PYC 2602

ASSIGNMENT 1 SEMESTER 1: 2016

A developmental theory is defined as …

1. a set of assumptions about a person's psychological characteristics.
2. a related set of statements about people's mental health.
3. an organised set of ideas designed to explain development

ANSWER: 3

According to Erikson, the sequential stages of development during childhood and adolescence are the following:

1. Basic trust vs. mistrust; Autonomy vs. shame and doubt; Initiative vs. guilt; Industry vs. inferiority; Identity vs. identity confusion.
2. Integrity vs. despair; Intimacy vs. isolation; Industry vs. inferiority; Initiative vs. guilt; Basic trust vs. mistrust.
3. Basic trust vs. mistrust; Initiative vs. guilt; Autonomy vs. shame and doubt; Identity vs. identity confusion; Industry vs. inferiority.

ANSWER: 1

Which of the following statements regarding Nsamenang's theory are TRUE?

a) The contextual theories of Vygotsky and Bronfenbrenner are incorporated in his framework.

b) Child development is a process of gradual and systematic social integration.

c) Development is conceptualised as the unfolding of physical, cognitive, social and emotional competencies in order to function optimally in the family and community.

d) Responsible intelligence (ability to perform roles and tasks correctly) is a sign of the child's cognitive and general development.

e) By incorporating spiritual and ancestral selfhoods, the human life cycle ultimately consists of nine stages.

The correct answer is:

1. (a) & (c)
2. (b), (d) & (e)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 3

To which of the following consequences could syphilis lead to if untreated in pregnant woman?

a) The death of babies shortly after their birth.

b) Intellectual disability in babies.

c) Blindness and deafness in babies.

d) Stillbirths.

e) AIDS in babies.

The correct answer is:

1. (a) & (e)
2. (a) (b), (c) & (d)
3. All of the above.

ANSWER: 2

Which of the following is/are TRUE regarding neonates' sense of pain?

1. They generally do not experience pain due to insufficient neurological development.
2. Painful procedures such as blood collection, circumcision and other surgical procedures may be performed on them without analgesic therapy.
3. Neonates may show extreme sensitivity to pain due to ineffective pain management.

ANSWER: 3

Which of the following statements are TRUE regarding infancy?

a) It lasts from the neonatal phase to about the end of the second year of life.

b) It is characterised by rapid growth and development.

c) It is a critical phase because the foundation of various behavioural patterns is laid during this stage.

d) It is a dangerous phase because fatal accidents could occur as a result of the baby's inability to foresee consequences for actions.

e) It is a challenging phase because of the increasing drive towards independence.

The correct answer is:

1. (a) & (d)
2. (b), (c) & (e)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 3

Seven month old Bongani crawls towards a toy that he sees lying on the floor. According to Piaget, he is in the _____ substage of cognitive development.

1. secondary circular reactions
2. coordination of secondary reactions
3. tertiary circular reactions

ANSWER: 2

According to the _____ of personality, the development of attachment bonds within the first two years of life is important in the child's personality development and emotional well-being.

1. learning perspective
2. ethological perspective
3. integrated approach

ANSWER: 2

Psychoanalysts Sigmund Freud and René Spitz believed that the infant becomes attached to the person who provides oral satisfaction (i.e. food). This notion was refuted in a classic study by _____ on _____ .

1. Conrad Lorenz; goslings.
2. Harry Harlow; rhesus monkeys.
3. John Bowlby; orphaned children.

ANSWER: 2

Which of the following statements regarding Vygotsky's views on cognitive development is/are TRUE?

a) Vygotsky's theory places more emphasis on children's intellectual abilities than on children's potential for intellectual growth.

b) Vygotsky focused more on the outcome or level of performance of the child, than on the process of change and its mechanisms.

c) For Vygotsky, development follows a dialectical process of thesis, antitheses and synthesis.

d) Conflict and resolution play an important part in development.

e) A dialectical process occurs when children interact with adults and peers who are more advanced.

The correct answer is:

1. (a) & (b)
2. (c), (d) & (e)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 2

Memory strategies …

a) consist of deliberate mental activities to improve the processing and storing of information.

b) consist of unconscious mental activities to process and store information.

c) such as rehearsal, improve progressively as children get older.

d) are to a large extent involved in many of the changes that take place in children's cognitive processes.

The correct answer is:

1. (b)
2. (a), (c) & (d)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 2

Regarding the theories of personality development in early childhood, Erikson …

a) characterised the early stages of early childhood as the emerging autonomy stage of development.

b) characterised the later stages of early childhood as the initiative stage of development.

c) indicated that children become resourceful in exploring their environment.

d) indicated that when parents constantly discourage children's exploration, guilt feelings may arise.

The correct answer is:

1. (a) & (c)
2. (b) & (d)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 3

The term gender role refers to …

1. the behaviour patterns and attitudes that are viewed as appropriate or typical for a male or female of a specific society.
2. children's knowledge of themselves as male or female.
3. the typical behaviour of a gender.

ANSWER: 1

Which of the following statements is TRUE about sibling relationships?

1. Sibling relationships play the same role as parents and peers in the socialisation process.
2. There is a correlation between the quality of sibling relationships and peer relationships.
3. Lessons and skills learned from sibling relationships cannot be applied to situations and relationships outside the home.

ANSWER: 2

Which of the following statements are TRUE regarding children's prosocial development?

a) It becomes evident at the ages of two to three years.

b) At this age they understand enough about the emotions of others to respond in supportive and sympathetic ways.

c) Some prosocial behaviours increase with age, while others decrease with age.

d) Prosocial behaviour in the preschool years tends to show stability into adulthood.

The correct answer is:

1. (a) & (c)
2. (b) & (d)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 3

PYC 2602

ASSIGNMENT 2 SEMESTER 1: 2016

Which of the following statements is TRUE of concrete operational children's thinking?

1. They can only focus on one aspect of a problem at a time.
2. They can work with more than one cognitive dimension at the same time, thereby decentering.
3. They can apply hypothetical thinking.

ANSWER: 2

Lerato is Sotho-speaking, and her husband Xholisa, Xhosa-speaking. They decide to simultaneously teach their children both languages from birth. According to most research, what can Lerato and Xholisa expect in terms of their children's language development?

1. That their children will have a delay in their language development.
2. That the one language will be parasitical to the other; therefore not one of the languages will develop sufficiently.
3. They will have no serious language developmental problems and each language will develop in its own right.

ANSWER: 3

The environmental elicitation process, through which temperament shapes personality and adaptation in childhood, refers to the assumption that temperament shapes …

1. the child's experience of classical and operant conditioning.
2. responses of adults and peers to children.
3. the ways in which children alter, modify and manipulate their experiences.

ANSWER: 2

Barry does moderately in his school work and has a few friends. Although he desperately wants to do well in sport and practices every afternoon, he never makes the school team in any of the sports. His two older brothers do well in sport and his parents are pressuring him to take part in all the sport activities at school. He is also teased by his peers because he cannot catch, kick or hit a ball well and because he is somewhat overweight and cannot run fast. Barry is probably experiencing a …

a) low general self-esteem.

b) moderate academic and social self-esteem.

c) high academic and social self-esteem and low athletic and physical self-esteem.

d) low physical and sport self-esteem.

The correct answer is:

1. (a) & (c)
2. (b) & (d)
3. (a), (b) & (d)

ANSWER: 3

When children prove to their parents that they can manage certain tasks on their own, effective parents gradually shift control to the child. Parents still maintain control and supervision, while children are permitted to make moment-to-moment decisions. This process is called …

1. transitional parenting.
2. co-regulation.
3. cooperative parenting.

ANSWER: 2

Consequences for the victims of bullying may be …

a) psychosomatic symptoms, such as headaches, stomach aches, enuresis, poor body posture.

b) emotional problems, such as depression, anxiety, suicidal tendencies.

c) social problems, such as withdrawal, isolation.

d) educational problems, such as school absence, loss of concentration, poor academic performance.

The correct answer is:

1. (a) & (c)
2. (b) & (d)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 3

Early-maturing girls (especially in Western oriented communities) …

1. have higher self-esteem than later-maturing girls.
2. tend to show poorer academic performance.
3. have fewer conduct problems than later-maturing girls.

ANSWER: 2

Piaget's approach to cognitive development is constructive in nature because it …

a) assumes that individuals must continually interpret or make sense of all experiences.

b) assumes that events remain ambiguous until individuals respond to them.

c) refers to the breaking down of the thinking process into various components.

The correct answer is:

1. (a) & (b)
2. (b) & (c)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 1

Adolescents' advances in their cognitive abilities have implications for their classroom performance such as:

a) abstract and logical thought required for subjects such as mathematics, science and literature.

b) advances in metacognition, which has an influence on monitoring their study skills.

c) the broader conceptualisation of intelligence, which implies that most adolescents at least have the potential to succeed in some area.

d) fundamental changes brought about in the conceptual structures of language development.

The correct answer is:

1. (a) & (d)
2. (b) & (c)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 3

Which of the following is TRUE regarding the development of adolescents' personality traits?

a) Extraversion increases in boys and decreases in girls.

b) Neuroticism generally decreases.

c) Agreeableness generally decreases.

d) Conscientiousness generally decreases due to increased risk-taking opportunities.

e) Openness generally shows no change.

The correct answer is:

1. (c)
2. (d)
3. (a), (b) & (e)

ANSWER: 2

Although Erikson's theory of identity development is highly regarded, the following shortcomings have been revealed in his theoretical assumptions:

a) the use of the term crisis or identity crisis may create the impression of the process of identity development as an intense traumatic experience, while for most adolescents it is not a traumatic experience at all.

b) Erikson's view that identity development occurs early in adolescence is optimistic, since most adolescents experience it much later.

c) Adolescents do not form their identity simultaneously in all areas as has been implied by Erikson.

The correct answer is:

1. (a)
2. (b) & (c)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 3

Which of the following statements is/are FALSE regarding adolescents' strive towards autonomy?

a) In their development towards autonomy it is important that adolescents still maintain attachment bonds with their parents.

b) In their development towards autonomy secure attachment may serve as a buffer against feelings of anxiety and uncertainty.

c) Secure attachment bonds promote successful relationships outside the family.

d) Attachment bonds with parents have to be severed in order for adolescents to live their lives as they want to.

e) Attachment bonds with parents provide adolescents with a secure base from which to explore the world.

The correct answer is:

1. (1) (a)
2. (2) (d)
3. (3) (b), (c) & (e)

ANSWER: 2

Which of the following statements regarding adolescents' moral development is TRUE?

a) Because of their abstract thinking abilities, adolescents are able to fully integrate moral principles.

b) As their lives become more complex, they increasingly develop qualities and capacities related to moral functioning.

c) Adolescents' moral experiences and expertise form the foundation of moral character, identity and behaviour in adulthood.

The correct answer is:

1. (1) (a)
2. (2) (b) & (c)
3. (3) All of the above

ANSWER: 3

Which one of the following statements is TRUE with regard to relationships in stepfamilies?

1. Boys with stepfathers are less likely to develop psychological problems than boys in single-parent families.
2. Girls with stepfathers are less likely to develop psychological problems than girls in single-parent families.
3. Boys with stepfathers are less likely to develop psychological problems than girls in single-parent families.

ANSWER: 1

Which of the following statements are TRUE regarding children's experience of trauma?

1. Most children's reactions to trauma are the same.
2. Reactions to a traumatic event do not have to occur immediately after the event.
3. There is not much difference in children's reactions to trauma according to their age.

ANSWER: 2

PYC 2602

ASSIGNMENT 1 SEMESTER 2: 2016

A critical period in development is …

a) a stage of development when a specific type of learning can take place; before or after the critical period that specific learning is difficult or even impossible.

b) a stage of development where certain external influences may have a maximum effect on development, but they may also have an effect before or after the critical period.

c) a form of learning that takes place during a short, early period in life of an organism when attachment to members of the same species and sometimes to members of some other species occurs.

d) a synonym for sensitive or optimal periods of development.

e) a predetermined developmental timetable, without the input or influence from the environment.

The correct answer is:

1. (a)
2. (b), (c) & (e)
3. (a), (c), (d) & (e)

ANSWER: 1

Learning theories made valuable contributions to child psychology because they …

a) regarded culture as an important factor.
b) paid adequate attention to developmental change.
c) created an awareness of the significance of environmental factors.
d) created an awareness of the importance of biological factors.
e) emphasised the importance of scientific research.

The correct answer is:

1. (a)
2. (c) & (e)
3. (b), (d) & (e)

ANSWER: 2

Piaget's concept of adaptation refers to the tendency …

a) of cognitive processes to become more complex.

b) of cognitive processes to become more systematic and coherent.

c) that children organise their experiences to make more sense of the world.

d) that as children gain new experiences they have to deal with information that is in conflict with what they already know.

e) of children to strive for a balance.

The correct answer is:

1. (d)
2. (c) & (e)
3. (a), (b) & (e)

ANSWER: 1

Ann is an excessive drinker and she has kept on drinking now that she is pregnant. Which of the following are possible adverse effects that Ann's drinking could have on her unborn child?

a) Slow physical growth.

b) Split eyelids.

c) Cardiac defects.

d) Below-average height, weight and skull size.

e) Intellectual disability.

<u>The correct answer is:</u>

1. (a) & (c)
2. (b), (d) & (e)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 3

Which of the following is/are TRUE regarding the neonate's vision?

a) The neonate is equipped with a functional and complete visual system.

b) The neonate can distinguish between colours.

c) The neonate's visual acuity is the same as an adult's.

d) The neonate is able to focus on objects at differing distances.

The correct answer is:

1. (a)
2. (c) & (d)
3. (b), (c) & (d)

ANSWER: 1

During the sensorimotor stage of cognitive development according to Piaget, infants obtain information …

a) through sensory input and motor activity.

b) through the gradual coordination of information.

c) in six substages of circular reactions.

The correct answer is:

1. (a)
2. (b) & (c)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 3

Information processing theorists …

a) contend that babies' cognitive development occur in distinct stages as proposed by Piaget.

b) contend that babies' cognitive skills develop rapidly in the first year of life in a week by week or even day by day fashion .

c) use sensitive technology as well as infants' habituation and visual and auditory processing abilities to explore infants' information processing capacities.

d) are particularly interested in the analysis of complex tasks.

e) are interested in the abilities that are necessary for a specific task and at which ages these abilities develop.

The correct answer is:

1. (a) & (e)
2. (b) & (c)
3. (b), (c), (d) & (e)

ANSWER: 3

Personality development during infancy should be regarded as very important because of the vulnerability of young children. For example, research has indicated that.....

a) emotional deprivation can affect personality development.

b) the baby's world is so limited that the quality of the environment plays a crucial role.

c) personality traits that are in an active phase of development may be adversely affected by negative environmental interactions.

d) the child's self-concept starts to emerge during infancy, which means that the quality of the interaction with caregivers could have an effect on the child's self-concept in later years.

e) certain behaviour patterns that are established during infancy remain relatively unchanged as the child gets older.

The correct answer is:

1. (a), (c) & (e)
2. (b), (d) & (e)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 3

Sarah and John teach their children correct social behaviour by means of supporting the children's efforts in a way that they will be more skilful than they would be if they were to rely on their own abilities. Sarah and John are therefore making use of the following socialisation technique:

a) induction.
b) scaffolding**.**
c) positive reinforcement
d) power assertion.
e) withdrawal of love.

The correct answer is:

1. (b)
2. (a), (d) & (e)
3. (b), (c) & (d)

ANSWER: 1

According to Piaget, animistic thinking refers to …

a) an understanding that matter can change in appearance without changing in quantity

b) the tendency to focus on one attribute of what one observes and ignoring others.

c) the tendency to view the world from one's own perspective.

d) the tendency to accept that non-living things have feelings and motives.

e) the tendency to reason from one specific situation to a next specific situation linking two events that occur close together in a cause-and-effect fashion.

The correct answer is:

1. (b)
2. (d)
3. (a), (c) & (e)

ANSWER: 2

How well is preschool children's metamemory developed? They …

a) generally know that it takes longer to memorise a list of eight words than a list of four words.

b) generally do not know what to do when they have to remember something.

c) do not realise that they have to use more effective strategies for more difficult tasks.

The correct answer is:

1. (b)
2. (a) & (c)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 3

Regarding children's understanding of emotions which of the following statements are TRUE?

a) Preschoolers' vocabulary for talking about emotions develops rapidly between two and four years of age.

b) Preschoolers' ability to refer to causes, consequences and behavioural signs of emotions develop between the ages of four to five.

c) Preschoolers have the ability to interpret, predict and change other's feelings.

d) Preschoolers understand that a person may experience two emotions at the same time.

e) Preschoolers understand conflicting emotions.

The correct answer is:

1. (d) & (e)
2. (a), (b) & (c)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 2

Which of the following is TRUE regarding self-esteem development in early childhood?

a) Self-esteem development begins in early childhood.

b) Self-esteem in early childhood is clearly defined.

c) Self-esteem of pre-schoolers is generally high.

d) Pre-schoolers' self-esteem has an adaptational function because they have to master a variety of skills.

e) Pre-schoolers are able to differentiate their various competencies.

The correct answer is:

1. (b) & (e)
2. (a), (c) & (d)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 2

According to Bowlby, a new form of attachment, referred to as goal-corrected partnership, develops in early childhood. The characteristics of this are that…..

a) children want to be in contact with the attachment figure.
b) the constant physical presence of the attachment figure is no longer required.
c) children can move further from their safe base without apparent distress.
d) children can correct or modify their contact with the attachment figure by engaging in collaborative planning.

The correct answer is:

1. (a) & (c)
2. (b) & (d)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 3

Do all children in all cultures play the same?

a) No, cultural variations do occur.

b) Children in collectivistic cultures play in large groups and are focused on movement and objects.

c) Children in individualistic cultures play in smaller groups that require engagement in conversation and dramatic play.

d) Parents' views regarding play and children's attendance of play groups and nursery school also have an influence.

The correct answer is:

1. (a) & (d)
2. (b) & (c)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 1

PYC 2602

ASSIGNMENT 2 SEMESTER 2: 2016

According to Piaget horizontal décalage refers to …

a) children's understanding of reversibility.

b) Children in middle childhood's inability to transfer what they have learned about one type of conservation to another.

c) children in middle childhood's use of mental operations.

d) children in middle childhood's use of decentring.

e) children in middle childhood's use of concrete reasoning.

The correct answer is:

1. (b)
2. (a), (c) & (e)
3. (a), (b), (d) & (e)

ANSWER: 1

Regarding memory functioning in middle childhood, working memory improves in the following two important areas:

a) automaticity and executive functioning.
b) metacognition and metamemory.
c) theory of mind and higher-order cognitive functioning.
d) the phonological loop and the visual spatial sketchpad.
e) short-term memory and long-term memory.

The correct answer is:

1. (d)
2. (a), (c) & (e)
3. (a), (b), (d) & (e)

ANSWER: 1

An example of the learning process through which temperament shapes personality and adaptation in childhood, is that children high on …

a) extraversion may attract peers to play with them.

b) openness may find complex and novel stimuli to be reinforcing.

c) conscientiousness may pursue challenging activities.

d) neuroticism may view themselves as inadequate relative to their peers.

e) extraversion may actively persuade other children to choose them as leaders of school groups.

The correct answer is:

1. (b)
2. (a), (c) & (e)
3. All of the above

ANSWER 1

Andrew is performing moderately academically and in sport. His parents, however, are of the opinion that he can do much better in both areas. Andrew is trying his best to live up to his parents' expectations of him, but is increasingly experiencing sadness because he cannot. This is a reflection of …

a) a discrepancy between the real self and the ideal self.
b) (b) the development of self-efficacy.
c) (c) the development of the self-esteem.
d) (d) the development of the ideal self.
e) (e) the development of the real self.

The correct answer is:

1. (a)
2. (b), (c) & (e)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 1

Parents and children may influence one another in different ways. In this regard, the parent effects model assumes that …

a) parent and child influence each other reciprocally and perpetuate each other's behaviour.

b) the behaviour, parenting style, mood and circumstances of the parent influence the child's development.

c) children's age, competence, temperament and perceptions influence their parents' behaviour towards them.

d) parents are indirect socialisers of their children.

e) parents are direct instructors in their children's development.

The correct answer is:

1. (b)
2. (a), (c) & (e)
3. (a), (b), (d) & (e)

ANSWER: 1

Regarding peer acceptance, the popular category of social status indicates that a child …

a) is well-liked by most and rarely disliked.

b) is either popular social or popular antisocial.

c) is neither liked nor disliked.

The correct answer is:

1. (a) & (b)
2. (b) & (c)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 1

Which of the following statements is/are TRUE?

a) Adolescence is a normal period of development.
b) The majority of adolescents do not experience any significant maladjustment.
c) Most adolescents' values are similar to those of their parents.
d) It seems that adolescence is the "weak link" in the life stage chain.

The correct answer is:

1. (a) & (c)
2. (b) & (d)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 3

Maturation of the prefrontal lobes during adolescence is associated with …

a) the processing of social and emotional information.
b) high-risk behaviour.
c) the ability to reject irrelevant information.
d) the ability to formulate complex hypothetical arguments.
e) imagine the impossible.

The correct answer is:

1. (b)
2. (c), (d) & (e)
3. (a), (b), (d) & (e)

ANSWER: 2

Piaget's theory of formal operational thinking was criticised on the grounds of the following:

a) Piaget was overly pessimistic about adolescents' thinking abilities.

b) Piaget overestimated the effort, energy and knowledge it takes to use formal operational thinking.

c) Piaget did not take cultural differences into account when describing the stage of formal operations.

d) Formal operational thinking is not broad enough to encompass the many dimensions along which cognitive functioning matures in adolescence.

The correct answer is:

1. (c) & (d)
2. (a), (b) & (d)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 1

According to Erikson, …

a) in order to form an identity, all the psychosocial crises of the previous stages need to be resolved.

b) identity development implies that adolescents should define who they are, what is important to them and what directions they want to take in life.

c) an identity crisis develops when adolescents experience confusion in their efforts to develop an own set of values.

d) identity confusion occurs when adolescents are indecisive about themselves and their roles.

The correct answer is:

1. (a) & (c)
2. (b) & (d)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 3

Which one of the following statements is FALSE according to James Marcia's theory on the formulation of identity statuses?

1. Adolescents often fluctuate between the various identity statuses until they reach a final identity.
2. Adolescents tend to begin their identity development in the foreclosure and diffusion statuses, then experience the moratorium status and finally the identity achievement status.
3. All facets of adolescents' development will be in the same identity status – there cannot be different statuses achieved at the same time.

ANSWER: 3

Shadrack would like to be the top pupil in the mathematics class. He would also like to be the captain of his soccer team. However, although he is among the top 10 learners in mathematics, up to now he has never been the top student in the mathematics class. He was also not chosen as soccer captain for his team because, according to the soccer coach, he does not show leadership qualities. Which one of the following statements is correct regarding Shadrack's understanding of the self?

a) There is a discrepancy between his actual self and possible self.
b) There is a discrepancy between his ideal and his feared self.
c) There is a discrepancy between his ideal and actual self.
d) There is a discrepancy between his true self and false self.
e) There is a discrepancy between his feared self and false self.

The correct answer is:

1. (1) (c)
2. (2) (c), (d) & (e)
3. (3) (a), (b), (d) & (e)

ANSWER: 1

Stormy parent-child relationships may drive adolescents to find acceptance in peer groups who have opposite values than those of their parents. These peer groups have a …

a) counter-culture.
b) gang-culture.
c) sub-culture.
d) estrangement-culture.

The correct answer is:

1. (a)
2. (b)
3. (c) & (d)

ANSWER: 1

Which of the following statements is /are TRUE?

a) Most children from divorced homes have psychological problems.

b) Children from divorced homes have lower levels of educational attainment.

c) Children from divorced homes are more likely to reject religious involvement as adults when compared to children whose parents have not divorced.

The correct answer is:

1. (1) (a)
2. (2) (b) & (c)
3. (3) All of the above

ANSWER: 2

Which of the following personality characteristics is NOT typical of resilient children?

a) Good cognitive abilities.
b) Achievement orientated.
c) Lack of a good sense of humour.
d) Easy temperament in infancy.
e) General attractiveness to others.

The correct answer is:

1. (c)
2. (a), (d) & (e)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 1

PYC 2602

ASSIGNMENT 1 SEMESTER 1: 2017

A critical period in development is …

a) a stage of development when a specific type of learning can take place; before or after the critical period that specific learning is difficult or even impossible.

b) a stage of development where certain external influences may have a maximum effect on development, but they may also have an effect before or after the critical period.

c) a form of learning that takes place during a short, early period in life of an organism when attachment to members of the same species and sometimes to members of some other species occurs.

d) a synonym for sensitive or optimal periods of development.

e) a predetermined developmental timetable, without the input or influence from the environment.

The correct answer is:

1. (a)
2. (b), (c) & (e)
3. (a), (c), (d) & (e)

ANSWER: 1

According to Erikson, the sequential stages of development during childhood and adolescence are the following:

1. Basic trust vs. mistrust; Autonomy vs. shame and doubt; Initiative vs. guilt; Industry vs. inferiority; Identity vs. identity confusion.
2. Integrity vs. despair; Intimacy vs. isolation; Industry vs. inferiority; Initiative vs. guilt; Basic trust vs. mistrust.
3. Basic trust vs. mistrust; Initiative vs. guilt; Autonomy vs. shame and doubt; Identity vs. identity confusion; Industry vs. inferiority.

ANSWER: 1

Piaget's concept of adaptation refers to the tendency …

a) of cognitive processes to become more complex.

b) of cognitive processes to become more systematic and coherent.

c) that children organise their experiences to make more sense of the world.

d) that as children gain new experiences they have to deal with information that is in conflict with what they already know.

e) of children to strive for a balance.

The correct answer is:

1. (d)
2. (c) & (e)
3. (a), (b) & (e)

ANSWER: 1

To which of the following consequences could syphilis lead to if untreated in pregnant woman?

a) The death of babies shortly after their birth.

b) Intellectual disability in babies.

c) Blindness and deafness in babies.

d) Stillbirths.

e) AIDS in babies.

The correct answer is:

1. (a) & (e)
2. (a) (b), (c) & (d)
3. All of the above.

ANSWER: 2

Which of the following is/are TRUE regarding the neonate's vision?

a) The neonate is equipped with a functional and complete visual system.

b) The neonate can distinguish between colours.

c) The neonate's visual acuity is the same as an adult's.

d) The neonate is able to focus on objects at differing distances.

The correct answer is:

1. (a)
2. (c) & (d)
3. (b), (c) & (d)

ANSWER: 1

Which of the following statements are TRUE regarding infancy?

a) It lasts from the neonatal phase to about the end of the second year of life.

b) It is characterised by rapid growth and development.

c) It is a critical phase because the foundation of various behavioural patterns is laid during this stage.

d) It is a dangerous phase because fatal accidents could occur as a result of the baby's inability to foresee consequences for actions.

e) It is a challenging phase because of the increasing drive towards independence.

The correct answer is:

1. (a) & (d)
2. (b), (c) & (e)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 3

Information processing theorists …

a) contend that babies' cognitive development occur in distinct stages as proposed by Piaget.

b) contend that babies' cognitive skills develop rapidly in the first year of life in a week by week or even day by day fashion .

c) use sensitive technology as well as infants' habituation and visual and auditory processing abilities to explore infants' information processing capacities.

d) are particularly interested in the analysis of complex tasks.

e) are interested in the abilities that are necessary for a specific task and at which ages these abilities develop.

The correct answer is:

1. (a) & (e)
2. (b) & (c)
3. (b), (c), (d) & (e)

ANSWER: 3

According to the _____ of personality, the development of attachment bonds within the first two years of life is important in the child's personality development and emotional well-being.

1. learning perspective
2. ethological perspective
3. integrated approach

ANSWER: 2

Sarah and John teach their children correct social behaviour by means of supporting the children's efforts in a way that they will be more skilful than they would be if they were to rely on their own abilities. Sarah and John are therefore making use of the following socialisation technique:

a) induction.
b) scaffolding**.**
c) positive reinforcement
d) power assertion.
e) withdrawal of love.

The correct answer is:

1. (b)
2. (a), (d) & (e)
3. (b), (c) & (d)

ANSWER: 1

Which of the following statements regarding Vygotsky's views on cognitive development is/are TRUE?

a) Vygotsky's theory places more emphasis on children's intellectual abilities than on children's potential for intellectual growth.

b) Vygotsky focused more on the outcome or level of performance of the child, than on the process of change and its mechanisms.

c) For Vygotsky, development follows a dialectical process of thesis, antitheses and synthesis.

d) Conflict and resolution play an important part in development.

e) A dialectical process occurs when children interact with adults and peers who are more advanced.

The correct answer is:

1. (a) & (b)
2. (c), (d) & (e)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 2

How well is preschool children's metamemory developed? They …

a) generally know that it takes longer to memorise a list of eight words than a list of four words.

b) generally do not know what to do when they have to remember something.

c) do not realise that they have to use more effective strategies for more difficult tasks.

The correct answer is:

1. (b)
2. (a) & (c)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 3

Regarding the theories of personality development in early childhood, Erikson …

a) characterised the early stages of early childhood as the emerging autonomy stage of development.

b) characterised the later stages of early childhood as the initiative stage of development.

c) indicated that children become resourceful in exploring their environment.

d) indicated that when parents constantly discourage children's exploration, guilt feelings may arise.

The correct answer is:

1. (a) & (c)
2. (b) & (d)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 3

Which of the following is TRUE regarding self-esteem development in early childhood?

a) Self-esteem development begins in early childhood.

b) Self-esteem in early childhood is clearly defined.

c) Self-esteem of pre-schoolers is generally high.

d) Pre-schoolers' self-esteem has an adaptational function because they have to master a variety of skills.

e) Pre-schoolers are able to differentiate their various competencies.

The correct answer is:

1. (b) & (e)
2. (a), (c) & (d)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 2

Which of the following statements is TRUE about sibling relationships?

1. Sibling relationships play the same role as parents and peers in the socialisation process.
2. There is a correlation between the quality of sibling relationships and peer relationships.
3. Lessons and skills learned from sibling relationships cannot be applied to situations and relationships outside the home.

ANSWER: 2

Do all children in all cultures play the same?

a) No, cultural variations do occur.

b) Children in collectivistic cultures play in large groups and are focused on movement and objects.

c) Children in individualistic cultures play in smaller groups that require engagement in conversation and dramatic play.

d) Parents' views regarding play and children's attendance of play groups and nursery school also have an influence.

The correct answer is:

1. (a) & (d)
2. (b) & (c)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 1

PYC 2602

ASSIGNMENT 2 SEMESTER 1: 2017

According to Jean Piaget, the most critical mental operation of children in the middle college is…which enables them to …. and …..

1. Using accommodation and assimilation; perform conservation tasks; apply hypothetical thought;
2. Understanding reversibility; understand hierarchy of classes; perform conservation tasks
3. Developing schemas; apply hypothetical thought; understand hierarchies of classes

ANSWER: 2

Which of the following is/are true regarding the applicability, the strengths and the weak points of the information processing approach to cognitive development in middle childhood?

a) It has important applications to education, especially concerning knowledge about memory functioning, metacognition and memory strategies.

b) It influences other theoretical approaches.

c) The strengths lie in its ability to express the complexity of thought, its precise analysis of performance and change in thought, and its rigorous methodology.

d) Its weaknesses lie in the ignoring of the larger context in which the child functions; therefore their needs, goals and the social influences.

The correct answer is:

1. (a) & (d)
2. (b) & (c)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 3

When children prove to their parents that they can manage certain tasks on their own, effective parents gradually shift control to the child. Parents still maintain control and supervision, while children are permitted to make moment-to-moment decisions. This process is called …

1. transitional parenting
2. co-regulation
3. authoritative parenting

ANSWER: 2

Parents and children may influence one another in different ways. In this regard, the bi-directional model assumes that …

1. parent and child influence each other reciprocally and perpetuate each other's behaviour.
2. the behaviour, parenting style, mood and circumstances of the parent influence the child's development.
3. children's age, competence, temperament and perceptions influence their parents' behaviour towards them.

ANSWER: 1

During middle childhood, parenting from a distance becomes increasingly prominent. This is related to …

a) children's developing autonomy and involvement in social settings.

b) parents actively setting rules regarding friends and activities and monitoring their behaviour from a distance.

c) parents becoming more involved in their own careers and interests.

d) children having to adjust to new routines and social scripts and to parental expectations regarding conduct.

The correct answer is:

1. (a) & (c)
2. (a), (b) & (d)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 2

Positive discipline focuses on …

a) parental behaviours.

b) establishing rules, setting limits and offering choices.

c) consistency and follow through.

d) positive feedback.

The correct answer is:

1. (b)
2. (a), (c) & (d)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 3

Adolescents' attentional abilities are adapted to cope with the changing demands of a task. … refers to the ability to focus on relevant information and to ignore less important information while … refers to the ability to pay attention to more than one aspect simultaneously.

1. Structural capacity; functional capacity
2. Divided attention; selective attention
3. Selective attention; divided attention

ANSWER: 3

Adolescents can increasingly process more information. This is related to functional capacity, which refers to adolescents' ability to …

1. make effective use of existing mental abilities.
2. focus on relevant information.
3. carry out procedures selected by the metacomponents.

ANSWER: 1

According to Robert Sternberg, individual differences in problem-solving abilities and knowledge base can be explained in terms of knowledge acquisition components, which refer to …

1. the higher cognitive functions that determine which behaviour and strategies should be used.
2. the components that are used to acquire new information as is needed.
3. cognitive self-regulation where individuals consciously monitor their progress towards a goal in order to redirect unsuccessful outcomes.

ANSWER: 2

An aspect of social cognition that advances in adolescence is their mutual perspective-taking ability. This refers to …

1. the ability to understand that not only may a person have a view different from one's own, but that others also understand that your view is different from theirs.
2. adolescents' realisation that their social perspective and those of others are influenced not just by their interaction with one another, but also by their roles in wider society.
3. the ability to consider a situation from a point of view other than one's own.

ANSWER: 1

Findings on the identity formation of South African adolescents …

a) show that black adolescents show a stronger collective identity than the other racial groups.

b) and the interpretation of the findings indicate that white adolescents either show foreclosed identities or are in an identity moratorium stage.

c) show that black, white and Coloured adolescents do not experience race or colour as critical in their formation of an identity.

d) and the interpretation of the findings may be a result of socio-cultural or socio-political factors.

The correct answer is:

1. (1) (a) & (b)
2. (2) (c) & (d)
3. (3) All of the above

ANSWER: 3

Conformity in adolescence …

a) is defined as the degree to which a person is willing to change his or her behaviour, attitudes and beliefs to fit in with the peer group.

b) refers to the pressure of the peer group.

c) usually occurs among older adolescents.

d) may hold important advantages for adolescents.

e) is usually a cause of concern for parents.

The correct answer is:

1. (a), (b) & (c)
2. (c), (d) & (e)
3. (a), (b), (d) & (e)

ANSWER: 3

Which of the following is/are FALSE regarding the impact of divorce on children's well-being?

a) Children tend to have lower levels of educational, occupational and financial attainment.

b) The relationship between children and their mother is usually more negatively affected by divorce.

c) Children's reactions to their parent's divorce are determined by the age of the child.

d) Boys are generally more negatively affected by their parents' divorce than girls.

The correct answer is

1. (a), (b) & (d)
2. (b)
3. None of the above

ANSWER: 2

The extensive impact of HIV/AIDS on children's development can result in…

a) Increased responsibilities.

b) The increase in emotional deprivation.

c) Their academic achievement is influenced negatively.

d) Mental health problems which are transient.

The correct answer is

1. (a), (b) & (c)
2. (a) & (d)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 1

Liam prefers sleeping for the most part of the day instead of playing outside with his cousins. He stated that he feels hopeless and wants to die. It should be noted that Liam's paternal grandfather and uncle have a history of depression and have attempted suicide several times before.
Which of the following factors is applicable to the scenario?

a) Mental health
b) Genetic factors
c) Stressful and traumatic life events

The correct answer is

1. All of the above
2. (a) & (b)
3. (c)

ANSWER: 2

PYC 2602

ASSIGNMENT 1 SEMESTER 2: 2017

A developmental theory is defined as:……

1. A set of assumptions about a person's psychological characteristics;
2. A related set of statements about people's mental health;
3. An organised set of ideas designed to explain development;

ANSWER: 3

Learning theories made valuable contributions to child psychology because they …

a) regarded culture as an important factor.
b) paid adequate attention to developmental change.
c) created an awareness of the significance of environmental factors.
d) created an awareness of the importance of biological factors.
e) emphasised the importance of scientific research.

The correct answer is:

1. (a)
2. (c) & (e)
3. (b), (d) & (e)

ANSWER: 2

Which of the following statements regarding Nsamenang's theory are TRUE?

a) The contextual theories of Vygotsky and Bronfenbrenner are incorporated in his framework.

b) Child development is a process of gradual and systematic social integration.

c) Development is conceptualised as the unfolding of physical, cognitive, social and emotional competencies in order to function optimally in the family and community.

d) Responsible intelligence (ability to perform roles and tasks correctly) is a sign of the child's cognitive and general development.

e) By incorporating spiritual and ancestral selfhoods, the human life cycle ultimately consists of nine stages.

The correct answer is:

1. (a) & (c)
2. (b), (d) & (e)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 3

Ann is an excessive drinker and she has kept on drinking now that she is pregnant. Which of the following are possible adverse effects that Ann's drinking could have on her unborn child?

a) Slow physical growth.

b) Split eyelids.

c) Cardiac defects.

d) Below-average height, weight and skull size.

e) Intellectual disability.

<u>The correct answer is:</u>

1. (a) & (c)
2. (b), (d) & (e)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 3

Which of the following is/are TRUE regarding neonates' sense of pain?

1. They generally do not experience pain due to insufficient neurological development.
2. Painful procedures such as blood collection, circumcision and other surgical procedures may be performed on them without analgesic therapy.
3. Neonates may show extreme sensitivity to pain due to ineffective pain management.

ANSWER: 3

During the sensorimotor stage of cognitive development according to Piaget, infants obtain information …

a) through sensory input and motor activity.

b) through the gradual coordination of information.

c) in six substages of circular reactions.

The correct answer is:

1. (a)
2. (b) & (c)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 3

Seven month old Bongani crawls towards a toy that he sees lying on the floor. According to Piaget, he is in the _____ substage of cognitive development.

1. secondary circular reactions
2. coordination of secondary reactions
3. tertiary circular reactions

ANSWER: 2

Personality development during infancy should be regarded as very important because of the vulnerability of young children. For example, research has indicated that.....

a) emotional deprivation can affect personality development.

b) the baby's world is so limited that the quality of the environment plays a crucial role.

c) personality traits that are in an active phase of development may be adversely affected by negative environmental interactions.

d) the child's self-concept starts to emerge during infancy, which means that the quality of the interaction with caregivers could have an effect on the child's self-concept in later years.

e) certain behaviour patterns that are established during infancy remain relatively unchanged as the child gets older.

The correct answer is:

1. (a), (c) & (e)
2. (b), (d) & (e)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 3

Psychoanalysts Sigmund Freud and René Spitz believed that the infant becomes attached to the person who provides oral satisfaction (i.e. food). This notion was refuted in a classic study by _____ on _____ .

1. Conrad Lorenz; goslings.
2. Harry Harlow; rhesus monkeys.
3. John Bowlby; orphaned children.

ANSWER: 2

According to Piaget, animistic thinking refers to …

a) an understanding that matter can change in appearance without changing in quantity

b) the tendency to focus on one attribute of what one observes and ignoring others.

c) the tendency to view the world from one's own perspective.

d) the tendency to accept that non-living things have feelings and motives.

e) the tendency to reason from one specific situation to a next specific situation linking two events that occur close together in a cause-and-effect fashion.

The correct answer is:

1. (b)
2. (d)
3. (a), (c) & (e)

ANSWER: 2

Memory strategies …

a) consist of deliberate mental activities to improve the processing and storing of information.

b) consist of unconscious mental activities to process and store information.

c) such as rehearsal, improve progressively as children get older.

d) are to a large extent involved in many of the changes that take place in children's cognitive processes.

The correct answer is:

1. (b)
2. (a), (c) & (d)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 2

Regarding children's understanding of emotions which of the following statements are TRUE?

a) Preschoolers' vocabulary for talking about emotions develops rapidly between two and four years of age.

b) Preschoolers' ability to refer to causes, consequences and behavioural signs of emotions develop between the ages of four to five.

c) Preschoolers have the ability to interpret, predict and change other's feelings.

d) Preschoolers understand that a person may experience two emotions at the same time.

e) Preschoolers understand conflicting emotions.

The correct answer is:

1. (d) & (e)
2. (a), (b) & (c)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 2

The term gender role refers to …

1. the behaviour patterns and attitudes that are viewed as appropriate or typical for a male or female of a specific society.
2. children's knowledge of themselves as male or female.
3. the typical behaviour of a gender.

ANSWER: 1

According to Bowlby, a new form of attachment, referred to as goal-corrected partnership, develops in early childhood. The characteristics of this are that…..

a) children want to be in contact with the attachment figure.
b) the constant physical presence of the attachment figure is no longer required.
c) children can move further from their safe base without apparent distress.
d) children can correct or modify their contact with the attachment figure by engaging in collaborative planning.

The correct answer is:

1. (a) & (c)
2. (b) & (d)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 3

Which of the following statements are TRUE regarding children's prosocial development?

a) It becomes evident at the ages of two to three years.

b) At this age they understand enough about the emotions of others to respond in supportive and sympathetic ways.

c) Some prosocial behaviours increase with age, while others decrease with age.

d) Prosocial behaviour in the preschool years tends to show stability into adulthood.

The correct answer is:

1. (a) & (c)
2. (b) & (d)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 3

PYC 2602

ASSIGNMENT 2 SEMESTER 2: 2017

Regarding memory functioning in middle childhood, working memory improves in the areas of … and …

1. metacognition; metamemory
2. short-term memory; long-term memory
3. the phonological loop; the visual spatial sketchpad

ANSWER: 3

Which if the following is true/are true regarding the memory functioning of children in middle childhood?

a) A larger working memory span allows for the processing of more information.

b) The larger capacity of the short-term memory allows for a larger vocabulary and better academic achievement.

c) The long-term memory is well developed by the end of middle childhood, so that large chunks of information can be remembered.

d) The short-term and long-term memories do not undergo significant changes in middle childhood.

The correct answer is:

1. (a), (b) & (c)
2. (b), (c) &(d)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 1

In middle childhood, children's competence is reflected in their …

a) adjustment to the school milieu

b) ability to establish good peer relationships

c) ability to abide by rules

d) academic achievement

The correct answer is:

1. (b) & (d)
2. (a) (c) & (d)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 3

In middle childhood, developmental shifts are characterised by …

a) Less differentiation in their self-descriptions

b) distinguishing themselves more in absolute than comparative terms

c) an increased tendency to establish their differentiation from other as an individual

d) the ability to describe typical experiences or behaviour in terms of psychological dispositions

The correct answer is:

1. (a) & (b)
2. (c) & (d)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 2

What is noticeable about the self-esteem during middle childhood? It becomes …

1. more realistic and less differentiated
2. more differentiated but less realistic
3. more realistic and more differentiated

ANSWER: 3

The functioning of the peer group in middle childhood is characterised by …

a) very flexible foundation: anyone who wants to join is welcome and play is based on what the group feels like at the moment.

b) greater solidarity, cohesion and conformity.

c) a relatively stable collection of two or more children who share the same norms and goals.

d) a certain social structure of leaders and followers.

e) the fact that it often plays a more important role in children's development than their parents do.

The correct answer is:

1. (a), (b) & (c)
2. (b), (d) & (e)
3. (b), (c), (d) & (e)

ANSWER: 3

Piaget refers to adolescents' ability to develop alternative ways to solve a problem as … and their ability to organise various possible combinations inherent in a problem as …

1. hypothetico-deductive reasoning; combinatorial analysis
2. combinatorial analysis; propositional thinking
3. relativistic thinking; componentional intelligence

ANSWER: 1

Adolescent egocentrism …

a) represents a return to the egocentrism experienced by children in the preoperational stage of cognitive development.

b) is related to developments in perspective-taking, which causes young teenagers to be very concerned with what others think of them.

c) represents an inability to distinguish the abstract perspectives of self and others.

The correct answer is:

1. (a) & (b)
2. (a) & (c)
3. (b) & (c)

ANSWER: 3

The imaginary audience and personal fable gradually decline during adolescence as …

1. puberty is reached.
2. the post-conventional level of moral development is reached.
3. abstract reasoning becomes better established.

ANSWER: 3

According to Erikson, adolescents experience identity confusion when they …

a) explore and experiment with alternative roles.
b) cannot integrate various roles.
c) are confronted with contradictory value systems and cannot make decisions.
d) experience apathy or hostility towards roles or values.
e) experience a psychosocial moratorium.

The correct answer is:

1. (a), (b) & (c)
2. (b), (c) & (d)
3. (c), (d) & (e)

ANSWER: 2

The increasing complexity of adolescents' self-conception is that adolescents sometimes become aware that they present a …, which is a self they present to others while realising it is not actually what they are thinking or feeling.

1. feared self
2. false self
3. contradictory self

ANSWER: 2

Which of the following statements is/are true regarding parent-adolescent conflict?

a) A typical storm-and-stress relationship occurs.

b) A serious generation gap occurs.

c) Estrangement occurs because of the conflict.

d) The rapid physical and psychological changes of adolescence trigger conflicting expectations in parent-child relationships.

The correct answer is:

1. (b)
2. (d)
3. (a) & (c)

ANSWER: 2

Which of the following statements are false regarding violence?

a) One of the ways in which violence can affect children is that it can cause depression and anxiety.

b) Violence experienced within the family is more distressing than violence in the community.

c) There is no developmental difference between children who are exposed to higher levels of violence for relatively longer periods and those who are exposed to brief and /or relatively low levels of violence.

d) Whether children make sense of violence or not does not make them less traumatised by it.

The correct answer is

1. (a) & (b)
2. (c) & (d)
3. None of the above

ANSWER: 2

The sleeper effect refers to

1. The delay in the emergence of symptoms after trauma
2. An experience that is emotionally painful, distressing or shocking, which often results in lasting mental and physical effects
3. When children are confused with mixed messages of what they see versus what they are told.

ANSWER: 1

Which of the following statements are accurate regarding resilience?

a) It is the ability to cope with or recover from difficult or challenging life experiences.

b) It is one of the major focus points of positive psychology.

c) In children can be strengthened by personal, family and community characteristics.

d) One of the personal characteristics of resilient children is that they do not tend to be achievement orientated.

The correct answer is:

1. (a), (b) & (c)
2. (c) & (d)
3. All of the above

ANSWER: 1