

MARCH 2022
EBS 105/105PR
CHILD AND ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT
AND LEARNING
30 MINUTES

Candidate's Index Number:
Signature:

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 MID-SEMESTER QUIZ, MARCH 2022

MARCH 17, 2022

CHILD AND ADOLESCENT
DEVELOPMENT AND LEARNING

8:00 AM – 8:30 AM

Answer ALL the questions.

For items 1 to 20, 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. At which stage of development do children move away from unisexual to heterosexual relationships?
A. Adolescence.
B. Adulthood.
C. Childhood.
D. Early Childhood.
2. Symbolic functioning, egocentricism, animism and artificialism are important features of the stage of cognitive development?
A. Concrete operational
B. Intuitive
C. Preconceptual
D. Sensori-motor
3. The child who is able to consistently arrange 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
4. Children acquire language simply by observing and imitating adults. This is a view expressed by
A. Albert Bandura
B. David McNeill
C. F. Skinner
D. Noam Chomsky

5. Crying, babbling and gestures are features of the stage of language development.
 - A. holophrasic
 - B. prelinguistic
 - C. rule acquisition
 - D. telegraphic

6. 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 that children all over the world do not attain similar language skills at the same time.
 - D. The child is seen as instrumental in the language acquisition process.

7. The central idea in Erikson's theory of psychosocial 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.

8. One key principle in Erikson's theory is that development is
 - A. an individualized process.
 - B. directional.
 - C. epigenetic.
 - D. influenced by heredity and environment.

9. At which 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.

10. Which of the following learning theorists believe that human beings process information just like the computer?
 - A. Behaviourists.
 - B. Cognitivists.
 - C. Relativists.
 - D. Socialists.

11. Which of the following persons is **not** a behavioural theorist?
 - A. B. F. Skinner.
 - B. Edward Thorndike.
 - C. Ivan Pavlov.
 - D. Noam Chomsky.

12. Reinforcing a learner when he/she puts up a behaviour that is close to the desired goal is called
 - A. Chaining.
 - B. Extinction.
 - C. Generalization.
 - D. Shaping.

13. The schedule of reinforcement that is **most** resistant to extinction is reinforcement.
- A. fixed interval
 - B. fixed ratio
 - C. variable interval
 - D. variable ratio
14. In learning, anything that strengthens the frequency of a behaviour is referred to as a
- A. primary reinforcer.
 - B. reinforcer.
 - C. secondary reinforcer.
 - D. social reinforcer.
15. According to Kohlbergs 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
16. 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
17. Which of the following **most** appropriately describes cooperative learning? It involves students
- A. doing a project work.
 - B. learning independently and later discussion what each has done.
 - C. sharing information in a class discussion.
 - D. working together to help each other.
18. The term “subsumption” is a concept used in learning.
- A. discovery
 - B. gestalt
 - C. insightful
 - D. reception
19. In the classroom, teachers usually organize knowledge by putting it in a logical and sequenced form for children to learn. This form of teaching may be called teaching.
- A. deductive
 - B. expository
 - C. inductive
 - D. insightful
20. The form of learning which has the feature of individual and group accountability in learning is known as learning.
- A. cooperative
 - B. discovery
 - C. gestalt
 - D. project-based

