

**UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE  
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY  
EAST LONDON CAMPUS**

**PSY222E  
Developmental Psychology, Psychological Assessment, and  
Research Methods**

**SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS  
FEBRUARY 2020**

Time: 3 hours  
Subject: Psychology  
Total Marks: 100

This memorandum consists of 12 pages, including the cover page.

**Examiners**

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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 (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)**

Please answer both question 1 or 2 Write your answer to these questions in the Examination Booklet provided.

**SECTION C: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (35 Marks)**

Please answer all questions. Write your answers to these questions in the Examination Booklet provided.

SECTION A: Multiple Choice questions

Developmental psychology

1. Daniel Levinson introduced the notion of \_\_\_\_\_ crisis to the field of developmental psychology.  
(A) teenage  
(B) gender  
(C) midlife  
(D) social /1/
  
2. 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 /1/
  
3. 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 /1/
  
4. Female egg cells and male sperm cells are known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) gametes  
(B) zygote  
(C) sperm  
(D) gene /1/

5. 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 /1/
6. \_\_\_\_\_ theorists are theorists that propose the existence of different development *stages* rather than gradual and continuous changes in development.
- (A) Continuity
  - (B) Discontinuity
  - (C) Developmental
  - (D) Evolutionary /1/
7. Thabo is studying for a test. He is trying to memorise some facts he has just read. Thabo is applying \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) primary memory
  - (B) concurrent processing
  - (C) working memory
  - (D) recognition memory /1/
8. Sam is four years old and his mother has noticed that he has started to do things on his own and is trying out new things. According to Erikson, this activity would indicate that Sam is attempting to successfully negotiate the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of development.
- (A) initiative vs. guilt
  - (B) industry vs. inferiority
  - (C) identity vs. role confusion
  - (D) autonomy vs. shame and doubt /1/

9. 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/
10. According to the *maturational 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/
11. Body cells divide through a process called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) meiosis
  - (B) cross-fertilisation
  - (C) replication
  - (D) mitosis
- /1/
12. 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/

13. 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/
14. 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 /1/
15. 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 /1/
16. According to Piaget, adolescents enter the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of cognitive development.
- (A) preoperational
  - (B) formal operational
  - (C) concrete operational
  - (D) sensorimotor /1/

17. 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. /1/
18. 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 /1/
19. 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 /1/
20. 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 /1/

## 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 /1/
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 /1/
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 /1/

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
- /1/
29. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the selection of the research participants from an entire population.
- (A) Selection
  - (B) Sampling
  - (C) Recruitment
  - (D) Choosing
- /1/
30. In \_\_\_\_\_ sampling every participant in the population has an equal chance of being selected.
- (A) Random
  - (B) Purposive
  - (C) Snow ball
  - (D) Convenience
- /1/
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
- /1/

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 /1/
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 /1/
34. Qualitative researchers collect data in the form of numbers
- (A) True
- (B) False /1/
35. Quantitative researchers collect data in the form of written or spoken language.
- (A) True
- (B) False /1/
- (35)

## SECTION B: Developmental Psychology

*(Answer both question 1 and 2)*

### Question 1

According to Jean Piaget, children in the middle childhood stage enter the *concrete operational stage* of cognitive development. Discuss this stage with special reference to the mental operations children at this age use to solve problems. /10/

### Question 2

*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 reference and discuss the Psychosocial and Socio-Political influences that have and could still possibly play a role in the development of Moses. /20/

(30)

### SECTION C: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

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

### Question 3

- 3.1 Mention the four (4) aims of psychological measurement? /4/
- 3.2 What are some of the factors to consider with reference to time limit, when adapting a measure? /3/
- 3.3 A measure of variability is a statistic that indicates the degree to which individual scores are distributed around the mean. Name three (3) types of measures of variability. /3/
- 3.4 Name two (2) types of measurement errors. /2/
- 3.5 Distinguish between validity and reliability of a measure /2/

- 3.6 Fill in the missing words and write your answers on the examination booklet provided.
- 3.6.1 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/
- 3.6.2 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/
- 3.6.3 The \_\_\_\_\_ primarily focuses on internal factors that influence the way in which people behave.
- 3.7 Name three (3) types of psychological tests. /3/
- 3.8 Mention at least five (5) factors that influence the choice of tests when you are preparing for an assessment. /5/
- 3.9 Give at least three (3) reasons why assessment in career counselling is so important? /3/
- 3.10 Distinguish between fluid intelligence and crystallized intelligence /2/
- 3.11 Briefly describe the three (3) levels that form part of Dan McAdams conceptualization of personality. /3/
- 3.12 What do you understand by an 'aptitude test'? /1/

**TOTAL = 100 MARKS**  
**END OF EXAMINATION**