

7011 – CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PSYCHOLOGY

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A

1. a) Meaning of the terms:

- Temperaments – Are individual inborn behavioral styles and characteristics ways of emotionally responding to situations as a result of the environmental influence.
- Milestone – Is the developmental stage of a child from childhood to adulthood.
- Inclusion – Is whereby the children with special needs are placed in normal regular classes.

(3 x 2 = 6 marks)

b) Factors that hinder smooth transition from pre-primary to primary school.

- Increase in the number of subjects at the primary level.
- Adjustment to the learning environment.
- Too many demands by parents and primary school teachers on the young children.
- Lack of clear policy guidelines on the relationship between pre-schools and primary schools.
- Lack of adequate learning materials in primary school classrooms.

(4 x 1 = 4 marks)

2. a) Activities to ensure that the rights and protection of the child are safeguarded.

- Creating awareness on child rights and laws that protect children.
- Ensuring the establishment of child abuse reporting desk.
- Close monitoring and supervision of service providers.
- Providing a channel for children views and encouraging government and the public to give proper respect to these views.
- Empowering families through guidance and support.
- Offer continuous in-service training for service providers.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

b) Characteristics of a child with autism.

- Deviate in social development.
- Deviate in language and communicative skills.
- Easily hurt themselves.
- Do not maintain eye contact.
- Do not adopt to change easily.
- They like routine.

(5 X 1 = 5 marks)

3. a) Factors that would negatively affect brain development of a child below 3 years.

- Poor nutrition/diet.
- Accident.
- Lack of early stimulation.
- Condition of the mother during pregnancy.
- Diseases.

(4 x 1 = 4 marks)

b) Reasons for referring pre-adolescents to rehabilitation centers.

- Drug abuse.
- Juvenile delinquency.
- Threat to other children and the community.
- Truancy.
- Traumatized children.
- Sexually abused children i.e. raped or sodomized.
- Forced/early marriage.

(6 x 1 = 6 marks)

4. a) Reflexes exhibited by infants include:

- Breathing reflex
- Swallowing reflex
- Grasping reflex
- Blinking reflex
- Stepping reflex

(4 x 1 = 4 marks)

b) Ways through which an ECDE teacher can shape a child's personality in a school set-up.

- Being friendly to the child.
- Showing concern for the child's needs and interests.
- Catering for the individual differences.
- Using desirable methods of behavior control.
- Being a good role model.
- Using effective communication skills.
- Using appropriate teaching methods.
- Applying appropriate leadership skills.

(6 x 1 = 6 marks)

SECTION B

5. a) Factors that may influence moral development of a child.

- Sex of the child.
- Family stability in terms of management.
- The environment the child lives.
- The people the child interacts with.
- Structure of the family.
- Exposure to mass media.
- Attitude of the caregivers towards the child.
- Attitude of community pattern of children socialization.

(7 x 1 = 7 marks)

b) Indicators of children with visual impairment.

- Clumsy movement.
- Watery eyes.
- Double vision.
- Omissions.
- Materials held close or far from eyes.
- Reading with head tilted.
- Problem in reading and copying from the blackboard.

(4 x 2 = 8 marks)

6. a) Ways of managing behavior of a child who is aggressive and a bully.

- Withdrawal of play materials
- Rewards.
- Parental involvement.
- Role modeling.
- Guidance and counseling.

(4 x 1 = 4 marks)

b) Measures a pre-school teacher should take to cater for individual differences in learners.

- Develop variety of activities.
- Use teaching methods that are child centered.
- Provide best learning situations for each learner.
- Stimulate each learner mentally and physically.
- Provide variety of appropriate materials.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

c) Stages of birth process.

- Dilation – Enlarging of the pelvic.
- Descent and birth.
- Expulsion of the placenta.

* Points to be elaborated

(3 x 2 = 6 marks)

7. a) Placement problems faced by children with disabilities.

- Corruption practice where the mildly handicapped learners are admitted to special programmes.
- In expert assessment leads to wrong placement of children hence a child's educational potential is not achieved.
- Lack of adequate facilities to accommodate all children who require placement in special schools.
- Transportation problems affect children in integrated units and institutions that are far from home making them miss school.
- Attending schools that are far from their parents, siblings and peers thus they will miss out on parental warmth enjoyed by their siblings.

(4 x 1 = 4 marks)

b) Ways an ECDE teacher would violate the rights of a child.

- Creating insecurity through lack of love, care and concern.
- Creating unfriendly atmosphere.
- Forcing children to perform favours for the teacher.
- Labeling children.
- Misinforming/confusing children with wrong information.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

c) Factors that affect language development.

- Imitation.
- Listening.
- Stimulation.
- Reinforcement.
- Opportunities.
- Play.

(6 x 1 = 6 marks)

8. a) Advantages of mainstreaming in ECDE centers.

- Children learn to live and work in the society together with those who are impaired.
- Parents and children avoid stigmatization.
- Children learn desirable behaviors.
- Children who are not impaired become more aware of needs of children with impairment.

- Regular teachers and other children develop positive attitudes towards children with special needs.
- Both parents of average and children with impairment learn from each other.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

b) Strategies that can enhance prevention of child abuse in the community.

- Creating awareness on child rights and laws that protect children.
- Creating an environment that encourages dialogue between children, parents, guardians, teachers among other caregivers.
- Reinforcing a national child protection policy.
- Strengthening child friendly laws, policies and systems.
- Empowering and strengthening family socially and economically.
- Establishing and strengthening community based rehabilitation centers for children.
- Encourage children to report abuses and exploitation done against them.

(5 x 2 = 10 marks)

9. a) Hereditary conditions that affect development of young children.

- Albinism.
- Down syndrome.
- Turner syndrome.
- Rhesus factor.
- Sickle cell anaemia
- Klinefelter

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

b) Ways through which an ECDE teacher can deal with temper tantrums among ECDE children.

- Ignoring them provided they are safe.
- Making the child know that the behavior is unacceptable.
- Rewarding good behavior.
- Providing a variety of activities.
- Providing love and quality care.
- Being patient with the child.
- Training the child to express the feelings in other acceptable ways.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

c) Characteristics of a child with speech challenges in an ECDE center.

- Inability to express needs verbally.
- Tends to speak in isolated words and short sentences.
- Ability to follow instructions but lacks speech.
- Problem with class work that requires the use of spoken/written language.
- Replacement of speech with non-verbal communication techniques.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)