

KAHM UNITY WOMEN'S COLLEGE, MANJERI

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

QUESTION BANK

FIFTH SEMESTER - PSY 5B 03 - DEVELOPMENT PSYCHOLOGY I

Multiple Choice questions

- Which are not characteristics of development?
 - a) The changes in the particular aspect of the body.**
 - b) Over all changes resulting in improved functioning of the individual.
 - c) It is continues process it does not end with the attainment of maturity.
 - d) It is not observable.
- According to this idea children begin as nothing at all, their characters are shaped entirely by experience.
 - a) Maturation
 - b) Natural selection
 - c) Tabula rasa**
 - d) Maturation process
- _____ regarded as the founder of child-study movement Developed theories based on evolutionary perspective.
 - a) G. Stanley Hall**
 - b) James Mark Baldwin
 - c) Darwin
 - d) Rousseau
- Psychosexual stages
 - a) 1) Anal stage 2) Oral stage 3) Phallic stage 4) Latency stage 5) Genital
 - b) 1) Oral stage 2) Anal stage 3) Phallic stage 4) Genital stage 5) Latency
 - c) 1) Oral stage 2) Anal stage 3) Latency stage 4) Phallic stage 5) Genital
 - d) 1) Oral stage 2) Anal stage 3) Phallic stage 4) Latency stage 5) Genital**
- Modern behaviourist theory began with the work of _____.
 - a) B.f.skinner
 - b) Bandura
 - c) John B. Watson**
 - d) John locke
- Divides prenatal development into equal periods of three months, called _____.
 - a) Germinal
 - b) Trimesters**
 - c) Embryonic
 - d) Fertilization
- FASD, a term that encompasses a range of physical, mental, and behavioural outcomes caused by prenatal _____ exposure.
 - a) Alcohol**

- b) Radiation
 - c) Cocaine
 - d) Methadone
8. When a baby is sideways lying horizontal across the uterus, rather than vertical it's called a _____.
- a) Transverse**
 - b) Breech
 - c) Horizontal
 - d) Transever
9. _____ is the severest form of mental illness that category characterized by extreme confusion, loss of touch with reality, paranoia, delusions, disorganized thought process and hallucinations.
- a) Postpartum anxiety
 - b) Postpartum depression
 - c) Postpartum Psychosis**
 - d) Postpartum blues
10. _____ allows your baby to put one foot in front of the other when you place their feet on the flat surface.
- a) Stepping reflex**
 - b) Rooting
 - c) Startle reflex
 - d) Palmar grasp reflex
11. Use the large muscles in the body for strength , coordination, reaction of time.
- a) Fine motor
 - b) Gross Motor**
 - c) Dexterity
 - d) Sensorimotor
12. _____ is the stage of our life between the age of about 30-40 year old
- a) Early adulthood**
 - b) Middle
 - c) Late
 - d) Adolescent
13. People are born with the tendency to organize their thinking process into psychological structures, Piaget gave special name to these structures
- a) Schemes**
 - b) Organization
 - c) Accommodation
 - d) Adaptation
14. _____ involves trying to understand something new by fitting it into what we already know.
- a) Accommodation
 - b) Structure
 - c) Equilibrium
 - d) Assimilation**

15. Which one is not stage of piaget's cognitive development
- Sensorimotor stage
 - Preoperational stage
 - Concrete operational stage
 - Re-organizational stage**
16. _____ proposed that intelligence is composed of three distinct parts: analytic, creative and practical
- Piaget
 - Alert binet
 - Robert Sternberg**
 - K W schaie
17. According to piaget's children tend to egocentric in this stage
- Sensorimotor stage
 - Preoperational stage
 - Concrete operational stage**
 - Formal operational stage
18. The _____ is the study of meaning conveyed by words, phrases, sentences, and texts.
- Semantics**
 - Phonology
 - Morphology
 - Telegraphic speech
19. The system of using appropriate conversation and knowledge in different social context.
- Phonology
 - Rule system
 - Pragmatics**
 - Prelinguistic phase
20. _____ means looking at all aspects of situation before making conclusions.
- Realistic thinking**
 - Reflective thinking
 - Relativistic thinking
 - Creative thinking

2-mark questions

- Development
- ZPD
- MKO
- Adolescents
- Growth
- Germinal period
- Teratogen
- Breech birth
- Fetoscopy
- NBAS
- Rooting
- Puberty

13. Assimilation
14. Schemes
15. Equilibration
16. Syntax
17. Analytic / academic
18. Pragmatics
19. Physical changes in early adulthood
20. Fine motor

5-mark questions

1. Growth and development
2. Historical foundation of development psychology
3. Psychoanalytical theory
4. Havighurst's developmental task
5. Trimester
6. Prenatal development
7. Teratogens
8. Birth process
9. Emotional and psychological adjustment
10. Birth complication
11. Perceptual development in infancy
12. Physical condition and health issues in middle adulthood
13. Fine and gross motor skills
14. New born reflexes
15. Language development
16. Prenatal diagnostic methods
17. Early childhood physical development
18. Physical and emotional adjustment during postpartum period
19. Schaie's model of cognitive development
20. Robert Sternberg cognitive development of middle adulthood

10-mark questions

1. Behavioral and social cognitive theories of development
2. Piaget's theory of cognitive development
3. New born reflexes its characteristics and Perceptual development in infancy
4. Explain Erikson's theory of development
5. Cognitive changes in early adulthood
6. Birth process and complications