

KAHM UNITY WOMEN'S COLLEGE, MANJERI

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

QUESTION BANK

SIXTH SEMESTER - PSY 6B 03 - DEVELOPMENT PSYCHOLOGY II

Multiple Choice questions

1. _____ Identified six basic emotions that he suggested were universally experienced in all human culture
 - a) **Paul Eckman**
 - b) Robert Plutchik
 - c) William James
 - d) Stanley Schachter
2. A sudden long, initial loud cry followed by breathe holding; no preliminary moaning is present.
 - a) Basic cry
 - b) **Pain cry**
 - c) Anger cry
 - d) Frustration
3. A smile that does not occur in response to external stimuli
 - a) **Reflexive smile**
 - b) Social smile
 - c) Miserable smile
 - d) Duchenne smile
4. _____ reacts negatively and cries frequently, engages in irregular daily routines, and is slow to accept change.
 - a) An easy child
 - b) A slow-to-warm-up child
 - c) Intermediate group
 - d) **A difficult child**
5. The judgement a person makes about his or herself-worth.
 - a) Self
 - b) Real Self
 - c) **Self esteem**
 - d) Ideal self
6. _____ encourages children to be independent but still places limits and controls on their actions
 - a) Authoritarian parenting
 - b) **Authoritative parenting**
 - c) Neglectful parenting
 - d) Indulgent parenting
7. _____ is an intimate, non-passionate type of love that is stronger than friendship because of the element of long-term commitment.

- a) **Companionate love**
 - b) Consummate love
 - c) Infatuated love
 - d) Romantic love
8. Women who have multiple husbands
- a) Monogamy
 - b) Polygyny
 - c) **Polyandry**
 - d) Group marriage
9. The _____ is someone who has a better understanding than the learner, with respect to particular task, process or concept.
- a) Zone of Proximal Development
 - b) Scaffolding
 - c) Human learning
 - d) **More Knowledgeable Other**
10. Children show _____, They became aware that rules and laws are created by people, and in judging an action. They consider the actor's intentions as well as the consequences.
- a) **Autonomous Morality**
 - b) Heteronomous morality
 - c) Social systems morality
 - d) Conventional reasoning
11. In Kohlberg's theory of moral development, At this level, the individual recognizes alternative moral courses, explores the options, and then decides on a personal moral code.
- a) Conventional reasoning
 - b) **Postconventional reasoning**
 - c) Preconventional reasoning
 - d) Heteronomous morality
12. The pleasant times after work when individuals are free to pursue activities and interests of their own choosing.
- a) Work period
 - b) Retirement
 - c) **Leisure**
 - d) Activity period
13. _____ can be defined as the perfect integration between work and life both not interfering with each other.
- a) Midlife
 - b) Hangover
 - c) **Work life balance**
 - d) Leisure
14. _____ is the study of the social, cultural, psychological, cognitive, and biological aspects of ageing.
- a) **Gerontology**
 - b) Development psychology
 - c) Career study
 - d) Geriatrics
15. Who coined the word Gerontology

- a) Erikson
 - b) Laura Carstensen
 - c) Markus
 - d) Ilyailich Mechnikov**
16. This stage involves reflecting on the past and either piecing together a positive review or concluding that one's life has not been well spent.
- a) Generativity / stagnation
 - b) Industry / inferiority
 - c) Integrity / Despair**
 - d) Autonomy / shame and doubt
17. The Big Five factors of personality are
- a) Psychosis, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, and unstable.
 - b) Openness, psychosis, extraversion, introversion, and neuroticism.
 - c) Openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, introversion, and neuroticism.
 - d) Openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism.**
18. Age-based effects that come about because of factors in the recent past.
- a) Proximal ageing**
 - b) Universal ageing
 - c) Social ageing
 - d) Probabilistic ageing
19. _____ is the idea that aging is caused by certain genes switching on and off over time.
- a) Endocrine theory
 - b) Programmed longevity theory**
 - c) Immunological theory
 - d) Cross linking theory
20. Elisabeth Kübler-Ross, a pioneer in the study of death and dying, suggested that people pass through five stages as they adjust to the prospect of death: are
- a) Not acceptance, anger, bargaining, sad, and acceptance
 - b) Denial, anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance**
 - c) Denial, sad, bargaining, depression, and acceptance
 - d) Denial, anger, worthlessness, depression, and death

2-mark questions

1. Temperament
2. Emotion
3. Parenting
4. Marriage
5. Infancy
6. Socialization
7. ZPD
8. Empty nest syndrome
9. Moral development
10. Heteronomous morality
11. Work life balance
12. Job satisfaction
13. Gerontology
14. Grief therapy
15. Death

16. Ageing
17. Bereavement
18. Vocation
19. Leisure
20. Middle adulthood

5-mark questions

1. Role of parenting
2. Love
3. Classifications of temperament
4. Development of self
5. Peer relations in emotional development
6. Vygotsky's theory of social development
7. Bowlby's ethological theory of attachment
8. Factors affecting attachment
9. Ainsworth's strange situation
10. Adult marriage life
11. Appraisal of vocational adjustment
12. Factors influencing work life balance
13. Need for work life balance
14. Changed working conditions that affect middle aged workers
15. Conditions influencing vocational adjustment in middle age
16. Characteristics of late adulthood
17. Development of personality and self
18. Ageing
19. Kubler-ross five stage theory
20. Adjustment to retirement in late adulthood

10-mark questions

1. Emotional behavior in infancy to middle adulthood
2. Close relationships in adulthood
3. Moral development theories
4. Marital life style and parenthood in young adulthood
5. Vocational development and adjustment in early adulthood
6. Development in late adulthood
7. Vocational adjustment in early adulthood
8. Theories of aging