

**6012 – CHILD PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE & COUNSELING AND
PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT**

MARKING SCHEME

1. a) Ways in which ill health in children may affect their learning.

- Absenteeism.
- Lack of concentration.
- Poor performance.
- Pain.
- Lack of interest/motivation.
- Aggression.
- Stigmatization.
- Low self esteem.

(4 x 1 = 4 marks)

b) Benefits of education psychology.

- Understand children's behavior.
- Understand children's mental process.
- Understand children's weaknesses and strengths.
- Help teachers to cater for individual differences.
- Helps the teacher to devise ways of motivating.
- Helps to identify children with behavioral challenges.
- Adoption of different techniques of teaching.
- Helps to come with programmes to assist children in behavior modification.

(8 x 1 = 8 marks)

c) Scientific methods used in psychology. (state and describe)

- Observation.
- Prediction.
- Description.
- Control.
- Analysis.
- Experimentation.

(stating 1, explaining 1) (4 x 2 = 8 marks)

2. a) The meaning of the term defense mechanism as applied in child psychology.
- Ways used to keep worries within a memorable level.
 - Mechanisms of the ego that serve to protect an individual from experiencing anxiety produced by conflict with ego and superego.

(2 x 1 = 2 marks)

b) Causes of defense mechanisms in young children.

- Anxiety.
- Escape unacceptable motives/feelings pain.
- Protect the ego.
- Inability to achieve set goals.
- Frustration.
- Traumatizing experiences.
- Daily challenging situations which cause stress.
- Hatred and rejection.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

c) Use of Bandura's social cognitive theory in developing children personality.

- Role modeling.
- Reinforcement.
- Availability of peer teaching.
- Use of teaching & learning resources.
- Suitable materials.
- Provision of suitable learning environment.
- Train children on responsibility.
- Train children to assess behavior.
- Encourage children to believe in their abilities.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

d) Personality traits explanations.

- Openness
 - Appreciation of art/adventures
 - Imagination,/curiosity/variety of experiences.
- Conscientiousness
 - Tendency to show self-discipline.
 - Act dutifully.
 - Planned rather than spontaneous behavior.

- Agreeableness
 - Tendency to be cooperative towards others.
- Extroversion
 - Tendency to seek stimulation.
 - Being outgoing.

(2 x 4 = 8 marks)

3. a) Techniques an ECDE teacher would use to manage grief.

- Creating a rapport/listening.
- Making children open.
- Assisting the children to come to terms with death and understand that death is real.
- Being sensitive/gentle.
- Keep children busy.
- Referral services for professional assistance.
- Provision of basic needs.

(6 x 1 = 6 marks)

b) Importance of the following techniques as used in guidance and counseling.

- Paraphrasing.
 - Encourages clients to explain key ideas and thoughts.
 - Communicate to the client that they are being accepted.
 - Build a trusting relationship.
- Probing.
 - Counselor gets to know the inner self of the counselee.
 - Counselor is able to gather information.
 - Helps the counselor to restate the message that the client is communicating.
 - Makes counselee more free.
- Self-disclosure.
 - Enhance counselee's trust to give information.
 - Establish identity between the counselor and counselee.
 - Establish a caring relationship.
 - Indicate genuineness of the counselor to help.
 - Use self as a model.

(3 x 2 = 6 marks)

c) Learning outcomes ECDE teacher would consider when developing a lesson plan on life skills,

- Enhancement of social skills.
- Promotion of good health.
- Understanding one's strength & weakness.
- Make rational decisions.
- Exploring alternatives.
- Communicating well.
- Requiring self-management skills.

(4 x 2 = 8 marks)

4. a) Factors that may contribute to poor memory in ECDE learners.

- Low intelligence.
- Emotional status.
- Health of the learner.
- Lack of proper study.
- Lack of attention.
- Age of the learner.
- Lack of interest/motivation.

(6 x 1 = 6 marks)

b) How lack of stimulating school environment affects learning in ECDE learners.

- Lack of interest in an activity.
- Low attention span.
- Lack motivation.
- Low concentration.
- Poor performance.
- Under development of talents.

(6 x 1 = 6 marks)

c) Ways in which hereditary factors influences learning in ECDE centres.

- Intelligence.
- Sex.
- Personality.
- Talents.
- Diseases.
- Disorders

(stating 1, explaining 1) (4 x 2 = 8 marks)

5. a) Challenges of using story telling method in teaching life skills.

- Over dominating by others.
- Language challenges.
- Culture.
- The time taken to complete a story may not be enough.
- Relevancy of the stories.
- Materials for enhancement of key concepts may be missing.
- Distortion of messages in the story.
- Monotony.
- Unskilled storytellers
- Poor attention span and concentration.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

b) Behavioral characteristics of Type A personality in a learner.

- Gets angry easily.
- Impatient.
- Less excitable.
- Hostility.
- Prone to heart diseases.
- Experience self-doubt.
- Finds it difficult to relax.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

c) Methods of instilling tolerance in young children.

- Teaching.
- Story telling.
- Modeling.
- Role playing.
- Counseling.
- Questioning.
- Singing.

(stating 1, explaining 1) (5 x 2 = 10 marks)

6. a) Issues a counselor would discuss with a client during the attending stage of counseling.

- Confidentiality.
- Length of counseling session.
- Frequency of counseling session.
- Clients and counselors responsibilities.
- Possible outcome of the counseling session.
- Building rapport.

(4 x 1 = 4 marks)

b) Differences between guidance and counseling.

- Guidance is informative while counseling is flexible and emotional.
- Guidance is initiated by counselor while counseling is initiated by client.
- Guidance is less skilled while counseling is professional.
- Guidance is preventive while counseling is curative.
- Guidance is a building process while counseling is a healing process.
- Guidance is more public while counseling is private.
- Guidance is less personal while counseling is confidential.

(6 x 1 = 6 marks)

c) Negative effects of substance abuse on children's performance.

- Lack of concentration.
- Chronic absenteeism.
- Irritability.
- Increased aggression.
- Withdrawal.
- Antisocial behavior.
- Death.

(5 x 2 = 10 marks)