

**Ba/G-PSY-02/DSC-PSY-02**

**2 0 2 3**

( CBCS )

( 2nd Semester )

**PSYCHOLOGY**

Paper : G-PSY-02/DSC-PSY-02

( **Human Development** )

*Full Marks : 75*

*Pass Marks : 40%*

*Time : 3 hours*

( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 50 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

1. (a) Distinguish between experimental and longitudinal method of studying human behaviour. Support with exemplar. 10

*Or*

- (b) What is human development? Highlight the concept of human development in the context of continuity and discontinuity. 2+8=10

**L23/499a**

( Turn Over )



2. (a) Concisely explain the periods of life span development. 10

Or

- (b) Describe the prenatal stages of development with the help of examples. Discuss the hazards that may influence prenatal development. 5+5=10

3. (a) What is language development? Explain the stages of language development. 2+8=10

Or

- (b) Elucidate the milestones of cognitive development in the light of Piaget's theory. 10

4. (a) Define personality. Discuss psycho-social perspective of personality development. 2+8=10

Or

- (b) Explain Kohlberg's theory of moral development. 10

5. (a) Describe the impact of technology and media in the Indian context. 10

Or

- (b) Enumerate the role of family and peers in the developmental changes of an individual. 10

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( CBCS )

( 2nd Semester )

**PSYCHOLOGY**

Paper : G-PSY-02/DSC-PSY-02

( **Human Development** )

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 25 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

**SECTION—I**

( Marks : 15 )

Put a Tick (✓) mark against the appropriate answer in the brackets provided : 1×15=15

1. The environment where the child interacts with social agents is termed as

- (a) Mesosystem ( )
- (b) Exosystem ( )
- (c) Microsystem ( )
- (d) Milestones ( )

2. Distinctly observable characteristics are called

(a) genotype ( )

(b) phenotype ( )

(c) genetics ( )

(d) DNA ( )

3. Research design like experiment aims to

(a) study trend analysis ( )

(b) study the application of theory ( )

(c) describe variables ( )

(d) establish association between variables ( )

4. At what period after conception, is the organism known as fetus?

(a) Throughout pregnancy ( )

(b) 1 month before birth ( )

(c) 2 months after conception and lasts until birth ( )

(d) 2 months before birth ( )

5. Reproductive organs attains maturity during

- (a) early childhood ( )
- (b) late childhood ( )
- (c) adolescence ( )
- (d) adulthood ( )

6. During early adulthood, which of the following begins to decline?

- (a) Metabolism ( )
- (b) Dexterity ( )
- (c) Physical fitness ( )
- (d) Cognitive functions ( )

7. Which of the following statements is correct about Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development?

- (a) The sequence of the stage can vary according to the cultural context of children. ( )
- (b) He argued that instead of progressing through stages, cognitive development is continuous. ( )
- (c) He has proposed five distinct stages of cognitive development. ( )
- (d) The stages are invariant which means no stages can be skipped. ( )

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a sensitive period pertaining to language development.
- (a) Pre-natal period ( )
  - (b) Early childhood period ( )
  - (c) Middle childhood period ( )
  - (d) Adolescence ( )
9. During which period, the expression of emotions promotes the transition from complete dependency to autonomy?
- (a) Infancy ( )
  - (b) Early childhood ( )
  - (c) Middle childhood ( )
  - (d) Adolescence ( )
10. Which is the main characteristics of growth?
- (a) Comprises of qualitative changes ( )
  - (b) Take place throughout the life of an individual ( )
  - (c) It is physical in nature ( )
  - (d) Socio-cultural in nature ( )

11. The unconscious contains

- (a) material that can be easily brought to awareness ( )
- (b) repressed memories and emotions ( )
- (c) everything we are aware of ( )
- (d) None of the above ( )

12. According to Kohlberg, if a child is complacent to parent's instruction at all time in order to avoid unpleasant experiences. Which stage of moral development does the child fits in?

- (a) Pre-operational ( )
- (b) Pre-conventional ( )
- (c) Conventional ( )
- (d) Formal operational ( )

13. According to Vygotsky, cognitive development depends on

- (a) mental maturity ( )
- (b) physical maturity ( )
- (c) genetics ( )
- (d) social interactions ( )



14. The interconnection between maturation and learning is called as

(a) emotions ( )

(b) socialization ( )

(c) development ( )

(d) maturity ( )

15. The stage of life that begins at the onset of puberty when sexual maturity or the ability to reproduce is attained is called

(a) adulthood ( )

(b) adolescence ( )

(c) late childhood ( )

(d) middle aged ( )

( 7 )

SECTION—II

( Marks : 10 )

Write in short on any *five* of the following : 2×5=10

1. Cephalocaudal and proximodistal

2. Fine motor and gross motor

( Marks : 10 )

2x5=10

Write in short on any five of the following

I. Cephalocaudal and proximaldistal

15.



3. Genotype and phenotype



4. Identical and fraternal twins



5. Empty nest syndrome

6. Identity crisis

7. Juvenile delinquency

5. Empty nest syndrome

6. Identity crisis



8. Period of embryo

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