

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE (ALICE CAMPUS)

PSY 222

EXAMINATION

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2016

TIME : 3 HOURS
SUBJECT : PSYCHOLOGY
PAPER : INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY
MARKS : 100

This paper consists of 38 pages including the cover page.

Internal Examiners

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INSTRUCTIONS

1. Use a LEAD PENCIL only on the MCQ answer sheet provided
2. Write your Surname and initials on the MCQ answer sheet
3. Write your STUDENT NUMBER FIRST IN FULL ON THE BLOCKS ABOVE THE SHADING AREA
4. THEN SHADE YOUR STUDENT NUMBER ACCORDINGLY
5. ANSWER THE LONGER QUESTIONS ON THE BOOKLET PROVIDED

SECTION A: RESEARCH AND BEHAVIOURAL STATISTICS AND INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Outline the steps in a scientific investigation. The following are five steps generally used in performing a scientific investigation. Fill in the missing key words by using the letters.

a. Method; b. Report; c. Collect; d. Hypothesis; e. Analyse

1. Formulate a testable _____
2. Select the research. _____ and design the study
3. _____ the data
4. _____ the data
5. _____ the findings

Distinguish between positive and negative correlation by indicating with the + or – for questions (6 – 9)

a. -; b. -; c. +; d. +

6. _____ The better that students' grades are in high school, the better their grades tend to be in college
7. _____ The more alcohol one has drunk, the slower his/her reaction
8. The higher the anxiety, the poorer the test performance
9. The greater the fear, the greater the need for affiliation

For the following questions (10 – 14) choose a letter that best describes the statement

a. Confounding variables; b. Variables; c. Operational definition; d. extraneous variable; e. Correlation coefficient

10. Any of the factors in an experiment that are controlled or observed by the experimenter or that in some way affect the outcome are

11. Precisely defines each variable in a study in terms of the operations needed to produce or measure that variable
12. Any variable other than the independent variable that seems likely to influence the dependent measure in an experiment
13. The statistic that indicates the degree of relationship between variables
14. Occurs when an extraneous variable makes it difficult to sort out the effects of the independent variable

In the blanks below match the names of the sections of the standard journal article with the description word: **a.** Discussion; **b.** Introduction; **c.** Abstract; **d.** Results; **e.** References

15. _____ States the hypothesis and reviews the literature relevant to the hypothesis
16. _____ A list of all the sources referred to in the paper
17. _____ A summary
18. _____ Presents the data, may include statistical analyses, graphs and tables
19. _____ Interprets or evaluates the data and presents conclusions.

Given the following scores

(7, 3), (13, 5), (10, 5), (7, 6), (10, 4), (10, 2), (6, 8), (6, 3), (13, 4), (8, 5)

Compute the following:

20. $\Sigma X =$

- a. 110
- b. 45
- c. 90
- d. 229
- e. None of the above

21. $\Sigma Y =$

- a. 110
- b. 45
- c. 90
- d. 229
- e. None of the above

22. $\Sigma X^2 =$

- a. 396
- b. 229
- c. 872
- d. 229
- e. None of the above

23. $\Sigma Y^2 =$

- a. 872
- b. 229
- c. 396
- d. 110
- e. None of the above

24. $\Sigma XY =$

- a. 872
- b. 229
- c. 396
- d. 110
- e. None of the above

25. $\Sigma X+2 =$

- a. 872

- b. 229
- c. 396
- d. 110
- e. None of the above

26. $(\Sigma X)^2 =$

- a. 90
- b. 872
- c. 8100
- d. 2015
- e. None of the above

27. $(\Sigma Y)^2 =$

- a. 2015
- b. 2025
- c. 2290
- d. 8720
- e. None of the above

28. $(\Sigma X)(\Sigma Y) =$

- a. 396
- b. 4050
- c. 1100
- d. None of the above

29. $\Sigma(X+2) =$

- a. 92
- b. 110
- c. 396
- d. 45
- e. None of the above

30. $(\Sigma(X-Y))^2 =$

- a. 450
- b. 4050
- c. 2025
- d. 45
- e. None of the above

A researcher collected the following data

61, 94, 78, 32, 58, 79, 68, 81, 69, 65, 82, 38, 79, 106, 46, 39, 74, 81, 100, 28.

31. What is the mode?

- a. 100 and 79
- b. 61 and 81
- c. 79
- d. 81
- e. C & D

32. The median

- a. 69
- b. 70
- c. 71.5
- d. 74
- e. None of the above

33. $\bar{X} =$

- a. 70
- b. 67.90
- c. 68
- d. 69
- e. None of the above

Given the following data:

$X = 103, 71, 99, 115, 116, 102, 107, 109, 66, 95$

34. $\bar{X} =$

- a. 95
- b. 98
- c. 98.3
- d. 71
- e. None of the above

35. Range =

- a. 66
- b. 71
- c. 50.2
- d. 50
- e. None of the above

36. $\Sigma X =$

- a. 2618
- b. 0
- c. 983
- d. 2990
- e. None of the above

37. $(X - \bar{X}) =$

- a. 2618
- b. 0
- c. 983
- d. 2990
- e. None of the above

38. $(X - \bar{X})^2$

- a. 2618.1
- b. 0
- c. 983
- d. 2990
- e. None of the above

39. $\Sigma X^2 =$

- a. 2618.10
- b. 99247
- c. 9662
- d. None of the above

Using the formula $S = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma X^2 - (\Sigma X)^2/n}{n - 1}}$

40. $\Sigma X^2 =$

- a. 96629
- b. $(983)^2$
- c. 99247
- d. 2618.10
- e. None of the above

41. $(\Sigma X)^2 =$

- a. 96629
- b. $(983)^2$
- c. 99247
- d. 2618.10
- e. None of the above

42. $(\Sigma X)^2/n =$

- a. 98.3
- b. 9924.7
- c. 96629
- d. 9662.9
- e. None of the above

43. $\Sigma X^2 - (\Sigma X)^2/n$

- a. 9924.7
- b. 96629
- c. 9662.9
- d. 2618.10
- e. None of the above

44. $\frac{\Sigma X^2 - (\Sigma X)^2/n}{10 - 1}$

- a. 990.90
- b. 290.90
- c. 2618.10
- d. 983
- e. None of the above

45. $S^2 =$

- a. 990.90
- b. 290.90
- c. 2618.10
- d. 983
- e. None of the above

46. $S =$

- a. $\sqrt{990.90}$
- b. $\sqrt{290.90}$
- c. $\sqrt{2618.10}$
- d. $\sqrt{983}$
- e. None of the above

The following set of data represents results from a small statistic class (N = 10). The scores are as follows: X = 25, 21, 21, 24, 18, 17, 18, 21, 24, 21.

47. $\Sigma X =$

- a. 21.6
- b. 210
- c. 478
- d. 25
- e. None of the above

48. $\Sigma X^2 =$

- a. 210
- b. 447.8
- c. 4478
- d. 9960
- e. None of the above

49. $(\Sigma X)^2/N =$

- a. 4478
- b. 44100
- c. 9969
- d. None of the above

50. $\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma X^2 - (\Sigma X)^2/N}{N}}$

- a. 210

- b. 261
- c. 2.61
- d. 1.53
- e. None of the above

Compute the following z scores using the formula $\frac{X - \bar{X}}{S}$

51. z score for 25

- a. 1.32
- b. 1.11
- c. 1.15
- d. 1.53
- e. None of the above

52. z score for 24

- a. 1.32
- b. 1.00
- c. 1.15
- d. 0
- e. None of the above

53. z score for 21

- a. 1.32
- b. -1.00
- c. 1.15
- d. 0
- e. None of the above

54. z score for 18

- a. 1.15

- b. 1.00
- c. -1.15
- d. 0
- e. None of the above

55. z score for 17

- a. 1.32
- b. 1.11
- c. 1.15
- d. -1.53
- e. None of the above

56. $\Sigma z/N =$

- a. 10
- b. 0
- c. 2.34
- d. 9.6
- e. None of the above

57. $\Sigma z^2 =$

- a. 2.34
- b. 1.32
- c. 1
- d. 9.96
- e. None of the above

58. $(\Sigma z)^2/N =$

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 1.32
- d. 2.32

e. None of the above

59. $\sqrt{\frac{\sum z^2 - (\sum z)^2/N}{N}}$

- a. 1
- b. 1.32
- c. 9.96
- d. 2.32
- e. None of the above

60. Variance of the z scores is equals to

- a. 1
- b. 1.32
- c. 9.96
- d. 2.32
- e. None of the above

Given the following scores: X	Y
37	75
41	78
48	88
32	80
36	78

61. N =

- a. 10
- b. 5
- c. 9
- d. 10-1
- e. None of the above

62. $\sum X =$

- a. 390
- b. 767
- c. 194
- d. 566
- e. None of the above

63. $\Sigma X^2 =$

- a. 7679
- b. 7674
- c. 399
- d. 194
- e. None of the above

64. $\Sigma Y =$

- a. 7679
- b. 7674
- c. 399
- d. 194
- e. None of the above

65. $\Sigma Y^2 =$

- a. 7674
- b. $(399)^2$
- c. 15565
- d. 31937
- e. None of the above

66. $\Sigma XY =$

- a. 31937
- b. 15565
- c. 159201

- d. $(\Sigma X)(\Sigma Y)$
- e. None of the above

67. $N(\Sigma XY) =$

- a. 87825
- b. 17765
- c. 77825
- d. 77406

68. $(\Sigma X)(\Sigma Y) =$

- a. 15565
- b. 77765
- c. 77825
- d. 77406
- e. None of the above

69. $N(\Sigma XY) - (\Sigma X)(\Sigma Y) =$

- a. 596
- b. 399
- c. 674
- d. 419
- e. None of the above

70. $N\Sigma X^2 =$

- a. 38360
- b. 37874
- c. 38370
- d. 35525
- e. None of the above

71. $(\Sigma X)^2 =$

- a. 194
- b. $(194)^2$
- c. 37636
- d. $(734)^2$
- e. B & C

72. $N\Sigma X^2 - (\Sigma X)^2 =$

- a. 370
- b. 730
- c. 734
- d. 194

73. $N\Sigma Y^2 =$

- a. 31937
- b. 159685
- c. $(399)^2$
- d. 159201
- e. None of the above

74. $(\Sigma Y)^2 =$

- a. 31937
- b. 159685
- c. $(399)^2$
- d. 159201
- e. C & D

75. $N\Sigma Y^2 - (\Sigma Y)^2 =$

- a. 734
- b. 484
- c. $(194)^2$

- d. $(399)^2$
- e. None of the above

76. $\sqrt{[N\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2][N\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]} =$

- a. 355
- b. 965
- c. 596
- d. 734
- e. None of the above

77. The numerator =

- a. 406
- b. 596
- c. 419
- d. 484
- e. None of the above

78. The denominator =

- a. 406
- b. 596
- c. 419
- d. 484
- e. None of the above

79. $r =$

- a. 1.7
- b. .70
- c. -.87
- d. .99
- e. None of the above

80. Psychology in its development as a scientific method started developing as a(n)

- a. Science
- b. Measurement
- c. Experiment

81. A psychologist by the name of _____ stated that psychologists adopted the motto of _____

- a. Reynolds, Thorndike
- b. Guilford; Thorndike
- c. Huarte; Guilford

82. During the Italian Renaissance _____ developed a book called *The Tryal of Wits*

- a. Thorndike
- b. Huarte
- c. McReynolds

83. Another milestone in the development of modern psychological assessment came from _____

- a. Thorndike
- b. Thomasius
- c. Huarte

84. Another important development in assessment was the coining of the term

- a. Psychological assessment
- b. Psychometrics
- c. Assessment

85. A French commissioner together with his ally developed a measure that was fairly reliable and it was referred to a

- a. Standardised measure
- b. Binet-Simon scale
- c. Non-verbal measure

86. The South African version of the above named test was known as the

- a. Fick scale
- b. Stanford-Binet scale
- c. African intelligence

87. The above named scale relied heavily on the

- a. Verbal
- b. Non verbal
- c. Personality

88. The American _____ was concerned about a high number of retarded individuals entering United States

- a. Binet
- b. Simon
- c. Goddard

89. Since _____ there has been an emergence of large-scale tests that used multiple choice questions

- a. World War 1
- b. World War 2
- c. French revolution

90. The Wechsler Intelligence scale initially did not require

- a. Verbal responses
- b. Nonverbal responses

91. A personality test developed by Butcher is known as the

- a. Wechsler Intelligence scale
- b. Minnesota Multiple Personality Inventory

92. In the 1940's another new test was developed. This test is known as the

- a. MMPI
- b. 16PFQ
- c. WISC-1V

93. The _____ has been developed by various experts from different countries

- a. MMPI
- b. 16PFQ
- c. WISC-1V

94. Countries are rising to the challenge of not adapting westernised measures, but to develop their own _____ measures

- a. Assessment
- b. Indigenous
- c. Personality

95. The International Organization for Standardization is responsible for _____ tests

- a. Developing
- b. Standardizing
- c. Adapting tests

96. Advances in information technology and systems have seen the development of _____ testing

- a. Psychological
- b. Computerised
- c. Adapted

97. A form of testing that focuses on skills, behaviour, knowledge and attitudes is known as

- a. Psychological assessment
- b. Competency-based assessment
- c. Computerised testing

98. After the World War 11 psychological assessment included blacks and the _____ was used

- a. General Adaptability Battery
- b. Ravens test
- c. General Scholastic Aptitude Tests

99. The Paper and Pencil Games was the first measure to be available in _____ languages in South Africa

- a. 3
- b. 11
- c. 2

100. The main aim of the assessment measures is to

- a. Diagnose
- b. Screen
- c. A & B

SECTION B: DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

Please continue on the multiple choice answer sheet.

101. Individuals' physical, cognitive, personality and social developments are largely shaped or influenced by:

- A. the brain
- B. hormones
- C. the environment

D. the persons

102. The concept of nature in psychology denotes:

- A. inborn characteristics
- B. environment
- C. planet
- D. creator

103. A more scientific explanation of human development subscribes to:

- A. the interaction between biological and environmental factors
- B. the relevance of nutrition and education
- C. the combined role of human experience and belief system
- D. the principle of universality

104. The foundation of human development is laid on the:

- A. genes
- B. parents
- C. individual differences
- D. none of the above

105. The process of forming an identity by a child is best explained in:

- A. personality development
- B. self-identification
- C. cognitive process
- D. all of the above

106. The phenomena of decision-making, creativity and perception are significantly related to:

- A. physical ability
- B. mental ability
- C. social ability

D. all of the above

107. Children basically develop attachment and interaction through the process of:

- A. socialization
- B. education
- C. transformation
- D. industrialization

108. One of the following is not an instinctual attribute of a-day old child:

- A. grasping
- B. breathing
- C. crying
- D. sleeping

109. The discussions during the first conference on African children held in Geneva were mainly focused on:

- A. well-being and welfare
- B. learning and development
- C. marriage
- D. none of the above

110. The Government of South Africa endorsed the United Nation's Convention on the Rights of the Child in the year:

- A. 1995
- B. 1994
- C. 1931
- D. none of the above

111. One of the following theories belongs to the biological perspective of human development:

- A. Psychoanalytic theory

- B. Social cognitive theory
- C. Evolutionary theory
- D. Information-processing theory

112. The biological perspective of human development led to a new area of discipline called:

- A. Industrial psychology
- B. Physiological psychology
- C. Social psychology
- D. Experimental psychology

113. Psychoanalysis theory assumes that human development is largely determined by the conflicts that usually occur among:

- A. hypothalamus, thalamus and the cerebral cortex
- B. sensory neuron, motor neuron and interneuron
- C. a child, mother and the father
- D. the id, the ego and the superego

114. According to Sigmund Freud, the component of an individual's personality that always seeks pleasure is known as:

- A. sensor
- B. id
- C. genes
- D. ego

115. Freud termed the personality structure that operates on the reality principle as:

- A. the id
- B. the unconscious urge
- C. superego
- D. the ego

116. Psychosocial theory of human development mainly focuses on the:

- A. psychological and social aspects of conflict
- B. psychological, sexual, biological and social aspects of conflict
- C. attitudinal and behavioural aspects of conflict
- D. cognitive and modelling aspects of conflict

117. The first theorist to apply behaviourism approach to child development was:

- A. Ivan Pavlov
- B. John B. Watson
- C. B.F. Skinner
- D. Albert Bandura

118. The learning technique of classical conditioning was originally introduced and experimented with dog by:

- A. B.F. Skinner
- B. J.B. Watson
- C. Jean Piaget
- D. Ivan Pavlov

119. In classical conditioning learning method, food is regard as:

- A. an unconditioned stimulus
- B. an unconditioned response
- C. a conditioned stimulus
- D. a conditioned response

120. According to B.F. Skinner, children operate their environment to:

- A. attract more rewards and avoid punishment
- B. imitate their parents and the significant others
- C. formulate their own rules and regulations
- D. be more aggressive and rewarded

121. The assumption that children learn by observation and imitation is strongly attributed to:

- A. modelling theory
- B. observational theory
- C. cognitive-developmental theory
- D. social cognitive theory

122. One of the following argued that children's self-efficacy plays a significant role their development:

- A. Albert Bandura
- B. Sigmund Freud
- C. Erik Erikson
- D. Arnold Gesell

123. Jean Piaget in his theory of cognitive development explained that children use a mental template called scheme to coherently arrange new encounters based on prior experience, through the principle of:

- A. adaptation
- B. association
- C. attribution
- D. organisation

124. Using the principle of adaptation in cognitive-development theory, children understand and cope with information that seems to be conflicting through:

- A. assimilation and accommodation processes
- B. association and attribution processes
- C. attribution and assimilation processes
- D. accommodation and association processes

125. One of the following sets of theories postulated that “as children increase in age their cognitive ability becomes more sophisticated”:

- A. cognitive-developmental and information-processing theories
- B. social-cognitive and classical-conditioning theories
- C. evolutionary and ethological theories
- D. psychoanalysis and psychosocial theories

126. Germinal being the first of the three sub-divisions of prenatal period of human development starts with:

- A. implantation
- B. maturation
- C. ovulation
- D. conception

127. The period of human development that starts at implantation and ends at the 8th week after conception is termed as the:

- A. germinal phase
- B. antenatal phase
- C. embryonic phase
- D. prenatal phase

128. The last phase of the pregnant human females which ends at birth is conceptualized as the:

- A. the neonatal phase
- B. the antenatal phase
- C. the prenatal phase
- D. the fetal phase

129. Once the ovum is fertilized, it becomes a:

- A. fetus
- B. baby

C. zygote

D. child

130. 46 chromosomes (23 pairs) are found in:

A. an egg

B. a sperm cell

C. the egg cell

D. a zygote

131. The smallest carriers of human hereditary characteristics are the:

A. genes

B. cells

C. females

D. none of the above

132. There are two different genes on each pair of chromosomes:

A. dominant and recessive

B. aggressive and peaceful

C. white and black

D. none of the above

133. The 23rd pair of chromosomes in a person determine the:

A. sex of an individual

B. race of an individual

C. height of an individual

D. weight of an individual

134. An individual's characteristics such as temperament and intelligence are determined are example of:

A. polygenic characteristics

B. monogenic characteristics

- C. zygotic characteristics
- D. none of the above

135. Identical multiple births such as twins, triplets and quadruplets emanate from:

- A. polyzygote
- B. monozygote
- C. multizygote
- D. none of the above

136. In the case of non-identical twins, triplets and quadruplets, a woman releases two or more:

- A. ova
- B. ovum
- C. sperm
- D. none of the above

137. A process of cell (zygote) division or development into millions of specialized human body cells is termed as:

- A. mitosis
- B. separation
- C. implantation
- D. all of the above

138. Umbilical cord and placenta develop early during the:

- A. embryonic phase of prenatal period
- B. germinal phase of prenatal period
- C. fetal phase of prenatal period
- D. the early childhood stage of human development

139. At the last phase of prenatal period, the developing organism is known as:

- A. baby

- B. child
- C. infant
- D. fetus

140. One of the following is an environmental factor that could influence the developmental processes of a human organism that is still in the womb:

- A. nutrition of the mother
- B. gene
- C. hormone
- D. all of the above

141. A condition that is characterized by mental retardation, slow physical growth, facial abnormalities, poor attention, cardiac defects and average height, weight and skull size is known as:

- A. fetal tobacco syndrome
- B. down syndrome
- C. prematurity
- D. fetal alcohol syndrome

142. The birth process is divided into:

- A. 3 stages
- B. 4 stages
- C. 5 stages
- D. none of the above

143. One of the following is not a common abnormality due to maternal malnutrition:

- A. still birth
- B. down syndrome
- C. retarded cognitive development
- D. low birth weight

144. Some of the perceptual abilities that are possessed by neonates are:

- A. vision
- B. hearing
- C. A and B
- D. none of the above

145. One of the basic behaviours that neonates exhibit is:

- A. clapping
- B. walking
- C. singing
- D. dreaming

146. Children's teeth usually start to appear during the:

- A. the first year after birth
- B. the first month after birth
- C. the last month before birth
- D. the first month before birth

147. During infancy, children motor development includes:

- A. crawling
- B. walking
- C. climbing
- D. all of the above

148. is the process by which a child learn to conform to the moral standards, role expectations and acceptable behaviour of his or her community

- A. socialization
- B. industrialization
- C. modernization

D. none of the above

149. Parents serve as a through which children watch, learn and exhibit certain behaviours:

- A. picture
- B. copier
- C. movie
- D. model

150. During the first phase of peer relation, the contact among infants is:

- A. subject-centred
- B. ego-centred
- C. object-centred
- D. none of the above

151. In this stage of Piagetian development, infants have not yet developed operational thinking.

- A. pre-operational period
- B. sensori-motor period
- C. concrete operational period
- D. formal-operational period

152. Andrew wants to adopt a positive parenting style. Which one should he choose?

- A. the authoritarian parenting style
- B. the permissive parenting style
- C. the uninvolved parenting style
- D. the authoritative parenting style

153. The following statement is FALSE:

- A. teachers play a central role in the learning experience of every school child

- B. teachers have a powerful influence on almost every aspect of the child's development
- C. teachers are important as well as parents in order to enhance the learning experience of children
- D. teachers only influence behaviour of children if they are from a poor home

154. A child who is unable to consider any point of view other than their own would be called _____.

- A. animism
- B. egocentric
- C. deviant
- D. concrete operational child.

155. Developmental scientists believe that each domain of development affects the others.

- A. true
- B. false

156. Development in childhood is connected to development throughout the rest of the lifespan.

- A. true
- B. false

157. The early childhood is also referred to as infancy period

- A.true
- B. false

158. The development that started during infancy continues during:

- A. adolescence
- B. middle childhood
- C. early childhood

D. none of the above

159. The following affects the physical growth of children:

- A. peer and siblings
- B. school and teachers
- C. genes and nutrition
- D. all of the above

160. Muscle and bone growths are observed in the domain of:

- A. personality development
- B. social development
- C. cognitive development
- D. physical development

161. Preoperational thinkers can only perceive and reason about one dimension of a situation at a time:

- A. true
- B. false

162. Preschoolers believe that others think, feel and perceive in the same way as they do:

- A. true
- B. false

163. Preschoolers believe inanimate objects have no feeling:

- A. true
- B. false

164. Preschoolers reason logically:

- A. true

B. false

165. Language ability is one the achievements of children during early childhood:

A. true

B. false

166. is the children's working memory:

A. computer memory

B. toy me

C. long-term memory

D. none of the above

167. refers to individuals' permanent storehouse of information:

A. the brain

B. long-term memory

C. short-term memory

D. all of the above

168. Two types of memory strategy are:

A. long-term memory

B. short-term memory

C. rehearsal and retrieval

D. A and B

169. According to Sigmund Freud, early childhood is characterized as:

A. oral stage

B. anal stage

C. phallic stage

D. latency stage

170. The period between 6 and 12 years of life is called:

- A. adolescence
- B. middle childhood
- C. early childhood
- D. A and B

171. Rapid growth of the arms and legs of children occur during:

- A. preschool period
- B. middle childhood
- C. birth period
- D. adolescent period

172. The milk teeth of children are replaced by the permanent teeth between:

- A. 6 and 12 years
- B. 3 and 6 years
- C. 4 and 8 years
- D. none of the above

173. Middle childhood is the period of transaction between childhood and adult

- A. true
- B. false

174. In South Africa, adolescence legally ends at the age of 16:

- A. true
- B. false

175. In Western-oriented society, there is more of conformity and less of creativity than traditional-oriented society:

- A. true
- B. false

176. Somatotrophin is a sex hormone:

- A. true
- B. false

177. Gonadotrophin is a growth hormone:

- A. true
- B. false

178. The growth spurt begins two years earlier in girls than boys:

- A. true
- B. false

179. Career identity development is peculiar to:

- A. adolescent period
- B. middle childhood period
- C. early childhood period
- D. none of the above

180. is a restrictive and punitive style where parents set limitations and exercise strict control

- A. authoritative parenting style
- B. authoritarian parenting style
- C. permissive parenting style
- D. none of the above

[Subtotal /80]

THE FOLLOWING IS LONGER TYPE QUESTIONS.

181. List 5 environmental factors that influence prenatal development including those that are hazardous to the prenatal child. (5)

182. Name 2 motor skills that children develop during the first 2 years of life (2)

183. Mention one biological factor that influences the development of a child (1)

184. Mention the domains of development (4)

185. Piaget proposed that children go through four distinct stages in cognitive development. These stages follow on each other and each stage is characterised by more sophisticated types of reasoning. Present these stages in order with their approximate age ranges. (8)

[Subtotal /20]

Total Section B: /100

TOTAL /200