



Botswana Open
University

BOTSWANA OPEN UNIVERSITY

BACHELOR OF EDUCATION – PRIMARY & IECD

LIFE CRISIS IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

CC 211

SESSIONAL EXAMINATION

MARKS: 100

DURATION: 3 HOURS

Instructions to students:

1. The Examination consist of **Five Sections: A, B, C, D, and E**
2. Begin each answer to a new question on a fresh page.
3. Answer all the questions according to instructions given in each section.
4. Write answers in the answer booklet provided.
5. Write in grammatical English.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE

10 MARKS

INSTRUCTIONS

- i. Answer all questions in this section.
- ii. There are ten (10) questions in this section please answer them all. Each item has four possible responses numbered A, B, C and D. Read each item carefully and write the best possible answer in the answer booklet.

1. Which phase of crisis development does anxiety rise higher and the person exhausts all possible resources?

- A. Phase 1
- B. Phase 2
- C. Phase 3
- D. Phase 4

2. All of the following are characteristics of a crisis except:

- A. Crises are normal
- B. Crises are critical
- C. Crises are personal
- D. Crises are resolvable

3. At which step of crisis intervention do we concentrate in three areas of the immediate past, the present and the future?
- A. Making Psychological contact
 - B. Examining the dimensions of the problem
 - C. Implementation of action plan
 - D. Making follow up
4. Which of the interpersonal skills emphasises non-judgemental attitude towards the person in crisis?
- A. Genuineness
 - B. Honesty
 - C. Respect
 - D. Non-possessive warmth
5. Dixon (1982) pointed out three techniques of crisis intervention. Which of these techniques is applied when a person is overwhelmed by emotions, feels confused and suffers mental debilitation?
- A. Psychological support
 - B. Crisis Therapy
 - C. Environmental Modification
 - D. Cognitive restoration

6. When children are generally non-compliant and display irritable and negative mood, they are displaying symptoms of which behaviour problem?
- A. Oppositional Defiant Disorder
 - B. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
 - C. Conduct Disorder
 - D. Aggression Disorder
7. Children who have difficulty in completing tasks, tend to be disorganised and have poor study skills are showing which behaviour problem?
- A. Social problems
 - B. Emotional problems
 - C. Academic problems
 - D. Family problems
8. Which of the following indicators used to identify a child drug abuse is a behavioural indicator?
- A. Trembling hands, dizziness, poor body coordination
 - B. Decreasing attention to personal hygiene and appearance
 - C. Repeated vomiting or abdominal pains
 - D. Glue stains on fingers, clothes or handkerchiefs

9. One of the following is a cognitive problem displayed by a child from a violent family.

- A. Low self-esteem, lowered coping skills and depression
- B. Signs of terror, shouting, irritable behaviour
- C. Less concentration in school because they are pre-occupied with problems at home.
- D. Being secretive about family and deny violence.

10. According to crisis theory, each crisis in the life of a child represents what?

- A. Pain
- B. Socialisation
- C. Peer torturing
- D. Learning opportunity

SECTION B: MATCHING ITEMS

10 MARKS

INSTRUCTIONS

- i) Match the items listed in Column A to their responses in Column B.
- ii) Write the number with corresponding letter on the answer booklet provided,

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1. Crisis are precipitated by specific identifiable events that become too much for the person's usual problem solving skills	A. Developmental crisis
2. Crises are accidental or unexpected, such as accidents, disasters, violent crimes, moving, divorce and unemployment	B. Reflective skill
3. Crises are associated with movement from developmental stage to another, from childhood to old age.	C. Emotional problems
4. Technique used in crisis intervention	D. Power of dependency
5. An event that may precipitate a crisis in an individual's life.	E. Keep them informed
6. They have problems controlling their behaviours and as a result they often do not display the appropriate behaviours that match the environment they are in	F. Psychological support
7. Depression is often present and they are likely to lead to negative thinking	G. Characteristic of a crisis
8. A child's emotional and behavioural reactions to life threatening conditions	H. ADHD
9. An abused victim is extremely powerless and vulnerable to the pressure of an authority figure	I. situational crises
10. Children are concerned at what is taking place in the family and therefore need to be kept in the picture on an ongoing basis as to what is going to happen	J. Parental discord
	k. Denial

SECTION C-STRUCTURED -20 MARKS

Answer ALL questions in this section

1. Explain the following concepts (6 Marks)
 - i. Crisis
 - ii. Psychological support
 - iii. Cognitive restoration

2. Explain the following behaviour problems with examples. (4 Marks)
 - i. Oppositional Defiant Disorder
 - ii. Conduct Disorder

3. Describe **any two (2)** grief Counselling and intervention guidelines that you may apply to a grieving child in your class. (4 Marks)

4. Describe any **two (2)** interpersonal skills that a crisis intervener should possess. (4 marks)

5. Suggest as a teacher what you should do to assist a child who stays in a violent family (2 marks)

SECTION D: CASE STUDY - 20 MARKS

INSTRUCTIONS: Read the paragraph below and answer all questions that follow.

A young man growing and studying in a senior secondary school has fallen in love for the first time with a beautiful girl. They are so madly in love that they are even seen always together whenever time permits. However, after a short time the girl dumps the boy for another. It was hard for the boy to accept. He even went to the extent of attempting suicide. This affected his academic results drastically. However, the school counsellor took it upon herself to ensure she talks to the boy about all these boy-girl issues.

QUESTIONS

1. State any **two (2)** events that may precipitate a crisis in young people at senior school.
(2 Marks)
2. Explain the emotions of a person in crisis looking at the following **three (3)** aspects.
(6 marks)
 - i. Feelings
 - ii. Thoughts and perceptions
 - iii. Behaviour
3. What should an Intervener do in order to understand the problem of the learner with a view of helping him? State two ways.
(4 marks)
4. Demonstrate by explaining **two (2)** techniques of crisis intervention techniques how the intervention may help the young man.
(4 marks)
5. Explain the following interpersonal skills of crisis intervention showing how they can be applied in the above scenario.
(4 marks)
 - i. Genuineness
 - ii. Honesty

SECTION E-ESSAY 40 Marks

(20 marks per each attempted essay)

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer any two (2) questions from this section.

1. Explain the following child's emotional and behavioural reactions to life threatening conditions:
 - i. **Anger**
 - ii. **Depression**
 - iii. **Anxiety**
 - iv. **Emotional and physical shut down**

2. Discuss any **four (4)** Cognitive and emotional impact on a child brought as a result of violence in the family.

3. Discuss the following functional problems related to disruptive behaviour disorder:
 - i. **Social problems**
 - ii. **Emotional Problems**