

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE

**INTRODUCTION TO MOTOR
DEVELOPMENT.
HUS 121.**

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS

NOVEMBER

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Time: 3 Hours

Subject: HUS 121

Marks: 100

This paper consists of 7 pages including the cover page

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INSTRUCTIONS

**Answer all the questions.
It is in your best interest to write clearly and legibly.**

Question 1

[15]

Please choose the correct answer. (Only write down the number and the correct letter).

1. What is motor development primarily concerned with?
 - A) Changes in cognitive abilities
 - B) Changes in social skills
 - C) Changes in the ability to move
 - D) Changes in emotional regulation
2. What is the primary focus of the Process Approach in motor development?
 - A) The final result of a movement
 - B) The techniques and methods used in performing a movement
 - C) The speed of a movement
 - D) The physical environment during the movement
3. If you are assessing a child's ability to catch a ball without considering whether they succeed or fail, which approach are you using?
 - A) Task-Oriented Approach
 - B) Outcome-Based Approach
 - C) Process Approach
 - D) Performance Evaluation Approach
4. Which of the following best describes motor control?
 - A) The process of acquiring new motor skills
 - B) The study of neurophysiological factors affecting human movement
 - C) Changes in motor behavior over time
 - D) The impact of practice on skill acquisition
5. Which theory is foundational to Gesell's approach to human development?
 - A) Cognitive-Developmental Theory
 - B) Maturation-Developmental Theory
 - C) Behavioral Theory
 - D) Social Learning Theory

6. Which work is associated with Charles Darwin regarding the study of infants?
- A) The Biography of a Baby
 - B) The Mind of a Child
 - C) Biological Sketch of an Infant
 - D) Observations of a Young Child
7. Which author is known for their observational studies that contributed to our understanding of early childhood development during the Precursor Period?
- A) Sigmund Freud
 - B) Jean Piaget
 - C) Johann Friedrich Tiedemann
 - D) Lev Vygotsky
8. Reflex that is related to upright posture
- A) Labyrinthine reflex
 - B) Pull-up Reflex
 - C) Stepping reflex
 - D) All of the above
9. _____ Helps the baby locate nourishment.
- A) Search reflex
 - B) Palmer reflex
 - C) Symmetric Tonic Neck Reflex
 - D) Moro reflex
10. Choose a correct phase where children can start to think logically or operationally.
- A) Pre-operational phase
 - B) Concrete operational stage
 - C) Formal operational stage
 - D) Social operational stage

11. Which of the following intelligences is NOT typically covered by conventional intelligence tests?
- A) Linguistic
 - B) Logical-Mathematical
 - C) Musical
 - D) Spatial
12. According to Gardner's Theory, which intelligence involves the ability to understand and interact effectively with others?
- A) Intrapersonal
 - B) Bodily-Kinesthetic
 - C) Interpersonal
 - D) Naturalist
13. What entitlement do children with disabilities have in the United States?
- A) Access to private schooling
 - B) A free, appropriate education
 - C) Special tutoring services
 - D) Admission to any school of their choice
14. Which of the following is NOT typically included in the assessment of giftedness?
- A) IQ tests
 - B) Portfolios of student work
 - C) Standardized achievement tests
 - D) Physical fitness tests
15. What is the common IQ threshold used to identify gifted children?
- A) 100
 - B) 115
 - C) 130
 - D) 145

Question 2

[15]

Match the following questions/ statement on column A to correct answers on column B. (please only write down the number and the correct letter example 1. B)

| Column A | Column B |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Type of play that allows children to learn about their world | A. Securely attachment |
| 2.Type of play when children play together, for example a game of tag, | B. Aggregate stage |
| 3. Child stays close to mother, shows moderate distress when separated, & is happy when mother returns. | C. Pretend play |
| 4. Child is upset when mother leaves. When mother returns, child seeks closeness, but also squirms away. | D. Cooperative play |
| 5. Combine 3 or more shapes and diagrams to create one picture | E. Ambivalent attachment |
| 6. Drawing of shapes likes spirals and crosses | F. Prescriptive drugs |
| 7. Drugs generally considered “safe | G. Combined stage |
| 8. Some drugs may damage a body part that is growing and developing during the drug use | H. Myelin |
| 9. The fatty substance that acts like insulation to assist speed of neural impulses | I. Nonprescriptive drugs |
| 10. The gaps between neurons through which communication occurs | J. Accommodation |
| 11. Absorbing new information into existing schemas | K. Procedural knowledge |
| 12. Adjusting old schemas or developing new ones to better fit with new information | L. Synapses |
| 13.Type of knowledge found in a novice performer | M. Declarative knowledge |
| 14.Type of knowledge found in an expert performer | N. Scaffolding |
| 15.Form of learning that student help and assist other students to learn | O. Assimilation |

Question 3

[10]

State whether the following statements or questions are true/false.

1. Combination of controlled strength exercises that focus on abdominal area increases flexibility, balance and coordination.
2. Basic Motor Ability Test – Revised can be used with children from birth to 3 years of age.
3. Pattern of reflex appearance and disappearance is used to assess infant's development.
4. Ambivalent child treats mother & stranger the same & rarely cries when mother leaves.
5. During the first 5 years of life, infants develop an emotional bond with their caregivers.
6. In Terman's classic longitudinal study of gifted children, most turned out to be well adjusted and successful, but not outstandingly so.
7. Three frequent sources of learning problems are mental retardation, learning disabilities (LDs), and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).
8. Metamemory associate items to be remembered with something else.
9. At around age 4 children enter the stage of "concrete operations" and they can use mental operations.
10. Long term athlete development Integrates training, competition and recovery programming with relation to biological development and maturation.

Question 4

[60]

Read carefully and answer all the questions that follows.

1. Describe four (4) purpose of reflex [4]
2. Identify and discuss any 5 cognitive advances [10]
3. There are two (2) diverse approaches to studying motor development discuss them and give example. [6]
4. " Do not occur at constant rate" is one of the several characteristics of growth. Discuss it thoroughly. [5]
5. Identify three (3) categories of teratogens. [3]
6. Discuss the effect of using cocaine during pregnancy [5]
7. Critically discuss Asymmetric Tonic Neck Reflex [6]
8. Briefly discuss five 5 tips to nurture babies' social and emotional development [10]
9. Refer to social-development, identify and briefly discuss three (3) levels of attachment. [6]
10. Provide five (5) stages of long term athlete development "from stage 1-5" [5]

End of question paper.

