

**BACHELOR OF EDUCATION
FIRST SEMESTER
GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT
DURING CHILDHOOD & ADOLESCENCE
BED – 102**

**SET
B**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

- The basic foundation of physical, mental and personality development are laid in the period of
 - Adulthood
 - Adolescence
 - Childhood
 - Infancy
- The span of years during which boys and girls move from childhood to adulthood mentally, emotionally, socially and physically is called
 - Late childhood
 - Infancy
 - Adolescence
 - Adulthood
- Later childhood is also known as
 - Age of curiosity
 - Spontaneous age
 - Age of mental development
 - Gang age
- Moods are formed during
 - Infancy
 - Adolescence
 - Adulthood
 - Childhood
- The overprotected child will tend to display
 - Aggressiveness
 - Defensiveness
 - Immaturity
 - Negativism
- What is the negative impact of peer pressure?
 - Use of mobile
 - Enjoy movie
 - Smoking
 - None of these
- Who can make the society aware of the affects of social factors- gender biasness, social class system and poverty on the education of a child?
 - Teacher
 - Media
 - Both a and b
 - None of these
- Peer group refers to a group of _____
 - Teachers and students
 - Teachers and parents
 - Students
 - Co-learners
- Peer pressure means _____
 - Influence by partner
 - Motivation by partner
 - Demand by partner
 - All of these

10. How media can provides the ways of dealing with social evils?
 - a. Focusing on awareness programmes
 - b. Giving advertisement
 - c. Criticizing government policies
 - d. None of these
11. The Theory of Cognitive Development was founded by
 - a. Piaget
 - b. Erikson
 - c. Freud
 - d. Kohlberg
12. Past traumatic experiences highly influence
 - a. Personality Development
 - b. Cognitive Development
 - c. Sexual Development
 - d. Moral Development
13. Erikson's stage theory characterizes an individual advancing through the eight life stages on
 - a. Biological forces
 - b. Sociological forces
 - c. Biological and socio cultural forces.
 - d. None
14. The pre-conventional level of moral reasoning is common in
 - a. Adult
 - b. Adolescence
 - c. Children
 - d. None
15. Piaget saw the process of adaptation in terms of two basic processes:
 - a. Formal and operational
 - b. Assimilation and Accommodation.
 - c. Seriation and Conservation.
 - d. Animism and Egocentrism
16. In which period does a girl become generally taller than boy?
 - a. Infancy
 - b. Childhood
 - c. Pre-adolescence
 - d. Adolescence
17. Development refers to _____ changes in the individual
 - a. Qualitative
 - b. Quantitative
 - c. Both
 - d. None of the above
18. What type of family does affect the growth and development of a child?
 - a. Joint family
 - b. Single family
 - c. Single but big family
 - d. Disrupted family
19. Development is a continuous process and does _____ at the stage of attainment of maturity.
 - a. Rest
 - b. Stop
 - c. Not stop
 - d. Slow down
20. Which period of life is regarded as "storm and stress"?
 - a. Infancy
 - b. Childhood
 - c. Adolescence
 - d. Adulthood

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 Hr. 30 Mins.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Explain the concept of growth and development. Discuss in brief the different principles of growth and development. 4+6=10
2. Enumerate the characteristics of growth and development. Point out the differences between growth and development. 4+6=10
3. What are the different stages of development? Explain any one characteristic of the stages of development. 5+5=10
4. Explain the emotional development during adolescence period. What are the needs and problems of adolescence? 4+6=10
5. Piaget's theory has had a major impact on the theory and practice of education. Explain 10
6. Describe Erikson's stages of psychosocial development. 10
7. Explain the six stages of moral development. 10
8. Give the concept of peer pressure. Discuss both the effects and affects of peer pressure on group member. 4+6=10

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