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Founder, MISSION GYAN**Chapter-3 | Human Development****Worksheet-1****Multiple Choice Questions**

1. **Piaget called the period of infancy as the:**
(a) Sensorimotor stage (b) Pre-operational stage
(c) Formal operational stage (d) Concrete operational stage
2. **Phenotype refers to:**
(a) Genetic characteristics seen and unseen (b) Dominating genes
(c) Recessive genes (d) That which is observable in genes
3. **Heredity is determined by:**
(a) Nature (b) Cells
(c) Neurons (d) Genes
4. **What did Piaget call his approach?**
(a) Schema (b) Genetic epistemology
(c) Accommodation (d) Equilibration
5. **Kohlberg's stages of moral development are closely related to:**
(a) Erikson's theory (b) Maslow's theory
(c) Freud's theory (d) Piaget's cognitive development theory
6. **Which process involves changes in thought, perception, and problem solving?**
(a) Biological process (b) Cognitive process
(c) Socio-emotional process (d) Motor process
7. **Puberty is marked by:**
(a) Decline in cognitive abilities
(b) Development of primary and secondary sexual characteristics
(c) Lack of emotional changes
(d) End of adolescence
8. **7. According to Piaget, children in sensorimotor stage lack:**
(a) Object permanence (b) Animism
(c) Egocentrism (d) Symbolic thought
9. **Which environmental factor is a teratogen?**
(a) Balanced diet (b) Clean air
(c) Radiation (d) Exercise

10. Erikson described the first year of life as important for developing:

- (a) Identity
- (b) Initiative
- (b) Trust
- (d) Autonomy

Fill in the blanks :

- 11. _____ is the ability to understand that objects continue to exist even when they cannot be seen.
- 12. The _____ stage in Piaget's theory is characterized by egocentric thinking and animism.

True / False

- 13. Reflexes are learned behaviors in infants.
- 14. Adolescents develop a sense of identity during early childhood.

Very Short Type Questions

- 15. What is animism in child development?
- 16. Define identity.

Short Type Questions

- 17. What physical changes take place during adolescence?
- 18. Define attachment and mention two of its characteristics.

Essay Type Questions

- 19. Explain the ecological model of child development by Bronfenbrenner.
- 20. What are the challenges faced by adolescents in forming identity?

HOTS

- 21. **Assertion (A):** Adolescents tend to develop imaginary audiences.
Reason (R): They believe they are constantly being observed and judged.
 - a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation
 - b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation
 - c) A is true, R is false
 - d) A is false, R is true



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Worksheet-2
Answer & Solution

1. (a) Piaget described infancy (birth to 2 years) as the sensorimotor stage where learning occurs through physical interaction with the environment.
2. (d) A phenotype is the observable expression of genes, such as height or eye color.
3. (d) Heredity is the transfer of traits from parents to children through genes.
4. (b) Piaget termed his theory as genetic epistemology — the study of the development of knowledge.
5. (d) Kohlberg based his moral development theory on Piaget's stages of cognitive development.
6. (c) Cognitive processes include thought, perception, attention, and problem solving.
7. (b) Puberty involves development of primary (reproductive) and secondary sexual characteristics.
8. (a) In sensorimotor stage, infants lack object permanence awareness that objects continue to exist even when not perceived.
9. (c) Radiation is a teratogen causing deviations in normal prenatal development.
10. (c) Erikson stated that first year is crucial for developing trust or mistrust depending on parenting.
11. **Object permanence**
It is the understanding that objects still exist even when out of sight — a key milestone in the sensorimotor stage.
12. **Pre-operational**
This stage (2–7 years) is marked by symbolic thinking, egocentrism, and phenomena like animism.
13. **False**
Reflexes in infants like sucking or grasping are innate, not learned behaviors.
14. **False**
Identity development is a task of adolescence, not early childhood.
15. Animism is the belief, commonly seen in children during the pre-operational stage, that inanimate objects have feelings and intentions.
16. Identity is an individual's sense of self, encompassing personal values, beliefs, goals, and roles in society.
17. **Growth spurts**
 - Development of reproductive organs (puberty)
 - Emergence of secondary sexual characteristics like voice changes, facial hair in boys, and breast development in

Girls.

- 18.** Attachment is the emotional bond between a child and caregiver.

Characteristics:

- Provides a sense of security
- Helps in emotional regulation and social development

- 19.** Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Systems

Theory emphasizes how a child's development is influenced by various environmental layers:

- **Microsystem:** Immediate surroundings (family, school, peers)
- **Mesosystem:** Connections between microsystems (e.g., parent-teacher meetings)
- **Exosystem:** Indirect environments (e.g., parent's workplace)
- **Macrosystem:** Cultural values, customs, and laws
- **Chronosystem:** Influence of time (life transitions, historical events) This model highlights the dynamic interaction between a child and multiple environments over time.

- 20.** Peer pressure: Adolescents may conform to group norms to feel accepted.

- **Family expectations:** Conflicts may arise when personal goals clash with parental demands.
- **Body image and self-esteem:** Physical changes may lead to insecurity.
- **Role confusion:** Uncertainty in choosing career or life paths leads to identity confusion. To resolve these, adolescents need emotional support, role models, and autonomy.

- 21. a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation**

Adolescents often think they are constantly observed (imaginary audience), a concept of egocentrism.

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