

**FINAL EXAMINATION****BACHELOR OF EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION (HONOURS)****COURSE : PRINCIPLES OF CHILDREN BEHAVIOUR
MANAGEMENT****COURSE CODE : ECD2073****DURATION : 3 HOURS****INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

1. This question paper consists of **THREE (3)** parts: PART A (10 questions)
PART B (3 questions)
PART C (2 questions)
2. Answer **ALL** questions from PART A, PART B and PART C.
 - i. Answer PART A in the Objective Answer Sheet.
 - ii. Answer PART B and C in the Answer Booklet provided.
3. Please check to make sure that this examination pack consists of:
 - i. The Question Paper
 - ii. An Answer Booklet
 - iii. An Objective Answer Sheet
4. Do not bring any writing material into the examination hall.
5. Please write your answer using permanent ink.

MYKAD/ PASSPORT NO : _____

ID. NO. : _____

LECTURER : _____

SECTION : _____

DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

This question paper consists of 7 printed pages including the front page

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

Answer ALL questions.

1. Which theorist is associated with the concept of the zone of proximal development (ZPD)?
 - A. Jean Piaget
 - B. Erik Erikson
 - C. B.F. Skinner
 - D. Lev Vygotsky

2. Which of the following is the **BEST** example of extrinsic motivation?
 - A. A child plays because it is fun.
 - B. A child reads a book for enjoyment.
 - C. A child helps a friend out of empathy.
 - D. A child completes homework to receive a reward.

3. Piaget proposed four stages of cognitive development. The stage where children show egocentrism is called _____.
 - A. Sensorimotor
 - B. Preoperational
 - C. Formal operational
 - D. Concrete operational

4. Which of the following **BEST** describes positive reinforcement?
 - A. Scolding a child for being late
 - B. Ignoring attention-seeking behaviour
 - C. Taking away a toy after misbehaviour
 - D. Giving a child sweet after completing homework

5. The main purpose of time-out technique in behaviour management is to?
 - A. Provide entertainment
 - B. Shame the child in front of others
 - C. Reward the child for good behaviour
 - D. Give the child a chance to calm down

6. Which of the following is **NOT** a principle of effective communication with children?
- A. Active listening
 - B. Ignoring non-verbal cues
 - C. Providing clear instructions
 - D. Using age-appropriate language
7. According to Erikson, children in the stage of initiative vs guilt need opportunities to?
- A. Build trust in caregivers
 - B. Focus only on academic learning
 - C. Master formal operational thinking
 - D. Develop independence and self-confidence
8. Which of the following is a long-term effect of consistent positive behaviour management?
- A. Fear of authority
 - B. Increased aggression
 - C. Suppression of emotions
 - D. Development of self-regulation
9. Which method reflects classical conditioning?
- A. A teacher praises a student for effort
 - B. A child studies hard to get good grades
 - C. A child feels hungry when hearing the lunch bell
 - D. A student repeats behaviour after peer encouragement
10. A child copies polite greeting after watching the teacher greet others daily. This behaviour is best explained by _____.
- A. operant conditioning
 - B. classical conditioning
 - C. observational learning
 - D. reinforcement schedules

(TOTAL: 10 MARKS)

PART B: SHORT STRUCTURED

Answer ALL questions.

QUESTION 1

Children's motivation and emotional growth are shaped not only by teachers but also by their families and home environment. Understanding the differences between intrinsic and extrinsic motivation helps parents and educators support children's learning effectively.

- a. Define intrinsic and extrinsic motivation.
(4 marks)
- b. Suggest **TWO (2)** ways parents can promote intrinsic motivation in children.
(4 marks)
- c. State **TWO (2)** impacts of home environments on a child's emotional development.
(2 marks)

(Total: 10 marks)

QUESTION 2

A 5-year-old boy, Adam, refuses to share blocks during group play. He shouts, "Mine!" and pushes other children away. His teacher observes that Adam receives adult attention only when he misbehaves.

- a. What is main message of classical conditioning?
(2 marks)
- b. Based of Classical Conditioning Theory, explain **THREE (3)** stages on how Adam might have developed a fear or anxiety response toward sharing.
(6 marks)
- c. Describe **FOUR (4)** implications of behaviourist theory that teachers should apply when managing Adam's behaviour.
(8 marks)
- d. Evaluate **TWO (2)** limitations of using only punishment to change Adam's behaviour.
(4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION 3

A 5-year-old child, Aarav, has recently moved from India to Malaysia. He speaks mainly Hindi at home and is now enrolled in a Malaysian preschool where the medium of instruction is English and Bahasa Malaysia. Aarav is quiet, rarely speaks to teachers or peers, and prefers to play alone. His teacher, Cikgu Liyana, is concerned that he is not socializing or participating in classroom activities.

- a. Define Sociocultural Theory.

(2 marks)

- b. Explain the meaning of the Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD). Provide **ONE (1)** example of how Cikgu Liyana can apply ZPD to support Aarav's language development.

(4 marks)

- c. Explain **TWO (2)** ways how possible More Knowledgeable Other (MKO) can help Aarav.

(4 marks)

(Total: 10 marks)

(TOTAL: 50 MARKS)

PART C: ESSAY

Answer ALL questions.

1. Cognitive development refers to the gradual process by which children acquire the ability to think, reason, and understand their environment. Jean Piaget proposed four distinct stages that describe how thinking evolves from infancy through adolescence.

Explain **FOUR (4)** cognitive process in Piaget's cognitive development theory and describe how teachers can apply each stage to support effective learning in early childhood settings.

(20 marks)

2. Children may display challenging behaviours due to emotional difficulties, social factors, or developmental delays. Understanding the causes and selecting suitable strategies are key to promoting positive behaviour.

Discuss **FOUR (4)** types of behaviour disorder commonly observed among young children and propose **ONE (1)** appropriate management strategies for each case.

(20 marks)

(TOTAL: 40 MARKS)

(TOTAL: 100 MARKS)

END OF QUESTION PAPER

