development of social maturity during adolescence depend largely on parenting styles.

Name and discuss the authoritative and the authoritarian parenting styles identified by D Baumrind as well as the impact these parenting styles have on the social development of the adolescent.

/30/

SECTION C: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

(Answer all of the questions in this section in the Examination Booklet.)

Question 3

3.1. Provide THREE reasons why assessment is an important component of career counselling.

/3/

3.1 Your classmates make the following statement: “Test results are reliable”. Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Motivate your answer.

/5/

3.3 Fill in the missing words in the following two statements:

3.3.1 Assessment measures assess specific _________ of _________ such as intellectual ability, personality, ability, attention and scholastic achievement, in order to draw conclusions about normal and abnormal behaviour. /2/
3.3.2 The use of multiple measures on various occasions and in a variety of settings to sample different aspects of functioning, and the use of different sources for gathering information make psychological assessment a ____________ process.

/1/

3.3.3 In a ______ measure there are a large number of fairly easy and equable items that need to be completed in a certain time limit, so that hardly anyone completes all the items in the specified time.

/1/

3.3.4 The ____________ primarily focuses on internal factors that influence the way in which people behave.

/1/

3.4 Name two types of measurement errors.

/2/

3.5 Name THREE types of psychological tests and provide explanations.

/10/

3.6 Name THREE stages in Administering Psychological Assessment Measures and provide an explanation.

/3/

3.7 Define psychometrics

3.8 Briefly describe the three (3) levels that form part of Dan McAdams conceptualization of personality.

3.9 What do you understand by an ‘aptitude test’?

/1/

(35)

TOTAL = 100 MARKS

END OF EXAMINATION