

BA PSYCHOLOGY
Third Semester
DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY-I
(BPY - 14)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Part-A (Objective) =20
Part-B (Descriptive) =50

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

Answer any *five* of the following questions:

1. What does the study of child development imply? Describe the various methods employed for studying child development. (2+8=10)
2. What is the role of growth and maturation in development? Discuss the preliminary stages that a male cell undergoes during the process of conception. (4+6=10)
3. What are the indications of the difficulty of adjustment to post natal life of an infant? Elaborate the conditions that affect parental attitude towards the infant. (3+7=10)
4. Discuss some of the common patterns of emotions in Babyhood. What causes changes in family relationships during babyhood? (5+5=10)
5. Name and explain the different categories of companions during early childhood. What are the common factors that help them in talking and communicating with their friends? (4+6=10)
6. Define Genetic Counselling. What is the role of Teratogen in the development of the unborn child? (2+8=10)

7. Describe the term which the Psychologists use to indicate "late childhood".

Explain the course of physical development in this period. (5+5=10)

8. Discuss the basic forms of amusement and interests followed by children

between the age group of 6 to 12 years. (5+5=10)

BA PSYCHOLOGY
Third Semester
DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY-I
(BPY - 14)

Duration: 20 minutes

Marks – 20

(PART A- Objective Type)

I. Answer the following:

1×20=20

1. A progressive series of changes that occur as a result of maturation and experience is termed as:
a. Growth
b. Development
c. Change
d. Evolution
2. The environmental influence which affects the development of the foetus during the pre-natal period is termed as.....
3. is a stage of development in the conception period which is limited only to the female sex cells:
a. Maturation
b. Ovulation
c. Fertilization
d. None of the above
4. In which of the following kinds of birth, the buttocks appear first which is followed by legs and finally the head?
a. Natural
b. Breech
c. Transverse
d. Instrument
5. Which is the most favoured type of discipline used in the period of childhood?
.....
6. Which of the following is an important physical hazard in late childhood?
a. Mortality
b. Obesity
c. Speech defect
d. Deformity
7. Ascendant behaviour is an important social pattern in case of early childhood.
a. True b. False
8. In both early and late childhood stages, the moral behaviour of the children depends on:
a. Universal truth
b. Consequences
c. Understanding of social code
d. Self developed values

9. Manipulation of sex organs, sucking their fingers, pulling hair etc comes under:
 a. Sensori-motor play c. Imitative play
 b. Exploratory play d. Games
- 10.....is the true foundation age for all kinds of development – physical, motor, sensory, emotional, social etc.
11. Even though all individuals are different, they follow definite and predictable patterns that are similar to all.
 a. True b. False
12. The hereditary endowment or the sex of the child is determined at the time of :
 a. Conception c. Birth
 b. Pre-natal period d. None of the above
13. The pattern of development of individuals in case of first borns and last borns are morethan middle borns. (Favourable/Unfavourable)
14. The period of the Parturition is approximately of..... minutes.
 a. 15 b. 30
 c. Both of the above d. None of the above
15. The reflex in which the baby fans out its toes on being stroked is known as:
 a. Moro c. Stepping
 b. Babinski d. Sucking
16. The duration of the pre-natal period is exactly 290 days.
 a. True b. False
17. Late childhood is often referred to as the 'gang age' by:
 a. Parents c. Psychologist
 b. Teachers d. Neighbours
18. Anoxia refers to:
 a. Inability to talk c. Inability to distinguish between colours
 b. Inability to breathe d. None of the above
19. Klinefelter syndrome in children is an example ofat the time of conception.
20. Learning to control the elimination of body wastes is an important milestone of:
 a. Infancy c. Early childhood
 b. Babyhood d. Late childhood
