



Tutorial letter 201/1/2016

Child and Adolescent Development


PYC2602

Semester 1

Department of Psychology

Feedback on Assignment 01

BAR CODE



CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

Dear Student

We would like to welcome a new addition to the PYC2602 team:

Ms Errolyn Long

Email: longel@unisa.ac.za

Tel: 012 429 8071

This tutorial letter contains feedback on Assignment 01, one of the two compulsory assignments for examination admission. You did not have to pass this assignment to gain examination admission, but the mark that you have obtained, will give you an idea of your knowledge and understanding of the study material. It will also count, together with Assignment 02, 20% of your final mark, while the examination will count 80%.

You will also find important points to remember for the examination in this tutorial letter.

Our feedback on Assignment 02 will reach you after that assignment's closing date.

Friendly greetings,

YOUR PSYCHOLOGY LECTURERS

ANSWERS TO ASSIGNMENT 01

QUESTION	ANSWER
1	3
2	1
3	3
4	2
5	3
6	3
7	2
8	2
9	2
10	2
11	2
12	3
13	1
14	2
15	3

2 FEEDBACK ON ASSIGNMENT 01

Please note that all the page numbers in our feedback refer to Louw and Louw (2014) (the 2nd edition)

Question 1

A developmental theory is defined as ...

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

Feedback on Question 1

It is clearly explained on p. 16 that a developmental theory is an organised set of ideas and that it is designed to explain and predict development. Therefore, the correct answer is (3). In the first two alternatives the idea of an organised set of ideas and the idea of explanation and prediction are not mentioned and (1) and (2) are therefore incorrect.

Question 2

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

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

Feedback on Question 2

The word "sequential" in the question implies that the stages have to be in the correct order as they occur according to Erikson. ("Sequential" means arranged in a particular order or sequence.) You will find the eight stages of Erikson in Table 1.2 on p. 22. The correct answer is therefore (1). The other two alternatives do not give the stages in the correct sequence according to Erikson.

Question 3

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

- (a) The contextual theories of Vygotsky and Bronfenbrenner are incorporated in his framework.
- (b) Child development is a process of gradual and systematic social integration.
- (c) Development is conceptualised as the unfolding of physical, cognitive, social and emotional competencies in order to function optimally in the family and community.
- (d) Responsible intelligence (ability to perform roles and tasks correctly) is a sign of the child's cognitive and general development.
- (e) By incorporating spiritual and ancestral selfhoods, the human life cycle ultimately consists of nine stages.

The correct answer is:

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

Feedback on Question 3

All the alternatives are correct. The answer is therefore (3). You will find all the information on p. 34-35.

It is important to take note of Nsamenang's theory because most developmental theories are based on Western paradigms, and this theory gives a good idea of the African perspective. It is all the more interesting that Westerns theories such as those of Vygotsky and Bronfenbrenner could be incorporated in an African perspective. The reason is that they acknowledge the importance of the community for the developing child. The concept of "responsible intelligence" of this theory is also noteworthy.

Question 4

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

- (a) The death of babies shortly after their birth.
- (b) Intellectual disability in babies.
- (c) Blindness and deafness in babies.
- (d) Stillbirths.
- (e) AIDS in babies.

The correct answer is:

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

Feedback on Question 4

On 77 the effects of syphilis is discussed and you will see that alternatives (a) to (d) can happen to babies of mothers with syphilis. AIDS is not caused by the same bacterium that causes syphilis. AIDS is caused by a specific virus. Syphilis in the mother will therefore not cause babies to contract AIDS. The correct answer therefore is (2).

The good news is that syphilis can be treated and that babies need not be infected.

Question 5

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

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

Feedback on Question 5

To experience pain is one of the perceptual abilities of the neonate. Although it was previously believed that neonates do not need analgesics for surgical procedures, newer research findings show that they do experience pain and that they can experience extreme pain if their pain is not managed effectively.

You will find this information on p. 93. The correct answer is (3).

Question 6

Which of the following statements are TRUE regarding infancy?

- (a) It lasts from the neonatal phase to about the end of the second year of life.
- (b) It is characterised by rapid growth and development.
- (c) It is a critical phase because the foundation of various behavioural patterns is laid during this stage.
- (d) It is a dangerous phase because fatal accidents could occur as a result of the baby's inability to foresee consequences for actions.
- (e) It is a challenging phase because of the increasing drive towards independence.

The correct answer is:

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

Feedback on Question 6

According to Louw and Louw (2014) infancy is a critical, dangerous and challenging phase. On p. 97 they explain why they describe it as such and also give the time line for this phase. They also state that it is a phase of rapid growth and development. The correct answer is therefore (3).

Question 7

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

- (1) secondary circular reactions
- (2) coordination of secondary reactions
- (3) tertiary circular reactions

Feedback on Question 7

Bongani has a purpose – to reach the toy. According to Piaget, in the substage of coordination of secondary reactions the infant shows purposeful behaviour. The correct answer therefore is (2).

Piaget's sensorimotor stage with its substages are explained on p. 105.

Question 8

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

- (1) learning perspective
- (2) ethological perspective
- (3) integrated approach

Feedback on Question 8

Bowlby is a well-known ethologist who believed that the first two years are important for the development of attachment relationships. The ethological perspective stresses the importance of attachment bonds for the infant's survival and emotional well-being. The correct answer therefore is (2).

The learning perspective emphasises reinforcement and modelling and the integrated approach acknowledges the interaction between biology and environment. You will find all these views on personality development on p. 119-120.

Question 9

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

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

Feedback on Question 9

It is Harlow who conducted the well-known study on rhesus monkeys that showed that infants preferred the "mother" who provided warmth, comfort and softness to the one who provided only food. This study therefore showed that the hunger drive does not play such an important role in the development of attachment, but that attachment is rather formed when there is warmth and comfort. The correct answer therefore is (2) and can be found on pp. 132-133.

Just a reminder: you studied the interesting work of Lorenz on imprinting and the goslings on p. 17-18.

Question 10

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

- (a) Vygotsky's theory places more emphasis on children's intellectual abilities than on children's potential for intellectual growth.
- (b) Vygotsky focused more on the outcome or level of performance of the child, than on the process of change and its mechanisms.
- (c) For Vygotsky, development follows a dialectical process of thesis, antitheses and synthesis.
- (d) Conflict and resolution play an important part in development.
- (e) A dialectical process occurs when children interact with adults and peers who are more advanced.

The correct answer is:

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

Feedback on Question 10

Vygotsky was very interested in the role of adults or more advanced peers in guiding a child in developing intellectual abilities and skills. He was therefore more concerned about a child's potential than on the intellectual abilities itself and on the process and mechanisms than on the outcome or performance. Alternatives (a) and (b) are therefore incorrect.

Alternatives (c), (d) and (e) are correct because Vygotsky saw development as a dialectical process of starting with an idea and then confronted with an opposing idea, and after that coming to a resolution (thesis, antithesis and synthesis). This means that conflict (between ideas) and resolution is involved in development and children learn and develop mostly when they are guided by more advanced persons. The correct answer therefore is (2). The information is on pp. 168-169.

Question 11

Memory strategies ...

- (a) consist of deliberate mental activities to improve the processing and storing of information.
- (b) consist of unconscious mental activities to process and store information.
- (c) such as rehearsal, improve progressively as children get older.
- (d) are to a large extent involved in many of the changes that take place in children's cognitive processes.

The correct answer is:

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

Feedback on Question 11

Memory strategies are used deliberately and not unconsciously. Therefore, alternative (a) is correct and (b) incorrect.

The use of memory strategies improve as children grow older and are therefore related to the changes that take place in children's cognitive processes. Therefore, alternatives (c) and (d) are correct.

The correct answer therefore is (2) and can be found on p. 171.

Question 12

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

- (a) characterised the early stages of early childhood as the emerging autonomy stage of development.
- (b) characterised the later stages of early childhood as the initiative stage of development.
- (c) indicated that children become resourceful in exploring their environment.
- (d) indicated that when parents constantly discourage children's exploration, guilt feelings may arise.

The correct answer is:

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

Feedback on Question 12

Early childhood lasts from about two to six years of age. The early stage of early childhood therefore occurs during the second and third years of life, which Erikson described as the stage of emerging autonomy. The later years of early childhood, from about three to six, is according to Erikson the stage when initiative develops. Alternatives (a) and (b) are therefore correct.

Erikson emphasised young children's exploring of their environment, and said that when parents keep on discouraging these actions, the child can develop guilt feelings. Alternatives (c) and (d) are therefore also correct.

The correct answer therefore is (3) and is explained on p. 184.

Question 13

The term gender role refers to ...

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

Feedback on Question 13

On p. 195 the definition of gender role is given. It refers to the view of what behaviour is correct or appropriate for a certain gender, male or female. Alternative (1) therefore is correct.

A gender role cannot be a child's knowledge of something and it also does not refer to the typical behaviour, but to expected behaviour. Alternatives (2) and (3) are therefore incorrect.

Question 14

Which of the following statements is TRUE about sibling relationships?

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

Feedback on Question 14

It seems that children can learn from sibling relationships how to interact with others outside the home. However, sibling relationships do not have the same role in their socialisation as relationships with parents and peers. Alternatives (1) and (3) are therefore incorrect.

It seems that the quality of the relationships with peers and with siblings do have some similarities. Therefore, the correct answer is (2). Please see p. 208.

Question 15

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

- (a) It becomes evident at the ages of two to three years.
- (b) At this age they understand enough about the emotions of others to respond in supportive and sympathetic ways.
- (c) Some prosocial behaviours increase with age, while others decrease with age.
- (d) Prosocial behaviour in the preschool years tends to show stability into adulthood.

The correct answer is:

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

Feedback on Question 15

All the alternatives are correct as explained on p. 218-219. Prosocial behaviour appears by two to three years because these young children have some understanding of others' feelings. Research has also shown that some prosocial behaviours increase, while others decrease and that these behaviours continue into adulthood. The correct answer therefore is (3)