

PAST QUESTIONS

CHILD AND ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT AND LEARNING

1).The emergence and expansion of the capabilities of an individual to provide greater faculty in functioning is termed

a).**Development**

b). Formation

c). Growth

d). maturation

2).Which one of the following stages is the correct order of Piaget's stage of cognitive development?

a).Concrete operational, sensori motor, pre-operational and formal operational

b).Pre-operational, sensori motor, concrete operational and formal operational

c).Sensori motor, concrete operational, formal operational and pre-operational

d).**Sensori motor, pre-operational, concrete operational and formal operational**

3).The fact that human beings crawl before they stand and stand before they walk, and walk before they run means growth and development.

a).are continuous

b). are directional

c). **follow an orderly sequence**

d). proceed in stages

4).In E.L. Thorndike's instrumental theory of learning, the organism used for the experiment.....

a). initially defended itself

b).used an instrument in learning

c).**was actively involved in solving its own problems**

d).was classical in learning

5).Which one of the following language theorist s offers a biological explanation on how language is acquired?

a).Albert Bandura

b).B.F. Skinner

c). Jerome Bruner

d).**Noam Chomsky**

6).The group of psychologists who believe that the “whole” of an entity is more important than the sum of the individual parts are referred to as the.....

a). Behaviorists

b). **Gestalt Psychologists**

c). Humanists

d). Pragmatists

7).Under which one of the following areas of development is language development classified?

a). **Cognitive development**

b). Moral development

c). Psychological development

d). Social development

8). Which one of the following memories is described as the working memory?

a). Cognition

b). Long-term memory

c). Sensori register

d). **Short-term memory**

9).The inability of an individual to metabolize carbohydrates leads to a condition known as

a).Cretinism

b).**Galactocemia**

c).Kwashiorkor

d).Phenylketonuria

10).The act of presenting something to an individual after a good work for the purpose of getting him or her to continue to perform that act is known as

- a). Appreciation
- b). Motivation
- c). **Reinforcement**
- d).Rewarding

11).A teacher who presents his or her lessons systematically and creates enabling environment for learners to enjoy the lesson is applying which of Thorndike's Law of learning?

- a). **Effect**
- b). Exercise
- c). Readiness
- d). Use

12). At what stage of Piaget's cognitive development do children come to understand the principle of conservation, reversibility, seriation and classification?

- a). **Concrete operational stage**
- b). Formal operational stage
- c). Pre-operational stage
- d). Sensori motor stage

13). The means by which people learn to become respectable and acceptable members of a society is best known as

- a). Civilization
- b). Education
- c). Enculturation
- d). **Socialization**

14).Sophia, a 1 ½ years old girl, in her quest to use language could only utter two worded sentences such as Mama food, Daddy sleep. Which stage of language development describes the above?

- a).Holophrastic stage
- b).Pre-linguistic stage
- c).Rule acquisition stage
- d). **Telegraphic stage**

15).All the following are means of developing a child's speaking skills except.....

- a).Conversion through dialogue and language games
- b).Frequently correcting the child anytime he or she makes a mistake**
- c).Pairing pupils and getting them into groups
- d). Providing the child with good speech models

16).Kofi was unable to recollect his index number because he has just memorized his girl- friend's phone number. Which one of the following best describes Kofi's condition?

- a).Amnesia
- b). Memory loss
- c). Proactive interference

d).Retroactive interference

17).Shaping as a learning principle derive from.....

- a). classical learning theory
- b). Gestalt theory

c).Operant conditioning

- d). Social learning theory

18).It was diagnosed by Dr. Asem that Serwaa's baby in her womb has a blood group that reacts with hers. Which one of the terms below explains Serwaa's condition?

- a). Anoxia
- b). Haemoglobin factor
- c). Metabolism

d) RH factor

19).The average normal infant should weigh and measures.....respectively.

- a). 3.0kg and 50cm

b).3.4kg and 50cm

- c).3.84kgs and 45cm
- d).3.50kg and 50cm.

20). The first environment of the child exerts great influence on the child. This first environment constitute the.....

- a).entire community he lives
- b).home
- c).**mother's womb**

- d).spirit world

21).Which one of the following conditions does not promote transfer of learning?

- a).Ability to perceive similarities
- b). **Interference**
- c). Motive
- d). Practice

22).Road signs are.....stimulus drivers must learn to obey.

- a). **conditioned**
- b). discriminatory
- c).negative
- d). unconditioned

23). The saying that you can force a donkey to the river but you cannot force it to drink, is associated with which one of the Thorndike's law of learning?

- a). Effect
- b). Exercise
- c). **Readiness**
- d). Use

24). Insightful learning is also known as.....

- a). **'aha' experience**
- b). social learning
- c). thoughtful learning
- d). understandable learning

25). A negative reinforce is a stimulus that is.....and thus increases the probability of a response.

- a). presented
- b). **removed**
- c). shaped
- d). slightly negative

26). Kohlberg reckons that a point, the child's moral values are related to his or her needs. This stage is known as

- a). **Instrumental relativist orientation**
- b). Morality of personal conscience
- c). Obedience orientation
- d). The law and order orientation

27). All the following are theories of language development except.....theory.

- a). **biogenetic**

- b). innate mechanism
- c). reinforcement
- d). social learning

28). Teachers need to explore and sustain the.....of the pupils throughout a lesson.

- a). ideas
- b). **interest**
- c). knowledge
- d). purpose

29). Retroactive and proactive inhibitions are paradigms of.....

- a). decay theory
- b). disuse theory
- c). forgetting theory
- d). **interference theory**

30). You are forced to eat pizza at a restaurant because everybody was requesting for it. Which of the following theories explain your action?

- a). Classical conditioning
- b). Instrumental conditioning
- c). Operant conditioning
- d). **Social learning**

Questions 31 to 35 are statements followed by True and False. Indicate whether each statement is True or False by circling the letter of the correct option.

31). Both positive and negative reinforcement bring about an increase in response

- a). **True**
- b). False

32. The use of forceps is one of the post-natal factors that affect the growth and development of the child

a). True

b). **False**

33. Vital organs like the lungs and heart begin to function during the foetal stage of pre-natal development

a). **True**

b). False

34. The various domains of development such as psychological cognitive and physical are not interrelated

a). True

b). **False**

35). The ability of birds to build their nests is as a result of learning.

a). True

b). **False**

Questions 36 to 40 provide the appropriate words or phrases to complete the statements

36). The process of unfolding potentialities of an organism according to its innate time table is known as.....**Maturation**

37). An adolescent has a number of crises he or she strives to overcome. These crises are collectively known as.....**Developmental Tasks**

38). An unpleasant stimulus that is presented to eliminate a behavior is appropriately termed as.....**Punishment**

39). Who in history describes the child's mind as a tabula rasa?.....**John Locke**

40). The area of development that covers changes in feelings or emotions as well as changes in how we relate to other people is called.....**Psychosocial Development**

41). Which of the following is associated with the operant conditioning theory?

a). **B.F. Skinner**

b). D. Ausubel

c). E.L. Thorndike

d). Ivan Pavlov

42). An individual achieves full sexual maturity when he or she reaches.....

a). menarche

b). menopause

c). **puberty**

d). pubescence

43). As children grow there is a change in their reasoning and mental ability. This is known as.....change.

a). instability

b). **qualitative**

c). quantitative

d). stability

44). Cognitive development has to do with.....

a). **changes in reasoning, thinking and language acquisition**

b). desiring and achieving social responsible behavior

c). growth and changes that occur in a person's body

d). how individuals related to others

45). The domains of development are physical cognitive and.....development.

a). Psychological

b). psychoanalytic

c).psychosocial

d).psychomoral

46).The term do psychologists use to describe a specific amount of time during development when certain influences or processes have their greatest impact?

a). **Critical period**

b) .Developmental sequence

c). Developmental interval

d). Pivotal stage

47).What role does heredity play in human growth and development?

a). Heredity determines human evolution

b).Heredity determines the personality of individuals and therefore an individual's qualitative development

c).Heredity influences the way the environment affects the individual

d).**Heredity sets the upper and lower limits of an individual's potential**

48).Which of these sex chromosomes depicts that of males and females?

a).XX : YY

b). XX: XY

c).**XY : XX**

d).XX : XX

49).The type of learning which involves observing how other people act is called.....

a).classical conditioning

b).insightful learning

c). operant conditioning

d). **social learning**

50).The process of making an individual part of his or her society is.....

- a).acculturation
- b). indoctrination
- c). **socialization**
- d). stigmatization

51).A negative reinforce is a stimulus that is.....and therefore.....the probability for a response occurring.

- a).presented, decreases
- b).presented, increases
- c).removed, decrease
- d).**removed, increases**

52).Which type of learning occurs when we are conditioned to a stimulus?

- a).**Classical conditioning**
- b).Operant conditioning
- c).Social learning
- d).Trial and Error learning

53). Often, parents discover that their children learn by watching other children or by watching TV. This type of learning is called.....

- a). Classical conditioning
- b). **Observational learning**
- c). Operant conditioning
- d). Trial and error learning.

54). Which of the following is the greatest cause of forgetting in school learning?

- a). Brain injury
- b). Disuse

c). Fading

d). **Interference**

55). What marks the onset of puberty?

a). Menarche for females, the first ejaculation for males

b). **No single event marks the onset of puberty**

c). The growth spurt for males and females

d). The beginning of breast development for females, the enlargement of the genitals for males.

56). Which of the following is characteristics of the child during the pre-operational stage?

a). Abstract thinking

b). Operational thinking

c). Reversible thinking

d). **Self-centeredness**

57). Which of the following persons is not a behaviorists?.

a). B.F. Skinner

b). **D. Ausubel**

c). E.L. Thorndike

d). Ivan Pavlov

58).What term is used to describe the development of toe ovaries, uterus and a vagina?

a). Adolescence

b).Menarche

c). **Primary sex characteristics**

d). Secondary sex characteristics.

59).Which term describes a relatively permanent change in behavior orthe potential to make a response that occurs as a result of experience?

- a).Cognition
- b). **Learning**
- c).Maturation
- d). perception

60).Which of the following is the correct order of the three periods of pre-natal development?

- a). Embryo, ovum and foetus
- b). Foetus, embryo and ovum
- c).**Ovum, embryo and foetus**
- d).Ovum, embryo and foetus

61).Children who are always involved in mischievous behavior are referred to as.....children.

- a). **delinquent**
- b). problem
- c). stupid
- d). truant

62).The final stage of gestation characterized by increased detail of body parts and greatly enlarged body sizes is called.....

- a).embryonic stage
- b). germinal stage
- c).**fetal stage**
- d).zygotic stage

63).When the fertilized ovum makes its way down the fallopian tube its form changes into a fluid-filled sphere called.....

- a). **blastocyst**
- b). ectoderm
- c).endoderm
- d). zygote

64).pouring orange juice from a jug into a glass and cutting food with a knife and fork are examples of.....

a).co-ordinated motor skills

b). **gross motor skills**

c).fine motor skills

d). seriation

65). The fork stabs the meat while the knife cuts it, one hand steadies the paper while the other writes. These are some of the chief difficulties young children have with.....

a).Accommodation

b). Assimilation

c). **Fine motor skills**

d). Gross motor skills

66).What makes the pre-conventional moral reasoning similar to pre-operational thought?

a). **It is egocentric**

b). Emphases are on social rules

c).It is centred on ideals

d).It is ethical

67).In Kohlberg's moral development, the 'good girl' and 'nice boy' stage emphasizes on....

a).ethical principles

b). moral principles

c).self

d).**social rules**

68).The sex chromosomes of every ovum is a/an.....chromosome

a).Y

b). X

c). XY

d). XX

69). Babies learn to talk as naturally as they learn to walk. This reflects the opinion of.....about language development.

a). A. Bandura

b). B. F. Skinner

c). **Chomsky**

d). Freud

70). If you can curl your tongue, that ability is part of your.....

a). Genotype

b). Nature

c). **Phenotype**

d). Self concept

71). What is the one cell structure that forms when a sperm and an egg unite?

a). Blastula

b). Embryo

c). Fetus

d). **Zygote**

72). Adzoa is visiting her doctor during her 5th week of pregnancy. What term would you use to describe the developing human at this point in the pregnancy?

a). Blastula

b). **Embryo**

c). Fetus

d). Zygote

73). Which two learning processes seem to be opposites?

a). Discrimination and extinction

b). Discrimination and acquisition

c).Generalization and acquisition

d).**Generalization and discrimination.**

74). The first menstrual flow of an adolescent girl is called.....

a). fluid

B. hormones

c).**menarche**

d). spermache

75). According to B.F. Skinner, which of the following accounts for the acquisition of language?

a). A linguistic acquisition device

b). Classical conditioning

c).Cultural expectations and family size

d) .**Modeling and reinforcement**

76).Which of the following types of learning is Jerome Bruner associated with?

a). Discovery learning

b).Insightful learning

c).Mastery learning

d).Reception learning

77).Which of the following practices of the teacher is a result of knowing about the individual differences of children?

a).Children should be made to do individual work most of the time

b).**Children should not be compared to one another**

c).Rules should be established to guide children's behavior

d).The teacher should set yardsticks to ensure that children reach them

78). Which of the following is not a theory of language development?

- a). **Biogenetic theory**
- b). Innate mechanism theory
- c). Reinforcement theory
- d) Social learning theory.

79). Which one of the following abilities is possessed by a primary one child?

- a). Concentration for a long period of time
- b). Understanding of abstract concepts
- c). **Using almost infinite variety of sentences**
- d). Using systematic approach to solving problems.

80). The type of development from the central part of the body toward the outer direction is called.....

- a). Cephalocaudal development
- b). Cell maturation
- c). **Proximodistal development**
- d). Proximal development

81). Which of the following properly demonstrates the concept of development?

- a). Ama reaches five years and loses one of her front teeth
- b). Theresa no longer fits into a Christmas dress she has been using for over two years
- c). Three year old John always has his hair reappearing quickly after a shave
- d). **Yaw is able to recite five numerals after his first week at school**

82). Which of the following exhibits a fine motor skill?

- a). Jumping hurdles
- b). **Playing a piano**

- c). Scoring a goal from a corner
- d). Suspending in water

83). The chemical substance which carries the genetic code of the individual is known as

- a). deoxyribonucleic acid
- b). deoxyribonucleic acid
- c). deocoribonucleic acid
- d). **deoxyribonucleic acid**

84). The stage at which the unborn child is said to have achieved viability to survive outside the womb is when.....

- a). **It begins to cry**
- b). It develops eyebrows
- c). Its develop fingernails
- d). Its kidneys begin to function

85). Which of the following child rearing factors accounts for the easy socialization of the African child?

- a). **Multiple parenting**
- b). Permissive parenting
- c). Responsible parenting
- d). Transitional parenting

86). Mrs. Tvia is 47 years old. She surprisingly found out that she was pregnant after a routine medical checkup. Which of the following chromosomal abnormalities is the baby risk to?

- a). Alzheimer's syndrome
- b). **Down's syndrome**
- c). Klinefelter's syndrome
- d). Turner's syndrome

87).At which of Erickson's psychosocial stages does the child show increasing reliance on teachers and peers and less reliance on parents for approval?

a). Autonomy Vs Shame and Doubt

b). **Industry Vs Inferiority**

c). Initiative Vs Guilt

d).Trust Vs Mistrust

88).Henry and Harry are identical twins. Henry, the first born, likes basketball while Harry likes baseball. Which principle explains the disparity between them?

a). Developmental proceeds in stages

b).**Individual differences**

c). Partial activity

d). Maturational influence

89). Jantoah has a puppy called Caston. He meets a cat at school and calls that cat Caston. Which Piagetian concept rightly explains Jantoah's action?

a).Accommodation

b).Adaptation

c).**Assimilation**

d).Equilibration

90).Which of the following is a key characteristics of the sensori motor stage?

a).Animism

b). Artificialism

c). **Object permanence**

d). Symbolic functioning

91). Gyasi thinks that his father is the most powerful power person in the world and can make everything including the moon and rain disappear. Which concept describes his thinking?

- a). Animism
- b). **Artificialism**
- c). Egocentrism
- d). Symbolism

92). According to Piaget, which of the following should the teacher emphasize in handling the pre-operational child?

- a). Appreciation of value for rules and regulations
- b). Cooperation reinforcing activities
- c). **Manual and verbal discriminating activities**
- d). Procedures for logical and systematic thinking.

93). Which of the following materials most arouses the sensori motor child's curiosity?

- a). Ball
- b). Cart
- c). **Doll**
- d). Star

94). What nature of classification progression does the child follow in his or her intellectual growth?

- a). **Colour –form – function**
- b). Colour –Function –Form
- c). Form – Colour – Function
- d). Form –Function – Colour

95). Fourteen year old Joana feels isolated at home because she is not allowed to join her older sisters to certain functions and cannot also join her younger cousin to play. Which of Erikson's psychosocial crisis is she experiencing?

a). **Identity Vs Role confusion**

b). Industry Vs Inferiority

c). Integrity Vs Despair

d). Intimacy Vs Isolation

96). Which of the following is associated with the Nativist theory of language development?

a). Albert Bandura

b). B. F. Skinner

c). **Noam Chomsky**

d). Peter de Villiers

97). Which of Halliday's models of language usage is expressed when language is used as a means of finding out things?

a). **Heuristic Model**

b). Imaginative Model

c). Instrumental Model

d). Personal Model

98). Which of the following is the Prime agency for moral development?

a). **Home**

b). Mass Media

c). Religious organization

d). School

99). Gerar wants to skip school because he did not do his homework. He feigns ill in order not to incur the displeasure of his dad. What type of morality is Gerar portraying?

- a). **Good boy and nice girl orientation**
- b). Instrumental relativist orientation
- c). Law and order orientation
- d). Obedience and punishment orientation

100). Which of the following persons does not belong to the cognitivist tradition?

- a). David Ausubel
- b). **Ivan Pavlov**
- c). Jerome Burner
- d). Robert Gagne

101). Mr. Obese wants to employ the Premack Principle in his class. Which of the following strategies should he use?

- a). Give prizes and awards to those who do well in class to encourage the other students.
- b). **Make activities they like contingent on performance of learning tasks they dislike**
- c). Punish those who are consistently late and disruptive to defer others.
- d). Use clapping of hands and bodily gestures to motivate those who give good response.

102). Which of the following factors is most crucial in the transfer of information from the short-term memory to the long-term memory?

- a). Attention
- b). Perception
- c). **Rehearsal**
- d). Retention

Questions 103 to 107 are statements followed by True and False. Read each question carefully and indicate whether it is True or False by circling the letter of the correct option.

103). The parent responsible for determining the sex of the child is the mother.

a). True

b). **False**

104). The neonate can distinguish between sweet and sour liquids.

a). **True**

b). False

105). The onset of puberty makes boys more concerned about their body image than girls.

a). True

b). **False**

106). In childhood locomotion, boys are generally superior to girls in gross motor activities.

a). True

b). False

107). Osei Kofi was excellent in high jump and athletics but when it came to typing, he could not perform. This is an instance of negative transfer of learning.

a). True

b). **False**

Match the material conditions numbered 108 – 220 with their most appropriate preventive measure lettered A to E. Fill in the space provided with the letter of the correct answer.

108. Rh incompatibility -----B----- A). Blood screening

109). Rubella -----E----- B). Genetic counseling

110). Diabetes -----E----- C). Good nutrition

D). Safe sex

E). Vaccination

Match the developmental stages numbered 111 to 114 with their most distinctive characteristics lettered A –F. Fill in the space provided with the letter of the correct answer.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| 111). Concrete operations | ----E---- | A).Centering |
| 112). Formal operations | ----B----- | B).Deductive reasoning |
| 113). Pre-conceptual | -----C----- | C).Egocentricism |
| 114). Sensori motor | -----F----- | D). Reversibility |
| | | E). Transductive reasoning |
| | | F). Trial and Error Learning |

Amoah is a pre-school child learning language. In the spaces numbered 115-118, list four major tasks he must master to be successful.

115). Comprehension learning

116). Pronunciation, Reading

117). Vocabulary

118). Sentence formation

119). The stage in Erikson's psychosocial theory where young ones seek a clear definition of their personality and path to life is known as.....**Identity Vrs Role Confusion.**

120).The notion by young children that all environmental phenomena including natural objects and events are created or controlled by humans is referred to as.....**Artificialism.**

121).The neighbours have two children, Kwame is two years old and Adzo is seven. What terms will psychologists use to designate the development of these children?

a).Both children are toddlers

b).Kwame is a toddle, Adzo is in middle childhood

c).Kwame is in the Pre-school, Adzo is in the middle childhood period

d).Kwame is considered to be in early childhood, Adzo is in middle childhood.

122).An advertisement in the newspaper is seeking participants for a research project on the television watching habits of children. The researchers are looking for two groups of children. Those between three and six and those between six and twelve. What terms are used to designate children falling within these ages rentes?

- a).Toddler middle childhood
- b).Pre-school and middle childhood
- c).Middle childhood and adolescence
- d).Adolescent and middle childhood

123).A research wants to collect information about how the sex-role identities of 1st, 3rd, 5th and 7th grade children differ. What type of research is she likely to use?

- a).Cohort
- b).Longitudinal
- c).Co-relational
- d).Cross-sectional

124).What is the one-call structure that forms when a sperm and an egg unite?

- a).Foetus
- b). Embryo
- c). Blastula
- d) .Zygote

125).What term designates the developing human between the 2nd and 9th weeks after fertilization?

- a).Foetus
- b).Zygote
- c).Blastula
- d).Embryo

126).During which stages does an organism develop major organ system?

- a).Foetus
- b).**Zygote**

- c).Embryo
- d).Blastula

127).The sex chromosomes of female are labeled.....in males, they are labeled.....

- a). XX : XX
- b).XX : YY
- c).XY : XX
- d).**XX :XY**

128).What term does psychologists sets designate a specific amount of time during development when certain influences or processes have their greatest impact?

- a).Pivotal stage
- b).**Critical stage**
- c).Developmental sequence
- d).Developmental interval

129).What are some of the common consequences to a child I f the mother smokes while pregnant?

- a).Increase birth weight and lethargy
- b).**Lower birth weight and hyperactivity**
- c).Severe hearing loss and heart defects
- d).Severely deformed limbs and muscles spasms

130).Amina is 39 years old and pregnant. Therefore her chances of having a child with.....are higher than average

- a).Anoxia
- b).**Down syndrome**
- c).Fetal alcohol syndrome
- d).Hemophilia

131).What is the biological unfolding of an organism according to the plan stored in its genes?

a). **Maturation**

c). Programmed destiny

c). genetic development

d). Biological determination

132). Bertha and Mariama were born on the same day in the same hospital only a minute apart. If both sets of their parents are exactly the same height, what other factors is likely to determine if there is any difference in their eventual heights?

a). **Quality of their diet**

b). Overall athletics skills

c). How soon they are physically active

d). Timing of a growth spurt during adolescence

133). Which of the following physical skill is typically developed last?

a). Walking alone

b). Standing alone

c). Walking up steps

d). **Kicking a ball forward**

134). A diet that is made up mainly of starch and is very low in protein may put children at risk for

a). **Kwashiorkor**

b). Cerebral palsy

c). Down syndrome

d). Sickle cell anaemia

135). What term described a child's quickness, ease of approach to new situations, intensity and mood?

a). Nature

b). Disposition

c). **Temperament**

d). Adaptability

136). Cognitive development refers to lifelong changes in our.....

- a). Personalities
- b). Moral reasoning
- c). **Thought processes**
- d). Social interaction

137). During which of Jean Piaget's stages do children master the concept of conservation?

- a). Sensori motor
- b). Pre-operational
- c). Formal operation
- d). **Concrete operational**

138). Which of the following is the most comprehensive description of adolescence?

- a). The years between 12 and 10
- b). A universal developmental stage
- c). A conflict free developmental stage
- d). **An extended transition period linking childhood and adulthood**

139). What term designates the time when individuals achieve full sexual maturity?

- a). Menarche
- b). **Puberty**
- c). Pubescence
- d). Adolescence

140). The tendency of children to reach puberty earlier than their parents did, is known as

- a). Presbyopia
- b). **Secular trend**
- c). Early maturation

d).Secondary development

141.).Which of the following is a primary characteristic of boy's growth during pubescence?

a).Broadening of hips

b).Greater growth in the large muscles

c).More rapid growth of hands and feet than limbs

d).**More rapid growth of lips, nose and ears than head**

142).Which term is used to describe the development of the ovaries, uterus and a vagina?

a). Menarche

b). Adolescence

c). Secondary sex characteristics

d). **Primary sex characteristics**

143).Who has the most difficult adjustments to puberty?

a).Late-maturing girls and late-maturing boys

b).**Early-maturing girls and late-maturing boys**

c).Late-maturing girls and early-maturing boys

d).Early-maturing girls and early-maturing boys

144).Which term describes a relatively permanent change in behavior or the potential to make a response that occurs as a result of experience?

a). **Learning**

b). Cognition

c). Maturation

d).Perception.

145).How can learning be distinguished from maturation?

a).Learning occurs before maturation

b).**Experience is not necessary for maturation to occur**

- c).Only primates learn, but maturation occurs in all species
- d).Learning is permanent, whereas maturation fluctuates

146).Who is most closely associated with classical conditioning

- a). **Ivan Pavlov**
- b). B. F. Skinner
- c). Edward Tolman
- d).Albert Bandura

147).When two learning processes seem to be opposites?

- a).Discrimination and extinction
- b).Discrimination and acquisition
- c).Generalization and acquisition
- d).**Generalization and discrimination**

148).In which type of conditioning is the learner's behavior important in bringing about the learning?

- a). Insightful
- b). Modeling
- c). Classical
- d). **Operant**

149).A positive reinforce is a stimulus that is.....and thus.....the probability of a response.

- a).removed; increases
- b).removed; decreases
- c).**presented; increases**
- d).presented; decreases

150).Which type of learning occurs when we observe other people's act?

a). **Social learning**

b).Insight learning

c).Operant conditioning

d).Classical conditioning

151)."Out of sight, out of mind" is a good summary of the view of a child who has not yet mastered.....

a).Egocentrism

b).Conservation

c).**Object permanence**

d). Symbolic representation

152).A child who solves subtraction problems by drawing pictures of apples or balls and then marking some out is in which of Jean Piaget's stages?

a).Sensori motor

b).Pre-operational

c).Formal operational

d).**Concrete operational**

153).Which of the following has Jean Piaget's stages of cognitive development in the correct sequence?

a).Sensori-motor, pre-operational, formal operational, concrete operational

b).Pre-operational, formal operational, concrete operational, sensori-motor

c).Pre-operational, sensori-motor, concrete operational, sensori-motor

d).**Sensori-motor, pre-operational, concrete operational, formal operational**

154).What is the sequence of stages of moral development identified by Lawrence Kohlberg?

a).**Pre-conventional, conventional, autonomous**

b).Pre-operational, post operational, world view

c).Self-interest, community good, social integration

d).Concrete operational, formal operational, autonomous

155).What is the system or process by which the products or results of learning are stored for future use?

a). **Memory**

b). Cognition

c). Conditioning

d). Information processing

156). Which measure of memory is used when students are tested with multiple-choice items?

a). **Recall**

b). Re-learning

c). Recognition

d). Paired-associate learning

157). In which information processing stage is information transformed into impulses that can be processed further or stored for later use?

a). Storage

b). Rehearsal

c). Retrieval

d). **Encoding**

158). What are the components of the information processing model in order?

a). Retrieval, Encoding, Storage

b). **Encoding, Capturing, Retrieval**

c). Encoding, Capturing, Retrieval

d). Capturing, Encoding, Retrieval

159). Which stage of information processing is used to place information in the memory system?

a). **Storage**

b). Encoding

c). Rehearsal

d). Retrieval

160). You try to remember the name of your second grade teacher, but keep recalling your Kindergarten teacher's name instead. What does this memory problem illustrates?

- a). Decay
- b). Simple forgetting
- c). **Proactive interference**
- d). Retroactive interference

161). As children grow, there is a change in their reasoning and mental ability. This kind of change is known as.....change.

- a). Stability
- b). Instability
- c). Quantitative change
- d). **Qualitative change**

162). Which field of psychology can be defined as the study of learners, learning and teaching?

- a). Theoretical psychology
- b). **Educational psychology**
- c). Abnormal psychology
- d). Learning theories

163). Which of the following statements best describes the study of child development?

- a). It involves the effects of nurturance activities on the child from birth to adulthood
- b). It involves the patterns of growth, change and stability in persons from conception through the death
- c). It involves the patterns of growth, change and stability in persons from conception to twelve years
- d). **It involves the patterns of growth, change and stability in persons from conception through adolescence**

164). Which of the following is a principal of child development?

- a). **There are critical periods in child development**
- b). Breaks may occur in development due to heredity factors
- c). Varieties of influences are responsible for development

d).Fixation occurs in development

165). In studying children, one type of research design uses children ages at one moment in time and studies how a phenomena change in them. What is the term for this type of design?

a).**Cross-sectional**

b).Longitudinal design

c).Co-relational

d).Cohort

166).Which organ provides nourishment and filters out some harmful substances to the developing organisms during pregnancy?

a).Liver

b).**Placenta**

c).Stomach

d).Umbilical cord

167).Genes are of two kinds. Which of the following terms denote the two kinds?

a).Major and Minor

b). **Recessive and dominant**

c).X and Y

d).Radical and non-radical

168. Annie is visiting her doctor during her 15th week of pregnancy. What term would you use to describe the developing human at this point in the pregnancy?

a).

b).

c).

d).

169).The categorization of blood type into positive and negative is known as the.....

a).Incompatibility factor

b). **Rhesus factor**

c).Biotechnical factor

d).Blood factor

170).Which of these statements best describes 'nature' in human development?

a).The influence of the natural environment on the individual

b). **The habits and abilities that are predetermined by genetic information**

c). The tendency of the individual to behave in a certain way at all levels

d). The human resources at the disposal of persons as they grow and develop.

171). Phenylketonuria or P.K.U. is a condition that can affect a person. Which of the following groups of effects does it belong to?

a). Syndrome effects

b). Chromosomal defects

c). **Metabolic disabilities**

d). Developmental disability.

172). Child activities that involves the use of the smaller muscle such as the fingers in grasping, catching and writing are known as.....

a). Fine motor activities

b). Gross motor activities

c). Hand writing activities

d). Physical disposition activities.

175). According to Erik Erikson, our personality is moulded by the way we deal with a series of

a). Evolutionary goals

b). Developmental paths

c). **Psychological crisis**

d). Developmental stages

176). Which of Erik Erikson's psychological crisis involves developing a sense of right or wrong?

a). Trust versus Mistrust

b). Initiative versus Guilt

c). Industry versus Inferiority

d). **Autonomy versus shame and doubt**

177). What term is used to describe a child's inability to see a situation or event from another person's point of view?

a). Disparity

- b).Narcissism
- c).Egocentrism
- d).Perceptual reversal

178).A young child say “Mummy go” signifying that her mother is going to the market.
What does this example illustrates about language development?

- a).Babbling speech
- b).Over-generalization
- c).Telegraphic speech
- d).Autonomous grammar

179).What term describes the inborn mechanisms that Noam Chomsky proposes its responsible for language?

- a).Innate Language Mechanism
- b).**Language Acquisition Devices**
- c).Nativist language programmer
- d).Biological language predisposition

180).According to B.F. Skinner, which of the following accounts for the acquisition of language?

- a). A linguistic acquisition device
- b). Cultural expectations and family size
- c). **Modeling and reinforcement**
- d). Classical conditioning

181).During which of Lawrence Kohlberg’s stages of moral development do you find the ‘good-nice girl’ orientation?

- a).**Conventional role conformity**
- b).Instrumental relativist orientation
- c).Post conventional
- d).Obedience orientation

182).Which of the following terms is used to denote a situation where the child judges what is right or wrong in terms of how they satisfy his/her needs?

- a).Law and order orientation
- b).Morality of personal conscience
- c).**Instrumental relativist orientation**
- d).Obedience and punishment orientation

183).At what stage of moral development do standards and values become internalized?

- a).Pre-operational
- b).Pre-conventional
- c).Autonomous moral principles
- d).**Conventional role conformity**

184).Which of the following is the most accurate definition of puberty?

- a).The beginning of adolescence
- b). **Time when individuals reach full sexual maturity**
- c). Time of life when the greatest physical growth occurs
- d).Term used to refer to the occurrence of menarche and nocturnal emissions

185).A anthropologist has identified an isolated culture in which individuals assumes adult roles at age ten. What comment would a developmental psychologist make after hearing this report?

- a).Puberty and adolescence occur simultaneously n this culture
- b). Puberty occurs in this culture and sets the stage for adolescence
- c). This culture does not acknowledge puberty but uses the concept of adolescence
- d). **Individuals in this culture do not appear to experience adolescence, but they do experience puberty**

186).Which of the following has the most difficult adjustment to puberty?

- a).Late-maturity girls and late maturity boys
- b).**Early-maturing girls and late-maturing boys**
- c).Late-maturing girls and nearly maturing boys

d).Early-maturing girls and early-maturing boys

187). Which of Erik Erikson psychological crisis occurs during adolescence?

a). Identify versus identity confusion

b). General activity versus stagnation

c). Intimacy versus isolation

d). Integrity versus despair

188). According to Erik Erikson what term is most appropriate for an adolescent who is trying out several identities without deciding on one?

a). Foreclosure

b). Negative identity

c). Moratorium

d). Identity diffusion

189). In classical conditioning repeated presentations of the conditional stimulus (CS) without the Unconditioned Stimulus (US) leads to

a). **Extinction**

b).Generalization

c).Faster conditioning

d). Discrimination

190).Your class teacher asks you to prepare the effects of positive and negative reinforcement and report back to the class. What will you tell your classmates?

a). Punishment is the negative reinforcement in its effect behavior

b). Negative reinforcement decreases responses, whereas positive reinforcement increases responses

c).Both increases responses

d).Neither increases responses

191).What do we call learning that has taken place but is not demonstrated?

a).Shaping

b). Latent learning

- c). Insight learning
- d). overshadowing

192). You are watching a film, in which a chimpanzee stacks three boxes in order to reach a bunch of banana that were hanging from the ceiling. What type of process was involved?

- a). Blocking
- b). **Insight learning**
- c). Latent learning
- d). overshadowing

193). Which of the following types of learning is Jerome Burner associated with?

- a). Insightful learning
- b). Reception learning
- c). **Discovery learning**
- d). Mastery learning

194). Which of the following statements appropriately describes cooperative learning?

- a). Students doing a joint project
- b). Students working together to help each other learning
- c). Students sharing information in a class discussion
- d). **Students learning independently and later discussing what each has done**

195). What are the components of the information processing model in order?

- a). Retrieval, encoding, storage
- b). **encoding, storage, retrieval**
- c). encoding, capturing, retrieval
- d). capturing, encoding, retrieval

196). Information selection from sensory memory is transferred to conscious awareness or

- a). Primary memory
- b). Factual memory
- c). Long-term memory
- d). **Short-term memory**

197).When new information blocks the recall of old information, we experience.....when old information blocks the recall of the new information, we experience.....

- a). decay, memory fading
- b). memory, fading decay
- c). retroactive interference, proactive interference
- d). **proactive interference, retroactive interference**

198).Which of the following is the greatest cause of forgetting n school learning?

- a).Fading
- b).Disuse
- c). **Interference**
- d).Brain injury

199).According to the Atkinson and Schifrin model of memory, what happens when we actively think about something that we previous earned?

- a). The memory is recalled from STM and is placed in TLM
- b). **The memory is recalled from LTM and is place in STM**
- c).The memory is recalled from STM and is placed in sensory memory
- d). The memory is recalled from LTNM and is placed in sensory memory

200).If you test a 10 year old child and finds that she has a mental age of 11, what is her Intelligent Quotient(IQ)?

- a). 90
- b). 100
- c). 110
- d). 120

201).Which of the following statements best describes 'Child Development'?

- a).Growth from the fetal stage to adulthood
- b). Qualitative changes which occur in an orderly manner
- c). Quantitative changes that leads to increase in body dimensions

d). **Systematic and orderly changes towards maturity**

202). Blood incompatibility between the foetus and the mother, which may lead to miscarriage, is referred to as.....

a). Chromosomal abnormality

b). metabolic disorder

c). **Rhesus factor**

d). Sickle cell anaemia

203). Which of the following sets the limits for growth and development?

a). Environment

b). Maturity

c). **Heredity**

d). Learning

204). A specific time when an environmental event will have its greatest impact on the developing organisms is known as.....

a). **Critical period**

b). Emotional period

c). Maximal period

d). Readiness period

205). The substance inside the zygote which carry inherited traits of man are known as...

a). Blastocyst

b). **Chromosomes**

c). Foetus

d). Zygotes

206). Which of these disorders is likely to lead to poor mental functioning or mental sub-normality?

a). Klinefelteras syndrome

b). **Metabolic disability**

- c). Rhesus factor
- d). Sickle cell anaemia

207). The unborn child whose mother suffers from syphilis is likely to suffer from

- a). **Blindness**
- b). Cerebrospinal damage
- c). Conjunctivitis
- d). Heart Malformation

208).The sum total of what a person inherits genetically is termed..

- a).**Genotype**
- b). Heredity
- c). Phenotype
- d). Rhesus

209).The nervous system of the unborn beings to function by the.....

- a). Befginning of the fourth week
- b). beginning of the third week
- c). Ending of the eighth week
- d). **Ending of the fourth week**

210).An abnormality short girl with undeveloped feminine features has a....

- a).Down's syndrome
- b).Genetic syndrome
- c).Klinefelter's syndrome
- d).**Turner's syndrome**

211). At what stage of development do children move away from unisexual to heterosexual relationships?

- a). **Adolescence**
- b). Adulthood
- c). Childhood
- d). Early childhood

213). The child who thinks that a toy can cry and thus whips it can be associated with

- a).animism
- b).artificialism
- c).geocentricism
- d).**symbolic functioning**

214).Symbolic functioning geocentricism, animism and artificialism are important features of the.....stage of cognitive development.

- a).Concrete operational
- b).Intuitive
- c).**Pre-conceptual**
- d).sensori-motor

215).The child who is able to consistently order objects in terms of colour, size and weight is operating at the.....stage of cognitive development.

- a). **concrete operational**
- b).formal operational
- c).pre-operational
- d).sensori-motor

216).Children acquire language simply by observing and imitating adults. This is a view expressed by

- a).**Albert Bandura**
- b).B.K. Skinner
- c).David McNeill
- d).Noam Chomsky

217).Crying, babbling and gestures are features of the.....stage of language development.

- a).holophrastic
- b).**pre-linguistic**
- c).telegraphic

d).role acquisition

218).Which of these statements about Chomsky's structural theory of language development is true?

- a).It ignores the child's own contribution in the acquisition of language
- b).It sees the child as a passive perceiver of environmental stimuli
- c).It maintains the children all over the world do not attain similar language skills
- d).**The child is seen as instrumental in the language acquisition process.**

219).The central idea in Erikson's theory of psycho-social development is the development of the.....

- a).**ego and its ability to deal with crisis in life**
- b).id and its ability to deal with crisis in life
- c). id, ego and superego as the individual grows
- d). superego and its ability to deal with crisis in life

220).One key principle of Erikson's theory is that development is

- a). **An individualized process**
- b). Epigenetic
- c). Directional
- d).Influenced by heredity and environment

221).At what stage of the child's social development does he/she learn to share play objects with peers?

- a). Adolescence
- b). **Early childhood**
- c). Infancy
- d). Late childhood

222). Which of the following learning theorists believe that human beings process information just like the computer?

- a). Behaviourists
- b). **Cognitivists**

- c). Relativists
- d). Socialists

223). Which of the following persons is **NOT** a behavior theories?

- a). B. F. Skinner
- b). Edward Thorndike
- c). Ivan Pavlov
- d). **Noam Chomsky**

224). Reinforcing a learner when he/she puts up a behavior that is close to the desired goal is called?

- a). Chaining
- b). Extinction
- c). Generalization
- d). **Shaping**

225). The schedule of reinforcement that is resistant to extinction is.....reinforcement.

- a). Fixed interval
- b). Fixed ratio
- c). **Variable interval**
- d). Variable ratio

226). In learning, anything that strengthens the frequency of a behavior is referred to as a

- a). Primary reinforcer
- b). Secondary reinforcer
- c). **Reinforcer**
- d). Social reinforcer

227). According to Kohlberg's theory, a person who obeys rules and regulations just to avoid punishment is operating at the.....level of moral development.

- a). Conventional
- b). Non-conventional
- c). Post-conventional

d). **Pre-conventional**

228). The girl who shares her toys with others only because she expects a favour in return is operating at the.....orientation stage of moral development

- a). Good boy- Nice girl
- b). Instrumental relativist
- c). Law and order
- d). Obedience and punishment

229). The process of recovering information from the past is called.....

- a). Encoding
- b). **Memory**
- c). Remembering
- d). Storing

230). Which type of memory is involved in learning to dance?

- a). Episodic memory
- b). **Procedural memory**
- c). Rehearsal memory
- d). Semantic memory

231). The theory which explains that pupils fail to remember what they have been taught because they failed to incorporate the material into their cognitive structure is known as the theory of.....

- a). **decay**
- b). disuse
- c). integration
- d). interference

232). The national anthem that Mubarak learnt recently made him unable to recall the national pledge he learnt earlier. This situation can be explained in terms of....

- a). negative transfer

- b). Positive transfer
- c). Proactive interference
- d). **Retroactive interference**

233). Which of the following is the most important factor in getting information into the sensory register?

- a). **Attention**
- b). Discussion
- c). Perception
- d). Encoding

For questions 234 to 240, write the most appropriate responses

234). The application of what is learned at one point in a subject to a related topic in the same subject area is called.....**vertical transfer**

235). When we remember what we had for dinner yesterday, we are recalling information stored in our.....**Long-term memory**

236). The two broad categories of factors that interplay to influence human development are.....**Nature/Heredity and Environmental/Muruce**

237). Implantation marks the end of the.....**Germinal Stage** of human development.

238). One of the four major components of speech is

Comprehension / Pronunciation / Sentence / Vocabulary

239). To promote learning children should be rewarded in a way. This is termed as.....

Reinforcement / Motivation

240). When pupils are made to explore a topic they are learning on their own with, a minimum of teacher involvement, they are using the**Discovery / Inquiry Method of Learning.**

241). Growth and development are the result of the interaction of any two of the following.

- a). Heredity and behavior
- b). Heredity and physical traits
- c). Heredity and chromosomes
- d). **Heredity and environment**

242). The genetic characteristics of a person transferred from the genes of the parents at conception is referred to as.....

- a). dominant
- b). **genotype**
- c). recessive
- d). phenotype

243). Which of the following statements best explains the concept maturation?

- a). changes that occurs as a result of experience
- b). **changes that occur without the aid of practice or experience**
- c). changes that are related to environmental factors, such as drugs and fatigue
- d). changes that takes place in the individual at conception.

244). Under which one of the following domains of development will you classify the development of aggressive behaviour?

- a). Psychological development
- b). Cognitive development
- c). **Emotional development**
- d). Physical development

245). Which of Piaget's stages of cognitive development is often associated with the primary school child?

- a). Pre-operational stage
- b). Formal stage
- c). **Concrete operational stage**
- d). Sensori-motor stage

246). Which of the following statements best explains the difference between growth and development?

- a). Growth occurs in the pre-natal period but development occurs during the post-natal period
- b). Growth continues till death but development ends when the body is fully matured.
- c). **Growth is quantitative but development is both quantitative and qualitative**
- d). Growth is influenced by heredity factors while development is influenced by environmental factors.

247). Which of the following statements about adolescents is true?

- a). growth is very slow during this period
- b). Growth starts from puberty
- c). **Girls mature earlier than boys**
- d). Boys mature earlier than girls

248). Under which of Lawrence Kohlberg's stages of moral development do you find the "Obedience and Punishment orientation"?

- a). Post-conventional
- b). Conventional
- c). **Pre-operational**
- d). Premolar

249). Which of the following terms is used to denote the stage where the child believes that moral behavior is that which upholds the social order and the right behavior of doing one's duty or obeying authority?

- a). Instrumentalist/Relativist orientation
- b). **The Law and Order orientation**
- c). Needs order orientation
- d). Obedience and punishment orientation

250). What are ranges in development is normally referred to as the early childhood stage?

- a). 10 to 13 years
- b). **6 to 9 years**
- c). 12 to 15 years
- d). 8 to 11 years

251). Which of the following is the greatest cause of forgetting in school learning?

- a). Disuse
- b). Fading
- c). Brain injury
- d). **Interference**

252). A major cognitive development of the child at the concrete operations stages is

- a). Seriation
- b). Object permanence
- c). **Conservation**
- d). Abstract reasoning

253). The process of recovery of stored information from memory is known as

- a). encoding
- b). storage
- c). retention
- d). **retrieval**

254). The process whereby information is thought to be put into the memory is known as

- a). Retrieval
- b). Storage
- c). Retention
- d). **Encoding**

255). The method assumed to be involved in the retention of information is known as

- a). Storage
- b). Retention
- c). Retrieval

d). Encoding

256). Which of the following statements about the principles of growth and development is true?

- a). They are the changes in development that are influenced by special conditions.
- b). They explain the principles of learning and development
- c). They are explanations of the influence of critical periods of development
- d). **They are rules or laws about things which happen to everyone in the process of growth and development**

257). Which of the following is a critical period of pre-natal development?

- a). **The first three months of pregnancy**
- b). The last three months of pregnancy
- c). The third to sixth months of pregnancy
- d). The second trimester of pregnancy

258). Which type of learning occurs when we observe other peoples' act?

- a). Operant conditioning
- b). Insight
- c). **Social learning**
- d). Classical conditioning

259). What condition of the body is termed phynelketonuiria or P.K.U?

- a). Inability of the body to convert sugar
- b). Inability of the body to break down carbohydrates
- c). **Inability of body to break down protein**
- d). Inability of the body to break down fats

260). The sex chromosomes of males are labeled.....while in females they are labeled.....

- a). XX : XY
- b). XX : XX
- c). XX : YY
- d). **XY : XX**

261).A positive reinforce is a stimulus that is.....and therefore.....the probability of a response occurring.

- a). removed; increases
- b). removed; decreases
- c). **presented; increases**
- d). presented; decreases

262).What term designated the time when individuals achieve full sexual maturity?

- a). Menarche
- b). **Puberty**
- c). Pubescence
- d).Adolescence

263).Which of the following persons is associated with the classical conditioning theory?

- a). B.F. Skinner
- b). David Ausubel
- c). **Ivan Pavlov**
- d). E.L. Thorndike

264).Which of the following is not a theory of language development?

- a). Innate mechanism theory
- b).Social learning theory
- c). Reinforcement theory
- d). **Biogenetic theory**

265). Children who persistently involve in undesirable behavior of various kinds are termed.....children.

- a). Truant
- b). Disorderly
- c). **Delinquent**
- d). Rowdy

266).A nursery school child who can effectively button her dress and write beautifully is said to have developed.....skills.

- a). Psychomotor
- b). Gross motor
- c). Fine motor**
- d). Precise motor

267). Which of the following learning theorists believe that human beings process information just like the computer?

- a). behaviourists
- b). Cognitivists**
- c). Gestalists
- d). Relativists

268).Which of the following can be caused by anoxia?

- a). Damage to the brain tissue of the child**
- b). Constant vomiting
- c). Constant pain in the chest
- d). Damage to the hands and legs

269).What is the term given to the totality of the ways and methods through which the child is brought up?

- a). Child growth and development
- b). Development strategies
- c). Child rearing practices**
- d). Maturational processes

270).Why is the African practice of not allowing children to participate in adult discussion not goods?

- a). It does not help children to develop enquiring mind**
- b). It makes children suspicious of adults
- c). It does not make children develop good relations with adults

d).All of the above.

271). Which of the following is a principle development?

- a). Breaks may occur in development due to heredity factors
- b). Fixations always occur in development
- c). **Growth and development are influenced by nature and nurture**
- d). Environmental factors in maturation.

272).Which of the following is inherited from parents?

- I. The presence of an abnormal number of chromosomes
- II. Stealing behavior
- III. All forms of heart diseases
- IV. The blood type of the individual
- V. Down's syndrome

a). **IV and V**

b). I, III and IV

c). II and III

d). II, IV and V

273). Why is the grouping of human blood into positive and negative blood groups known as the Rhesus factor?

- a).It was discovered by a man named Dr. Rick Rhesus
- b). It was a result of a research carried out at the University of Rhesus of France
- c).One of the important components of blood is known Rhesus
- d). **The name originated from the study of Rhesus monkeys**

274). During adolescence the body gets to its maximum height but not its maximum.....

- a). Development
- b). Length
- c). **Weight**
- d). Structure

275).Which of the following practices of the teacher is a result of knowing about the individual differences of children?

- a). Children should be made to do individual work most of the time
- b). Rates should be established to guide children's behavior
- c). The teacher should set yardsticks to ensure that children reach them
- d). **Children should not be compared to another**

276). The process of making an individual part of his/her society is known as.....

- a). Acculturation
- b). Cultural transmission
- c). **Socialization**
- d). Rites of passages

277). At what age do children convey their first meaningful words?

- a). Two months
- b). Six months
- c). Nine months
- d). **Twelve months**

278). You have noticed that your infant child now has teeth which were not there before. In psychomotor, this is part of.....

- a). Change
- b). **Growth**
- c). Transformation
- d). Transition

279). Which of the following factors should be avoided when assigning tasks to pupils?

- a). The growth and development of the pupils
- b). **The gender and religion of the pupils**
- c). The level of maturation of the pupils
- d). The social background of the pupils

280). Which of the following can children usually do when they enter primary one?

- a). Understand abstract concepts
- b). Understand an almost infinite variety of sentences
- c). **Use systematic approach to solving problems**
- d). Concentrate for long periods of time.

SECTION 'B'

QUESTION 1: Explain any five characteristics of learning as defined by Kimble (1960).

CONTENT

- Learning as a process has a beginning and an end
- Learning is relatively permanent
- Learning as a change in behavior
- Learning is observable
- Learning is interacting with experience
- Learning can only be inferred but cannot be seen

QUESTION 2: Explain any five reasons why it is important to include Child and Adolescent Development and Learning in the programme of teacher Education.

CONTENT

- 1).It helps teachers to get a better understanding of the social, mental and physical growth of the child.
- 2).It equips teachers with motivational skills in learning
- 3).The course equips the teacher with the concept of individual differences in children
- 4).It equips teachers with knowledge of factors that affect healthy personality development of pupils.
- 5).teachers are exposed to skills for managing and controlling the learning environment.
- 6).It helps teachers to be aware of the fact that heredity and environment are twin factors that influence growth and development of children.
- 7).It exposes teachers to psychosocial learning problems at home and in schools which affect the smooth development of the child.

QUESTION 3:

- a).What is Language?
b). Examine any five uses of language in humanity.

CONTENT

(a).Language is an acceptable system by which man expresses his ideas and conveys information to others.

Language takes forms such as speech, written words and signs or gestures which have meanings and are used for communication

(b).Uses of Language:

- It distinguishes humans from animals.
- It is useful in entertainment and in leisure.
- Language promote tract and commerce.
- It promotes communication and better understanding.
- Knowledge and experience are transmitted through language.
- It helps in record keeping.
- It binds people together.

QUESTION 4:

(a).Explain the term ‘Adolescence’

(b). As a teacher, suggest any five measures you will adopt to help adolescents overcome their numerous challenges

CONTENT

(a).Adolescence is the period of one’s life during which he or she develops from being a child into an adult

It is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood.

It is a period where one is no longer a child but yet an adult.

(b).measures that can help adolescents overcome their challenges

- 1).Provide guidance and counseling services in schools and colleges for their adolescents
- 2).Adolescents should be advised to get involved in sports and games.

- 3). Organize clubs and societies where adolescents can channel their energies into useful activities.
- 4). provide adolescents with increasing amount of independence and responsibilities.
- 5). Establish avenues for training peer counselors and educators
- 6). Parents and teachers ought to show interest, love and some amount of flexibility when dealing with the adolescents.

QUESTION 5

Explain to expectant mothers any five ways pre-natal environmental factors can affect growth and development of the child

- 1). ***Maternal age***: The older mother is more likely to give birth to an infant who suffers from specific genetic diseases like Down's syndrome. Children of teenage mothers may suffer intellectual deficiencies.
- 2). ***Maternal malnutrition***: Maternal diets which are not nutritious are associated with increased rates of abnormality. Diets deficient in calcium, diets deficient in proteins can result in various degrees of malformation and mental retardation.
- 3). ***Drugs and alcohol***: Drugs taken during pregnancy especially at the early stage are known to have certain effects. For example, thalidomide can produce a baby without limbs.
- 4). ***Attempted abortions***: Unsuccessful attempted abortions can lead to several complications that may not seem serious outward. Many mental and physical handicaps or deformities may result from such attempted abortions.
- 5). ***Maternal Accidents***: Physical agents like motor accidents or heavy falls cause damage to the foetus. The effect on the foetus may depend on the timing of the accident.
- 6). ***Maternal emotional condition***: Pregnant mothers' emotion has impact on the foetus and can result in prolonged pregnancy.
- 7). ***Sexually transmitted diseases***: Such diseases include gonorrhoea, syphilis and HIV infections. These STDs can cause mental retardation and death.

QUESTION 6: Discuss with examples any five contributions parents provide in helping children to develop morally.

- 1).Serving as role models through exhibiting approved behaviours such as honesty, faithfulness, kindness, etc.
- 2).Teaching children 'dos' and 'don'ts' of society, eg. Avoid stealing, fighting, cheating, etc.
- 3).Teaching basic rules of right and wrong and thereby instilling in the certain moral standards such as truthfulness, kindness, etc.
- 4).Teaching dress codes, what to wear and how to wear them.
- 5). Educating them to obey authority
- 6).Teaching children to observe personal hygiene
- 7).Encouraging children to use polite and disciplined language.

QUESTION 7: With examples, discuss five ways a child may differ from another.

- 1).**Physical structure** – size, height, deformities
- 2). **Sex differences** – boys and girls
- 3).**Interest** – some children like sporting activities and some others don't
- 4).Attitude towards many situations
- 5).**Socio-economic background** – poor homes, rich homes, etc.
- 6). **Health differences** – some children may often fall ill while others are usually healthy, body defects such as hearing and sight problems
- 7).**Rate of maturation** – Physical and mental changes occur faster in some children and slower in others
- 8).Aptitudes, talents, etc.

QUESTION 8: (a).Explain the three domains of development

Physical Development: These include changes in height, weight, size, bone thickness, muscles, glands and sense organs. Motor skills such as learning to walk and to write are all parts of this domain. It also includes the effects of ageing.

Cognitive Development refers to change in reasoning, thinking and language acquisition. It also deals with how individuals gain and store knowledge.

Psychosocial development: It concerns changes in feelings or emotions as well as changes in how individuals relate to others. It emphasizes on the interactions with the environment. It includes relationships with peers, family and teachers.

(b). Describe with examples any three principles of growth and development

(i). **Development follows an orderly sequence.** For example, the child sits before he or she crawl and crawls before he or she stands. These sequences are the same for children of all cultures.

(ii). **Development proceeds in stages.** As human we develop in stages in almost all aspect of our lives and each stage is marked by certain characteristics. For example, after birth, individuals develop through infancy, childhood, adolescence and adulthood.

(iii). **Growth and development are directional.** The direction that development follows include the following:

- Development starts from the head and moves towards the heel or tail. This is known as cephalocaudal direction
- Development starts from the centre of the body to the outer parts. This is known as promismodistal direction. For example, during pregnancy

(iv). Growth and development are a continuous process. It is continuous because it begins at the time of conception and continues till death. Stages of development follows one from the other with no clear cut break. The changes are gradual that it is not possible to see such changes daily or at short intervals

(v). Growth and development are cumulative in nature. Certain changes in the human body may appear sudden but in reality, it is a result of a prior growth and experience, e.g. before the child's first step, he or she must be able to stand on both feet.

(vi).Growth and development are influenced by heredity and environment. This principle explains that human development is of genetic or inherited factors and environmental factors.

(vii).Growth and development are individualized processes. This implies that all individuals develop in their own way. Each child has his or her own rate of physical, mental, emotional and social development irrespective of stage of development.

QUESTION 9 (a).Describe any three genetic and environmental factors each that affects pre-natal development

(i).Genetic Factors

- Rhesus incompatibilities
- Metabolic disorders
- Sickle cell anaemia
- Chromosomal abnormalities
- Congenital blood, lungs and heart diseases

(ii).Environmental Factors

- Maternal diseases
- Maternal malnutrition
- Attempted abortions
- Accidents/trauma
- Maternal age
- Drugs, alcohol and smoking
- Emotional conditions

(b).Explain any four reasons why the study of child and adolescent development and learning is relevant for your school observation programme

- It enables the student teacher to understand the developmental characteristics of children and adolescents to relate appropriately with them.

- It equips the trainee with the ability to select and use appropriate teaching and learning materials that meet the needs, nature and interest of the pupils.
- It equips the trainee with the appropriate skills to motivate pupils.
- The trainee gains understanding of the principles of the learning process and the factors that either facilitate or retard learning.
- It enables the trainee to provide appropriate guidance and counseling to pupils.
- The trainee is equipped with knowledge about exceptionalities among children and how to handle them.
- To identify individual differences.

QUESTION 10: (a).What is Memory?

Memory may be defined as the ability to assimilate, store or retain and reproduce information when needed.

Memory consists of two intellectual processes, storing and retrieving information.

Memory consists of a sensory register which receives information, a short term memory which processes the information and a long term memory which stores the information until it is needed.

(b).Explain four reasons why Basic School children forget what they learn

(i).Interference effects (McGeoch theory (e.g. pro-active and retroactive inhibitions

(ii).Disuse of learnt materials (Thorndike theory)

(iii).Decay of memory traces through lack of cohesion leading to loss of details (Gestalt theory)

(iv).Lack of subsumption or integration of new material into existing cognitive structure (Ausubel theory)

(v).Motivated forgetting or repression of unpleasant experiences (Freudian theory)

(vi).Amnesia – through physical trauma or shock leading to retrograde or anterograde amnesia

(c).Describe any four measures the teacher can adopt to promote transfer of learning

(i).Clearly outlines the purpose of topics or subjects and focus students' attention n achieving the purpose

(ii).Link new material to relevant previous knowledge

(iii).Let children think of problem situations in which the knowledge gained can be applied.

(iv).Make learning meaningful through the use of appropriate methods, practice, problem-solving and thoroughness of original learning.

(v).Provide ample opportunity for practice

(vi).Provide motivation

(vii).Use relevant examples and emphasis for transfer.

(ix).Direct pupils' attention to similarities and differences in materials

(x). use of appropriate Teaching and Learning Materials (TLMs)

QUESTION 11

a).What is the difference between Growth and Development?

b).What is the importance or implication of Growth and development to the teacher

ANSWER

a).Growth refers to the increase in size, height and weight that take place in the body and is usually physical and observable and therefore quantitative.

Development on the other hand, refers to the increased ability of a person to function, perform or do things efficiently or properly. In other words, it refers to improvement that takes place in the course of a person's life. It is therefore quantitative and qualitative in nature.

(b).The following are some of the importance of the principles of Growth and Development or implications to the teacher

1). Since development follows an orderly sequence, teachers should plan and present their lessons in an orderly and systematic manners so that children can easily understand.

2).Maturation influences growth and development. Teachers should therefore give pupils only activities and exercises which they are capable of doing. In other words, the teacher should teach pupils things which they can understand and learn.

3).Since development take place at different rates in the body, parents and teachers should counsel children especially the adolescent about these changes that takes place in their bodies since they become afraid when certain changes take place in their bodies.

4).The knowledge of practical periods in the child's life should help the teacher to advice parents and guardians about certain bad practices of parents that can affect children's future, e.g. taking drugs.

5).Since development is an individualized process, individual differences are found in children we teach. As teachers, we should use different methods when teaching so that all the children would understand. We should not also expect that all children can perform equally high. Some are bound to perform highly while others may perform averagely and below average.

6).Development is cumulative and for that matter that teacher should teach from known to unknown for better understanding. In other words, the teacher should draw upon the past experience of children when introducing new lessons.

7). It helps the teacher to know the needs of children at any level or stages.

8).They help the teacher to realize that children's interests are different from that of adults.

QUESTION 12

(a).Using Kohlberg's stages of moral development, describe the characteristics of pupils between 8 and 12

(b).Describe any for ways by which teachers can help pupils in their moral development.

ANSWER

(a).Lawrence Kohlberg, a psychologist identified three levels of moral development.

According to him, a child between 8 and 12 years falls under the second level called the Conventional stage or role conformity level.

Children at this stage show the following characteristics:

- 1).Children at this stage try to behave as others do
- 2).Children try to obey rules as expected by adults
- 3).Children at this stage become loyal or faithful to their societies

(b).Four ways by which the teacher can help pupils in their moral development are as follows:

- 1).Children imitate or copy what adults do in society. The teachers should lead good moral life for children to follow or copy.
- 2). Teachers should see to it that proper rules and regulations are made in the school. They see to it that school children obey these rules to learn desirable behaviours in the classroom and outside.
- 3). The children should be encouraged to join clubs and societies. It will help the children to respect other peoples' opinions and also help them learn how to relate with people better and have love and concern for others in school and in community.
- 4).Morning assemblies worship and gatherings are important places where moral lessons are given to pupils. Punishments are given to offenders here to warn others.
- 5).The teaching of subjects such as Religious and Moral Education, Social Studies, etc can help the children to behave well.
- 6). Children should be given duties or roles for example, class prefect, cupboard monitor, etc so as to train them to take good decisions and also care about others.
- 7). Offering praises and rewards for good behavior and punishing offenders.

QUESTION 13

(a).What is meant by Physical Development of the child?

(b).Explain any four factors that ensure proper physical development of the child.

ANSWER

(a).Physical Development refers to changes that take place in a child's height, weight, bone thickness, muscles, brain, etc as he grows. It includes motor abilities such as learning to walk, write, jump, etc.

(b).Four factors that ensure proper physical development of the child are as follows:

1).**Regular Exercises:** The growing child needs more exercises like running, climbing, skipping, etc to bring about good physical development and motor improvement.

2).**Balance diet:** The growing child should be given balanced diet or good food since good and rich foods help the child to grow physically.

3).Also the child should be protected from childhood diseases like malaria, polio, T.B, measles, etc since diseases can affect growth. The child's environment ie, home and school should be healthy and free of diseases.

4).The child should be given enough space to live and operate. For example, he should not be clothed in tight clothes. Also he should be allowed to play with a lot of materials in environment.

5).The child should be allowed to develop at his own rate. Teachers and parents should ensure that they do not force any activity or exercise children are not capable of doing on the children to affect their physical development.

6).Talents should be identified and developed e.g. running, jumping, footballing, dancing, etc.

QUESTION 14

(a).Describe two genetic and two pre-natal environmental factors that affect the proper growth and development of the child.

(b).Discuss two steps parents can take in each case to prevent the improper development of the child.

ANSWER

(a).Genetic factors refer to certain conditions or characteristics that are passed on to the child by parents through the genes.

Two of these genetic factors that can affect proper development of the child are as follows:

1).**Metabolic Disorders:** This refers to the inability of the system in the body to break down food substances in the body into simpler forms that can be used by the body. For example, if the system is not able to break proteins down, causes a problem called PKU that can lead to poor mental ability of the child.

2).Another genetic factor that can affect the child is Chromosomal abnormality which happens when either the mother or the father produces more or less than 23 chromosomes during sex. Each partner is supposed to produce 23 chromosomes to get 46 chromosomes to form the zygote to start a pregnancy.

A missing chromosome from the female partner causes a condition called Turner's syndrome.

3). A third genetic factor is Rhesus (Rh) factor which happens when the child's blood type is different from that of the mother during pregnancy.

If a mother's blood group is RH negative and conceives a child who had received blood type (RH positive) from the father which does not agree with that of the mother's blood type, it may result in either miscarriage or still born.

The following are two environmental factors that can affect proper development of the child:

1).**Maternal age:** It has been realized that women who are 35 years and above give birth to abnormal children. Also girls who give birth before 18 years of age are not physically and psychologically fit for children bearing and therefore may give birth to children who are mentally retarded.

2).The second environmental factor that can affect proper development of the child is maternal malnutrition. It is known that the foetus or the unborn child receives its food supply from the mother through the umbilical cord. If the mother does not eat balanced

food, the unborn child in the mother's womb would not develop well and may also result in mental retardation of the child.

3).Attempted abortion can also bring about certain physical handicaps and mental problems.

4).Others include maternal diseases, children diseases, maternal accidents, maternal exposure to x-rays, etc.

(b).Two steps that parents can take to prevent genetic factors are as follows:

1).In the case of chromosomal abnormalities and metabolic disorders, it is advisable for mothers to attend hospital for continual check-up as soon as they get pregnant. Doctors can help solve these problems when detected or seen earlier.

2).With regards to RH factor, it is advisable that before partners get married to raise children, they should go on medical check-up for doctors to advice and counsel them.

(b).Two steps to prevent environmental effects

1).Pregnant women should not be above 35 years and below 18 years so that they can give birth to normal healthy babies

2).Pregnant women should always eat good foods to allow the unborn babies to develop well and also avoid miscarriage and mental problems.

3).Pregnant women should avoid taking harmful drugs to avoid destroying the foetus and mental problems in children.

QUESTION 15

(a).Describe four ways in which Primary School Children Differ From Each

(b).Give four reasons why the teacher needs to know these

ANSWER

(a).Children differ in so many ways. Four of them are as follows:

i).Children differ from one another in physical structure, e.g. in size, height, weight, etc.

ii).Children differ intellectually because some are high achievers, average and low achievers.

QUESTION 16

(a).Using Kohlberg’s stage of moral development, describe two characteristics behavior of pupils between 8 and 12 years

(b).Describe any four ways by which teachers can assist pupils in their moral development at this stage

CONTENT

a).Kohlberg suggested that the moral development of the child consists of three major levels, ie. The pre-conventional, conventional and post-conventional. He further found to sub-divisions in each level, thus, he proposed six stages in all under three main levels.

i).Children between ages 8 – 12 fall within the second level known as conventional or role conformity level.

ii).Pupils at this stage want to maintain good relationship with people in order to earn approval.

iii).Pupils’ judgment of right and wrong is shaped through their relationship with others, as they become aware that they are members of a group in a society.

iv).They conform to the behavior put up by others in their group because they do not want to be found guilty and condemned.

v).Children follow rules of their families, group or nation.

vi).Children believe and established rules and in the maintenance of social order.

(b).Ways by which teachers can assist pupils in their moral development

(i).Through the teaching of subjects on the time table e.g. subjects which contain a lot of moral issues e.g. Religious and Moral Education, Storytelling, etc.

(ii).Formation of rules and regulations to guide the behavior of children.

(iii).Children should be encouraged to form and join clubs and societies (social relationships are important in moral development)

(iv).Exposure of children to moral or religious issues at school morning assembly, worship, etc.

- (v).Assigning leadership role and positions of responsibility to the pupils.
- (vi).Organization of talks and symposia on topics which are related to moral issues.
- (vii).Use of rewards and punishment – (rewards and praises should be offered for good moral conducts, rebel reprimand, etc for poor conducts)
- (viii).Teachers as role model
- (ix) Guidance and counseling services
- (x). Encourage pupils in sports and games.

QUESTION 17

(a).Explain four reasons why pupils forget what they learn in the classroom

(b).Discuss any four ways you can take to ensure that pupils remember what they learn.

CONTENT

- (a).(i)Memories simply fade away or decay as time passes if they are not renewed through periodic use (The Disuse Theory)
- (ii).Children forget because what they have learned previously interferes with (ie inhibits) the recall of the present materials learned (Reactive inhibition and proactive inhibition).
- (iii).What children learn can dissolve or disappear because they are not very well defined or organized. (The Decay Thoery, Kurt Koflea, 1935)
- (iv).Children forget because the material they learn has not been incorporated into the cognitive structure e.g. rote learning – the materials has not been understood and therefore cannot be related to the Cognitive Structure (David Ausubel).
- (v). Poor understanding due to fear created by the teacher which results in hostile learning environment.
- (vi).Pupils do not pay attention constantly.

- (vii). Emotional disposition of the learners e.g. hungry child hardly pays attention in class.
- (viii). Poor sequencing of organization of materials or information. In other words, poor teaching method.
- (ix) Lack of relevant Teaching and Learning Materials (TLMs).

(b). Ways you can take to ensure the pupils remember what they learn.

- (i). Materials to be learned should be made meaningful to the pupils. Always review lessons to remind pupils of important ideas.
- (ii). Ensure constant practice to avoid decay of information due to disuse
- (iii). Meaningful organization of lessons and spacing of learned information can help reduce the effect of interference.
- (iv). Mnemonics cues, jingles, rhymes could be useful in organizing and retrieving information.
- (v). Revision exercise and drill should be carried out by the teacher through tests, quizzes and assignments to enhance understanding
- (vi). Use the multi-sensory approach of teaching. The lesson should appeal to many senses of the learners. Hence varied teaching and learning materials should be employed.
- (vii). The teacher should choose the method that would enable learners to identify and penetrate linkages between new and old materials
- (viii). Use of child-centered method of teaching.

QUESTION 18: Explain any five reasons why knowledge of the concept of individual differences is relevant to teachers in the classroom.

CONTENT

Knowledge of individual differences is important to the teacher in the classroom for various reasons. These include the following:

- (i). Knowledge of individual difference enables the teacher to see his pupils as unique human beings who should be helped to develop and eventually become useful citizens.

He therefore tries to discover each child's ability, strengths and weaknesses, interests, needs and levels of aspiration.

(ii).With this knowledge, the teacher is able to plan his work around each child and adopt methods of teaching which are suitable to each child by relating his educational experiences to his needs. Thus each child is treated as a person.

(iii).The above approach removes the erroneous comparison of all children on a common variable or common yardstick. That is the teacher realizes that though his class is of chronological average equals, there are wide variations in physique, interests, intelligence and so on, among children.

(iv).The teacher individualizes his instructions in order to promote effective learning by using teaching and learning materials which are not conducive to the child's growth and development.

(v).It enables the teacher to appreciate the specific problems of individuals children e.g. the slow learners, the mentally retarded and physically handicapped as well as the intellectually gifted by adopting a flexible and comprehensive attitude towards each of them. He plans his teaching in such a way that the dull, the average as well as the superior child progresses at a rate commensurate with his ability.

(vi).It promotes class management e.g. in seating children and sharing duties in the classroom consideration must be given to their emotions and interests.

(vii).It also enables the teacher to offer vocational and educational guidance to children based on their strengths and weaknesses and their needs and interest e.g. it will be illogical for the teacher to recommend a course in Engineering for a child whose IQ in mathematics and physics is about 53%

(viii).Knowledge of individual differences promotes, ultimately a healthy classroom atmosphere leading to proper adjustment of children.

QUESTION 19

(a).Explain the Concept of Adolescence

(b).Describe any four ways you can minimize Adolescent's conflict

CONTENT

(a).Explain the Concept of Adolescence

- (i).the word ‘adolescence’ is derived from the Latin verb ‘adulescere’ meaning ‘to grow up’ or to grow into maturity.
- (ii).Adolescence is transitional from dependent childhood to a self-sufficient adult.
- (iii).A “marginal situation” in which new adjustments are to be made, namely those that distinguished child behavior from adult behavior in a given society.
- (iv).Age wise, adolescence is a time span from age twelve to early twenties with wide individuals and cultural differences.
- (v).Adolescence is generally considered to begin with puberty the process that leads to sexual maturity or fertility that is the ability to reproduce.
- (vi).Adolescence is a period of rapid physical and intellectual development ie. During the early years of adolescence boys are heavier than girls, but girls mature earlier than boys.
- (vii).During this period. The body gets its maximum height but may not reach its maximum weight.
- (viii).Adolescents grow hair at difference parts of the body.
- (ix). Girls develop breasts around age eleven and this is followed by expanded hips and rounded body contours.
- (x).Boys develop deep voices.
- (xi).Girls enter puberty earlier than boys
- (xii).The adolescent child is able to perform activities that require the use of both gross and fine muscles with increasing smoothness and accuracy

(b).The role of teacher plays in minimizing conflict at adolescence

- (i).Educate the adolescent on the nature and characteristics to enable him/her sees his/her developmental lag or exercises as normal.
- (ii).They should see the adolescent’s need for independence in areas as social, emotional, etc as a developmental process.
- (iii).Encourage the individual to participate in decision making and implementation.
- (iv).It is important to encourage them to form clubs and societies but they must be guided as to how best to go about this.

(v).Teachers should be mindful of the adolescent's self-concept and avoid scolding him/her in the presence of other people or acting in a way that might reduce his/her personal worth.

QUESTION 20: Discuss any five principles in human growth and development, drawing out their implications

CONTENT

- 1).Growth and Development are directional
- 2).Growth and development are continuous process
- 3).Growth and development are influenced by heredity and environment
- 4).Growth and Development are cumulative processes
- 5).Growth and Development are individualized proves
- 6).There are critical and sensitive periods in developments.
- 7).Different parts of the body develops at different rates.
- 8).Growth and development are influenced by maturation
- 9).Development follows an orderly sequence
- 10).Development proceeds in stages
- 11).Growth and Development proceed from general to specific.

QUESTION 21: Describe the stages of psychological development proposed by Erik Erikson from birth to years, drawing out their implications

CONTENT

- 1).**Basic Trust vrs Mistrust (0 to and half years)**: The infants social relationships with caregivers determine trust or mistrust with lasting emotional consequences.
- 2).**Autonomy vrs Shame and Doubt (1 to 3 years)**: The exercise of this will be by the child and the nature of reactions from caregivers result in increasing autonomy or shame.

3).**Initiate vrs Guilt (3 to 6 years)**: Physical performance by the child is met by encouragement or discouragement which lead to initiate or guilt respectively.

4).**Industry vrs Inferiority (6 to 12 years)**: Tasks are focused on a school and reactions of teachers and parents to success or failure should be the right kind as too much emphasis on the child's inadequacies leads to a feeling of inferiority.

5).**Identity vrs Role Confusion (12 to 18 years)**: The research for identity and purpose in life needs to be well guided by adults.

QUESTION 22

(a).Explain the Concept of “Insightful learning”

(b).describe four measures the teacher can adopt to develop insight in his/her students

CONTENT

a).Insightful learning is a gestalt principle of learning whereby the learner is made to discover the relationship in what they learn through a sudden awareness of understanding.

Different strategies may be involved on the road to insight and previous experience is applied but once the new link is made and a new understanding is developed insight has been achieved.

(b).Measures the teachers can adopt to develop insight include the following:

- 1).Prepare lesson plans carefully and selects materials thoroughly
- 2).Lesson presentation should be systematic and interrelationships well drawn
- 3).Use questions and encourages divergent thinking.
- 4).Make sure of concrete materials and examples in teaching to improve the understanding of learners
- 5).Ensure clarity in the delivery of lessons so that children do grasp the relationships established.

6).Encourage children to make their own discoveries and self-learning instead of spoon feeding

7).Introduce problem-solving techniques in your teaching.

c).Merits of Insightful Learning include the following:

1).It enhances the development of an enquiring mind and critical thinking.

2).It leads to more permanent learning.

3).It promotes transfer of learning since relationships understood can be applied to similar situations.

4).It fosters creativity in the child and develops independent learning.

5).It brings about satisfaction in learning, increase confidence and the desire to put in greater effort.