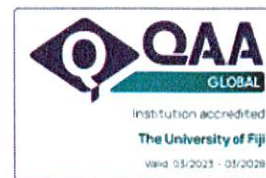




The University of Fiji

(An Entity of Arya Pratinidhi Sabha of Fiji)



SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND ARTS

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

SEMESTER 1, 2026

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER

EDU120: CHILD GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Important Instructions to Students:

1. Read the questions, instructions carefully and answer the questions.
2. You are allowed an **extra 10 minutes reading time** (during this time, you are not allowed to write with a pen) and **180 minutes (3 Hours) to complete this paper**.
3. Silent, non-programmable calculators are allowed, but not supplied.
4. Write all your answers in the answer booklet provided. If you need extra sheets, please ask from the supervisor. Write your name, course code and student identification number in the answer booklet and in the attendance sheet.
5. This paper contains five (5) sections A, B, C, D and E. All questions are compulsory to answer except section E have choices.
6. Write all your answers legibly. The marker has the right to award zero for answers that are not legible.
7. This is a **Closed Book Examination**. The University views plagiarism, cheating and dishonest practice as serious offences and if found, offenders are penalized.

Examination Paper Content (Format):

<u>Section</u>	<u>Question</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Marks</u>	<u>Suggested Time</u>
A	1-20	Multiple Choice	40	40 minutes
B	1-10	Fill in the Blanks	10	20 minutes
C	1-10	Definitions	20	40 minutes
D	1-5	Short Answers	10	20 minutes
E	1-10	Paragraph Writing	20	60 minutes
		TOTAL	100	180 Minutes

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Registration Certificate Number (RGN0020/11)*

Choose the most appropriate answer. **Each question is worth 2 marks.**

1. Physical development mainly refers to
 - A. School management
 - B. Moral values
 - C. Growth and bodily changes
 - D. Government policies

2. Cognitive development involves
 - A. Punishment systems
 - B. Physical fitness only
 - C. Changes in thinking and reasoning
 - D. Religious beliefs

3. Emotional development refers to
 - A. Language learning only
 - B. School attendance
 - C. Body growth only
 - D. Development of feelings and emotional control

4. The term heredity refers to
 - A. Community traditions
 - B. Environmental influences only
 - C. School discipline
 - D. Genetic inheritance from parents

5. Which structure carries genetic information?
 - A. Chromosomes
 - B. Muscles

C. Bones

D. Lungs

6. The germinal stage occurs

A. During adolescence

B. After birth

C. During the first two weeks after conception

D. During middle childhood

7. During the embryonic stage

A. School readiness develops

B. Major organs begin to develop

C. Language learning stops

D. Puberty occurs

8. The fetal stage is characterised by

A. Emotional regulation

B. No brain development

C. Rapid growth and maturation

D. Birth only

9. Assimilation refers to

A. Emotional attachment

B. Changing old ideas completely

C. Using existing knowledge to understand new experiences

D. Physical growth

10. Accommodation occurs when
- A. Parents punish children
 - B. Existing mental structures change to fit new experiences
 - C. Students refuse learning
 - D. Children ignore new information
11. Object permanence means
- A. Understanding that objects exist even when unseen
 - B. Emotional attachment only
 - C. Fear of strangers
 - D. Children believe objects disappear forever
12. Egocentric behaviour is when children
- A. Stop talking
 - B. Have difficulty seeing perspectives of others
 - C. Refuse to learn
 - D. Understand all viewpoints
13. Emotional regulation refers to
- A. Ability to manage emotions appropriately
 - B. Genetic inheritance
 - C. Physical fitness
 - D. School governance
14. Seriation skills involve
- A. Puberty changes
 - B. Organizing objects in order
 - C. Emotional attachment

D. Learning sports only

15. Metacognition refers to

- A. Emotional development only
- B. Hereditary traits
- C. Thinking about one's own thinking
- D. Body growth

16. Self-esteem refers to

- A. Personal feelings of self-worth
- B. Academic ranking only
- C. Cultural identity only
- D. Physical strength

17. Puberty refers to

- A. Moral education
- B. Early childhood development
- C. Biological changes leading to sexual maturity
- D. School counselling

18. Adolescent egocentrism refers to

- A. Physical disabilities
- B. Group learning only
- C. Mature adult thinking
- D. Adolescents focusing heavily on themselves and others' opinions

19. The imaginary audience concept suggests adolescents
- A. Avoid social interaction
 - B. Believe others are constantly watching and judging them
 - C. Prefer isolation completely
 - D. Do not care about appearance
20. The invisibility fable refers to adolescents believing
- A. They cannot learn
 - B. They should avoid friendships
 - C. Nothing bad can happen to them
 - D. They are invisible physically

SECTION B**FILL IN THE BLANKS****(10 MARKS)**

Fill in the blank space with appropriate answers. Use the words given below. **Each question is worth 1 mark.**

Puberty	Self-esteem	permanence	Metacognition	Seriation
Assimilation	Emotional	Cognitive	Germinal	Heredity

1. _____ development involves changes in thinking and reasoning.
2. _____ refers to inherited genetic characteristics.
3. The _____ stage is the first stage of prenatal development.
4. _____ occurs when children use existing knowledge to understand new experiences.
5. The understanding that objects still exist when hidden is called object _____.
6. _____ regulation refers to controlling feelings appropriately.
7. _____ skills involve arranging items in sequence.
8. _____ is thinking about one's own thinking.
9. _____ refers to feelings of self-worth.
10. _____ is the biological process leading to sexual maturity.

SECTION C**DEFINITIONS****(20 MARKS)**

Define the following terms. Each question is worth 2 marks.

1. Physical development
2. Cognitive development
3. Heredity
4. Germinal stage
5. Assimilation
6. Object permanence
7. Emotional regulation
8. Metacognition
9. Self-esteem
10. Adolescent egocentrism

SECTION D**SHORT ANSWERS****(10 MARKS)**

Answer all questions. Each question is worth 2 marks.

1. State **two** differences between heredity and environment.
2. Explain **two** characteristics of the embryonic stage.
3. Identify **two** examples of egocentric behaviour in early childhood.
4. Explain **two** benefits of positive emotional development in children.
5. State **two** challenges faced by early maturing adolescents.

SECTION E**PARAGRAPH WRITING****(20 MARKS)**

Answer **any four questions** from the questions given. Write a paragraph of 80 to 100 words. **Each question is worth 5 marks.**

1. Explain the major stages of human development.
2. Discuss the influence of heredity and environment on child development.
3. Explain the stages of prenatal development.
4. Discuss Piaget's concepts of assimilation and accommodation.
5. Explain the importance of parental and social bonds during the first two years of life.
6. Discuss the importance of nutrition and brain development in early childhood.
7. Explain the cognitive characteristics of early childhood.
8. Discuss the role of self-esteem and peer groups in middle childhood.
9. Explain the effects of puberty on adolescent development.
10. Discuss adolescent egocentrism, imaginary audience, and invisibility fable.

THE END