

**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. According to Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, which of the following must be met before a child can develop positive relationship?
 - A. Education
 - B. Respect from others
 - C. Clean living conditions
 - D. Love and affection from family
2. According to the developmental milestones for 10-12 months, which of the following behaviors is a sign of social and communication development?
 - A. Crawls well
 - B. Waves goodbye
 - C. Drinks from a cup
 - D. Picks things up with a pincer grasp
3. In Kohlberg's Preconventional Level of moral development, children judge actions based on _____.
 - A. democratic procedures
 - B. abstract principles of justice
 - C. the consequences of the actions
 - D. personal and social relationships
4. Which age group of children might struggle with sharing?
 - A. Toddler
 - B. Adolescent
 - C. School-age
 - D. Preschooler
5. Taking away a child's video game console for misbehaviour is an example of _____.
 - A. positive punishment
 - B. negative punishment
 - C. positive reinforcement
 - D. negative reinforcement
6. Jaime's favorite food is pizza. He starts to salivate when he sees a pizza commercial on TV. What is the unconditioned response?
 - A. The pizza
 - B. The commercial
 - C. Salivating to the pizza
 - D. Salivating to the commercial

7. Piaget's theory, the process of incorporating new information into existing schemas is called _____.
- A. assimilation
 - B. equilibration
 - C. conservation
 - D. accommodation
8. Which statement accurately summarizes Vygotsky's thinking on cognitive development?
- A. Learning occurs by playing
 - B. Learning occurs via self-isolation
 - C. Learning occurs via watching others
 - D. Much learning occurs via social interaction
9. In Thorndike's Law of Effect, a connection between a situation and a response is strengthened if it is followed by _____.
- A. a neutral state of affairs
 - B. a satisfying state of affairs
 - C. a punishing state of affairs
 - D. an annoying state of affairs
10. What is the main goal of behaviour management in children?
- A. To give lots of homework
 - B. To punish them for mistakes
 - C. To make them sit quietly all day
 - D. To teach acceptable ways to behave

(TOTAL: 10 MARKS)

PART B: SHORT STRUCTURED

Answer ALL questions.

QUESTION 1

Based on Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory, individual's development is influenced by five interconnected environmental systems.

- a. Explain **FIVE (5)** stages of Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory. (10 marks)
- b. Describe **TWO (2)** positive communication to help young children improve their behaviour. (4 marks)
- c. Justify **THREE (3)** reasons children act impulsively. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION 2

Behaviorism is a theory of learning based on the idea that all behaviors are acquired through conditioning. While, cognitive theory for a child focuses on how mental processes like memory, attention, and problem-solving develop over time.

- a. Compare **THREE (3)** element between classical and operant conditioning theory.

(6 marks)

- b. As an Early Childhood Educator, describe **TWO (2)** ways to apply Sociocultural Theory in your classroom.

(4 marks)

(Total: 10 marks)

QUESTION 3

Behavioral disorders stem from a combination of biological factors (like genetics, brain structure, or prenatal issues) and environmental influences (such as family dysfunction, poverty, stress, poor parenting, trauma, and neglect).

- a. Describe **TWO (2)** types behaviour disorder that happen common in children. (4 marks)
- b. Explain **THREE (3)** factors could affect children behaviour. (6 marks)
- c. A child in your classroom is repeatedly snatching toys from others during free play, making noise and do not follow your instructions. Justify **FIVE (5)** strategies you could use to redirect this misbehaviour. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

(TOTAL: 50 MARKS)

PART C: ESSAY

Answer **ALL** questions.

1. Sometimes children misbehave trying to get their needs met. According to Dreikurs, there are four 'mistaken goals' used by discouraged children. It is essential to understand these mistaken goals if we want to help our children change their goal. Explain **FOUR (4)** mistaken goals and how to overcome it.

(20 marks)

2. Consequences are what happens after your child behaves in a certain way. Consequences also can influence how a child behaves in the future. Some consequences can make behaviour occur frequently in the future. Discuss **FOUR (4)** strategies to establish consequences for the children.

(20 marks)

(TOTAL: 40 MARKS)

(TOTAL: 100 MARKS)

END OF QUESTION PAPER

