

MARCH 2021  
EBS 105PR  
CHILD AND ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT  
AND LEARNING  
2 HOURS

Candidate's Index Number:

SFCE/JHS/20/2021

Signature:

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ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE OF EDUCATION  
HOHOE

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST  
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION STUDIES  
SCHOOL OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND OUTREACH  
INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION  
FOUR-YEAR BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (B.ED)  
FIRST YEAR, END-OF-FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION, MARCH, 2021

MARCH 25, 2021 CHILD AND ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT 9:00 AM – 9:40 AM  
AND LEARNING

This paper consists of two sections, A and B. Answer ALL the questions in Section A and TWO questions from Section B. Section A will be collected after the first 40 minutes.

SECTION A

Answer ALL the questions in this Section.

For items 1 to 30, each stem is followed by four options lettered A to D. Read each item carefully and circle the letter of the correct or best option.

1. Which of the following physical skills is typically developed last?
  - A. Kicking a ball forward.
  - B. Standing alone.
  - C. Walking alone.
  - D. Walking up steps.
2. Cognitive development refers to lifelong changes in our .....
  - A. moral reasoning.
  - B. personalities.
  - C. social interaction.
  - D. thought process.
3. Which of the following is the **most** comprehensive description of adolescence?
  - A. A conflict free development stage.
  - B. A universal development stage.
  - C. An extended transition period linking childhood and adulthood.
  - D. The year between 10 and 12.

4. What term is used to describe the development of the ovaries, uterus and a vagina?
  - A. Adolescence
  - B. Menarche.
  - C. Primary sex characteristics.
  - D. Secondary sex characteristics.
5. Who has the **most** difficult adjustment to puberty?
  - A. Early-maturing girls and early-maturing boys.
  - B. Early-maturing girls and late-maturing boys.
  - C. Late-maturing girls and early-maturing boys.
  - D. Late-maturing girls and late-maturing boys.
6. How can learning be distinguished from maturation?
  - A. Experience is not necessary for maturation to occur.
  - B. Learning is permanent whereas maturation fluctuates.
  - C. Learning occurs before maturation.
  - D. Only primates learn but maturation occurs in all species.
7. Which two learning processes seem to be opposites?
  - A. Discrimination and acquisition.
  - B. Discrimination and extinction.
  - C. Generalisation and acquisition.
  - D. Generalisation and discrimination.
8. A positive reinforce is a stimulus that is ..... and thus ..... the probability of a response.
  - A. presented; decreases
  - B. presented; increases
  - C. removed; decreases
  - D. removed; increases
9. Which type of learning occurs when we observe other people act?
  - A. Classical conditioning.
  - B. Insightful learning.
  - C. Operant conditioning.
  - D. Social learning.
10. Which of the following has Jean Piaget's stages of cognitive development in the right sequence?
  - A. preoperational, formal operational, concrete operational, sensorimotor.
  - B. preoperational, sensorimotor, concrete operational, formal operational.
  - C. sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, formal operational.
  - D. sensorimotor, preoperational, formal operational, concrete operational.
11. What is the sequence of stages of moral development identified by Lawrence Kohlberg?
  - A. Concrete operational, formal operational, autonomous.
  - B. Pre-conventional, conventional, autonomous.
  - C. Preoperational, post-operational, world view.
  - D. Self-interest, community good, social integration.

12. Which of the following ideas is an implication of Jean Piaget's findings in the classroom?  
Teachers should .....
- A. concentrate on intrinsic rather than extrinsic motivation.
  - B. not encourage rote learning by pupils.
  - C. use exposition teaching always.
  - D. wait for pupils to be ready for the form of learning where they offer.
13. Which of the following statements about language development is true?
- A. At every age, boys are more advanced in speech than girls.
  - B. Children understand more words than they use themselves.
  - C. Infants begin to use words before they even understand what is said to them.
  - D. infants can learn to speak full sentences outright and do not need to be taught language from phrases.
14. What term describes the inborn mechanism that Noam Chomsky proposes is responsible for language?
- A. Biological language predisposition.
  - B. Innate language mechanism.
  - C. Language acquisition device.
  - D. Nativist language programme.
15. What is the term used to describe a child's inability to see a situation from another person's point of view?
- A. Disparity.
  - B. Egocentrism.
  - C. Narcissism.
  - D. Perceptual difference.
16. Which of the following characteristics occurs in boys during pubescence?
- A. Broadening hips.
  - B. Greater growth in the large muscles.
  - C. More rapid growth in the lips, nose and ears than heads.
  - D. More rapid growth of hands and feet limbs.
17. Children who persistently involve in undesirable behaviour of various kinds are termed ..... children
- A. delinquent
  - B. disorderly
  - C. truant
  - D. unusual
18. What term designates the time when individuals achieve full sexual maturity?
- A. Adolescence.
  - B. Menarche.
  - C. Puberty.
  - D. Pubescence.

19. Which of the following **best** explains the concept 'heredity'? ..... inheritance.
- A. Cognitive
  - B. Emotional
  - C. Genetic
  - D. Physical
20. What is the correct order of the components of the information processing model?
- A. Sensory register; long term memory; short term memory.
  - B. Sensory register; short term memory; long term memory.
  - C. Short term memory; long term memory; sensory register.
  - D. Short term memory; sensory register; long term memory.
21. There are two types of morality. They are .....
- A. High and low morality.
  - B. Idealist and pragmatic morality.
  - C. Intrinsic and extrinsic morality.
  - D. Moral reasoning and moral action.
22. There are two main ways in which people try to explain the concept 'learning'. Which of the following are the two ways? As .....
- A. a heredity and environment.
  - B. a process and a function.
  - C. a process and a product.
  - D. temporary and permanent.
23. Which of the following schedules of reinforcement from Skinner's operant conditioning theory reduces extinction? ..... schedule.
- A. Fixed interval
  - B. Fixed ratio
  - C. Variable interval
  - D. Variable ratio
24. Your class teacher asked you to compare the effects of positive and negative reinforcement and report back to the class. What will you tell your classmates?
- A. Both increase responses.
  - B. Negative reinforcement decreases responses, whereas positive reinforcement increases responses.
  - C. Neither increases responses.
  - D. Punishment is like negative reinforcement in its effects on behaviour.
25. You are watching a film in which a chimpanzee stacks three boxes in order to reach a bunch of bananas that were hanging from the ceiling. What type of process was involved?
- A. Blocking.
  - B. Insightful learning.
  - C. Latent learning.
  - D. Overshadowing.