

**ENSET BAMBILI 2012 SESSION
CHILD PSYCHOLOGY**

Section 1 multiple choice text items (1 mark per item): circle the letter (a-d) that corresponds to the option that best answer what the term requires.

1. The sex of the human baby is always determined by
 - a. The father's gamete
 - b. The mother's gamete
 - c. both gametes
 - d. DNA alleles
2. The central point of the current nature-nurture debate in child development is that
 - a. Nature confuses environments
 - b. Nature surpasses environment
 - c. Hereditary accommodates nurture
 - d. Genotype complements nurture
3. Change in the size and dimensions of a child's body tissues and organs best refers to
 - a. Differentiation
 - b. Ontogenesis
 - c. Growth
 - d. development
4. The primitive body tissue from which the nervous system develops is
 - a. Endoderm
 - b. Mesoderm
 - c. Blastoderm
 - d. ectoderm
5. Who carried out infancy attachment research in Africa?
 - a. Charles Darwin
 - b. Mary Ainsworth
 - c. Charles Super
 - d. John Bowlby
6. Teratogens can be most destructive to the unborn baby during which period of intrauterine development?
 - a. The germinal period
 - b. The gestation period
 - c. The embryonic period
 - d. The period of the foetus
7. Which of the following psychological concepts is almost synonymous to phenotype?
 - a. Individuality
 - b. Personality
 - c. The id
 - d. The ego
8. Understand your circumstances; cope well with their challenges best highlights
 - a. Intelligent behaviour
 - b. Cognitive wellbeing
 - c. High achievement
 - d. Proper adjustment

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9. Basic trust versus basic mistrust are a key concepts of a child developmental theory by

- a. Sigmund Freud c. Erik Erikson
- b. J.B Skinner d. Albert Bandura

10. Dileberate exposure of children to the cultural and economic life of their families is

- a. Education c. Acculturation
- b. Socialization d. Enculturation

Section II: matching test items (1/2 mark each): match each concept in list A to its correct description in list B by writing the letter (a-to- t) of the concept on the space in list B

List A

- a. Readiness
- b. Scientific method
- c. Longitudinal research design
- d. Cross cultural research design
- e. Genotype
- f. Human memory
- g. Mental illness
- h. Psychopathology
- i. Sigmund Fred
- j. Maturation
- k. Development
- l. Baby biography
- m. Nervous system
- n. Urinary system
- o. DNA make-up
- p. Cognition
- q. Endocrine system
- r. Asynchronous growth
- s. Human adjustment
- t. Phenotype

List B: Write the letter (a-to -t) of a concept in list A on its correct space below

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11. Same sample studied at different points over several years c
12. Adapting modes of behaviour suitable to environmental changes s
13. What control body activities and reaction to stimuli m
14. Means of systematically cumulating developmental knowledge b
15. A detailed account of development of an individual child l
16. Unfolding of genitic potentials according to genetic timetable j
17. Disturbance or disorder of human personality g
18. Acquisition and application of knowledge and skills p
19. An important principle of human development a
20. All materials contributed by mother to father at conception e

Section III: true/false test items (1/2 mark per item): circle T (true) or F (false) against each statement, based on your judgement:

21. The prenatal age is part of the age most people declare as their age T F
22. Homo sapiens is the only animal said to experience its own existence T F
23. Children everywhere experiences the same developmental transition T F
24. Human development is a biological as well as a cultural phenomenon T F
25. What happens in the formative years does not affect later development T F

Section IV: completion test items (1/2 marks each): fill in the correct answer

26. A child development study that explores one students with disability in detail is case study
27. What must be achieved for development to proceed normally are.....
28. A determinant of development that reflects a child's active involvement is exercise
29. Jean Piaget's name for evolution of children's knowledge and skills cognitive development
30. Freud's three contributions are psychoanalysis, psychosexual theory and the structure personality (Id, ego and superego)