

CONFIDENTIAL

DECEMBER 2025/SET B/ECC1023



FINAL EXAMINATION

BACHELOR OF EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION (HONOURS)

COURSE : SPIRITUAL AND MORAL IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

COURSE CODE : ECC1023

DURATION : 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

1. This question paper consists of **THREE (3)** parts : PART A (20 questions)
PART B (2 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. Objective Answer Sheet
 - iii. An Answer Booklet
4. Do not bring any 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 9 printed pages including the front page

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PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

Answer ALL questions.

1. Which of the following is a primary goal of moral education in early childhood?
- A. To improve physical fitness
 - B. To prepare for standardized testing
 - C. To enhance academic performance
 - D. To develop social and emotional skills

2. - Be considerate
- Patient
- Develop self-control for the well-being of self and others.

Choose which is best describes the above moral value.

- A. Respect
 - B. Diligence
 - C. Tolerance
 - D. Responsibility
3. According to Kohlberg's stages of moral development, a child in the pre-conventional level primarily bases their moral decisions on:
- A. Universal ethical principles and social contracts
 - B. Maintaining social order and fulfilling duties to the community
 - C. The internal desire to be perceived as a good person by authority figures
 - D. Self-interest and the direct consequences of an action, such as punishment or reward
4. What are the domains of Moral Education?
- A. Cognitive, language, motor
 - B. Moral social, moral emotions, moral political
 - C. Moral reasoning, moral emotions, moral behaviour
 - D. Physical development, spiritual development, intellectual development

5. What is meant by moral reasoning?
 - A. Memorising rules
 - B. Acting responsibly
 - C. Feeling guilty after wrongdoing
 - D. Ability to identify right from wrong

6. Why was Rukun Negara introduced in Malaysia?
 - A. Eliminate religion
 - B. Promote racial unity
 - C. Promote business growth
 - D. Replace school curriculum

7. What are the principles of teaching and learning in preschool according to KSPK?
 - A. Teacher-centered only
 - B. Holistic and meaningful
 - C. Examination-based learning
 - D. Competitive and fun learning

8. Which of the following describes a holistic approach to moral education in ECE?
 - A. Separating moral lessons from the rest of the daily curriculum into specific time slots
 - B. Standardizing moral behavior through a uniform reward system for all children
 - C. Focusing solely on the physical development of the child to ensure they are healthy enough to learn
 - D. Addressing the child's cognitive, emotional, social, and spiritual needs as interconnected parts of their development

9. What is the main idea of Bandura's social learning theory in related to moral development?
 - A. Memorization
 - B. Trial and error
 - C. Reflex actions
 - D. Observational learning

10. What characterizes the preconventional level of moral development?
- A. Social contract
 - B. Personal values
 - C. External consequences
 - D. Universal ethical principles
11. Which character below best describes a moral person.
- A. Wearing a friend's cloth and not washing it
 - B. Bringing the neighbour's cat into you house
 - C. Helping an elderly person crossing the road
 - D. Asking for money after washing the dish at home
12. Select the quality of an individual with virtuous characteristics.
- A. Kindhearted
 - B. External rewards
 - C. Intrinsic motivation
 - D. Observing and imitating
13. What is heteronomous morality according to Jean Piaget?
- A. Children reject authority
 - B. Children create their own rules
 - C. Rules must be obeyed absolutely
 - D. Rules are flexible and negotiable with others
14. What is self-control in moral development?
- A. Regulating emotions
 - B. Avoiding school rules
 - C. Following their friends
 - D. Ignoring consequences

15. What is the negative effect of physical punishment on children?
- A. Increased trust
 - B. Mental health issues
 - C. Improved long-term confidence
 - D. Stronger emotional development
16. Why it is important for the children to value environment and nature?
- A. To ensure the well-being of nature for inheritance
 - B. To plant many various types of trees for human survival
 - C. To be wise in using items made of plastics and papers
 - D. To sustain the social justice within and between generations
17. Which of the following is often a key component in the regulation of moral education in early childhood settings?
- A. Standardized testing
 - B. Emphasis on competitive sports
 - C. Exclusive focus on academic subjects
 - D. Integration of moral education into the curriculum
18. State the best activity to contribute to the effort in instilling the value of solidarity among races.
- A. One school for all races
 - B. One nation and one language
 - C. Practicing the same customs and traditions
 - D. Together celebrating festival of all races in Malaysia
19. What role do parents play in the regulation of moral education for their children in early childhood?
- A. They focus solely on extracurricular activities.
 - B. They are usually not involved in moral education.
 - C. They enforce academic standards in the classroom.
 - D. They provide feedback and support to align home and school values.

20. How can early childhood educators assess the effectiveness of moral education programs?
- A. By evaluating parental involvement
 - B. By comparing students' physical fitness levels
 - C. By measuring students' academic performance
 - D. By observing changes in students' social behaviors and attitudes

(TOTAL: 20 MARKS)

PART B: STRUCTURED QUESTION

Answer ALL questions.

QUESTION 1

Behaviorism is a theory of learning that focuses on how we respond to events or stimuli rather than emphasizing internal factors that motivate our actions.

- a. State **TWO (2)** main characteristics of Classical Conditioning Theory. (2 marks)
- b. Explain **TWO (2)** ways how Classical and Operant Conditioning theories be applied in early childhood educational settings. (4 marks)
- c. List **SIX (6)** key components related to Classical and Operant Conditioning theories. (6 marks)
- d. Compare **FOUR (4)** differences between Classical Conditioning and Operant Conditioning theories. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION 2

Social institutions such as schools, communities, and national policies play a vital role in shaping children's moral and social development. These institutions provide structure, values, and opportunities for children to learn how to interact ethically within society.

- a. State **TWO (2)** characteristics of a school environment that support moral development in early childhood.
(2 marks)
- b. Describe **FOUR (4)** prosocial skills that children develop through early childhood education.
(4 marks)
- c. Explain **THREE (3)** ways that culture influences the moral development of a child.
(6 marks)
- d. Identify **FOUR (4)** ways in which national institutions can contribute to the moral and social development of children. Provide a suitable example for each.
(8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

(TOTAL: 40 MARKS)

PART C: ESSAY

Answer ALL questions.

QUESTION 1

Create **ONE (1)** lesson plan for teaching the value of cooperation to preschool children through spiritual and moral education activities.

(20 marks)

QUESTION 2

Explain with an example of **FOUR (4)** ways how children learn about self-control.

(20 marks)

(TOTAL: 40 MARKS)

(TOTAL: 100 MARKS)

END OF QUESTION PAPER

