

CLASS – 11

PSYCHOLOGY

Chapter – 3

Human Development

Part – 9

Extra Question

Sonal Koul

EXTRA QUESTION

1

Which of the following refers to environmental agents that can cause abnormalities in prenatal development?

- ☐ A Genotypes
- ☐ B Phenotypes
- ☐ C Teratogens
- ☐ D Reflexes

EXTRA QUESTION

2

Which of these is not a characteristic of the Life-Span Perspective of development?

- A Development is lifelong ✓
- B Development is unidirectional ✗
- C Development is multidimensional ✓
- D Development is plastic ✓

EXTRA QUESTION

3 What does the term "phenotype" refer to in the context of human development?

- ☐ A The genetic code inherited from parents
- ☒ B Observable characteristics of an individual
- ☐ C All possible gene combinations
- ☐ D Mutations during prenatal stage

EXTRA QUESTION

4

According to Erikson, which virtue develops in infants when caregivers are responsive and sensitive?

- ☐ A Autonomy
- ☐ B Initiative
- ☐ C Trust
- ☐ D Identity

EXTRA QUESTION

5 Which reflex is triggered when the baby's cheek is stroked?

- ☐ A Moro reflex
- ☐ B Rooting reflex
- ☐ C Babinski reflex
- ☐ D Grasp reflex

3)

EXTRA QUESTION

6 What is meant by 'cephalocaudal trend' in child development?

- A** Development from fingers to spine
- B** Development from legs to head
- C** Development from head to tail
- D** Development from outside to center

EXTRA QUESTION

7

Which stage of cognitive development is characterized by symbolic thinking and egocentrism?

- ☐ A Sensorimotor stage
- ☒ B Preoperational stage
- ☐ C Concrete operational stage
- ☐ D Formal operational stage

EXTRA QUESTION

8

According to Bronfenbrenner, which system refers to the larger cultural context influencing development?

- ☐ A Microsystem
- ☐ B Mesosystem
- ☐ C Exosystem
- ☐ D Macrosystem

EXTRA QUESTION

9 What is 'imaginary audience' in adolescent development?

- ☐ A Audience of peers encouraging social learning
- ☒ B Belief that others are constantly observing and judging them
- ☐ C Real people who are judgmental
- ☐ D Parents and teachers observing students

EXTRA QUESTION

10

What term is used to describe the emotional bond between a child and a caregiver?

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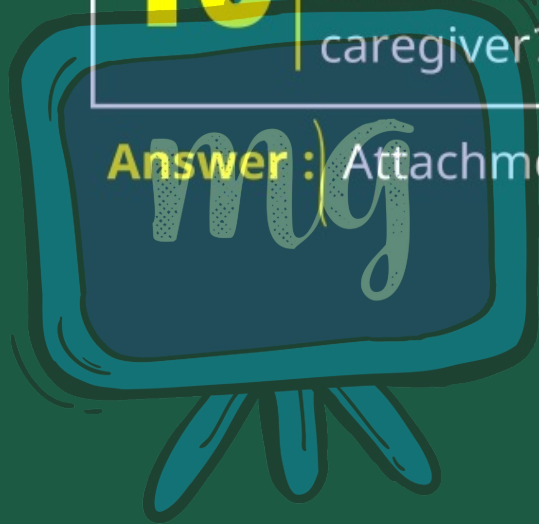


EXTRA QUESTION

10

What term is used to describe the emotional bond between a child and a caregiver?

Answer : Attachment



EXTRA QUESTION

11

What is the first menstruation in girls called?

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EXTRA QUESTION

11

What is the first menstruation in girls called?

Answer : Menarche

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EXTRA QUESTION

12

Which developmental stage is characterized by the quest for personal identity?

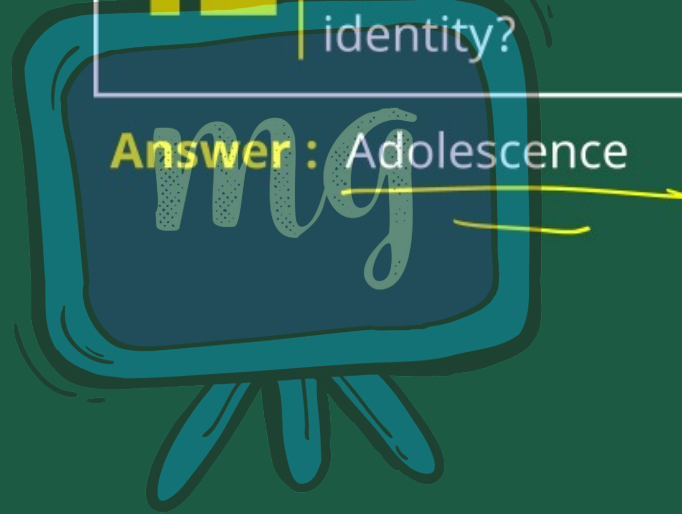
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EXTRA QUESTION

12

Which developmental stage is characterized by the quest for personal identity?

Answer : Adolescence



EXTRA QUESTION

13

What is the name of the disorder
characterized by self-starvation and
obsession with thinness?

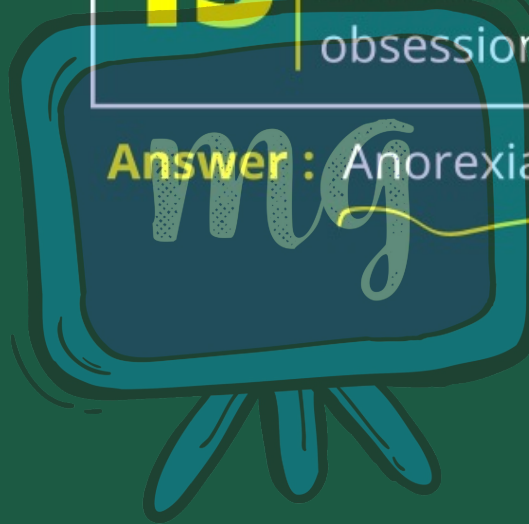


EXTRA QUESTION

13

What is the name of the disorder characterized by self-starvation and obsession with thinness?

Answer : Anorexia nervosa



EXTRA QUESTION

14

Which psychologist proposed an ecological model of child development in the Indian context?

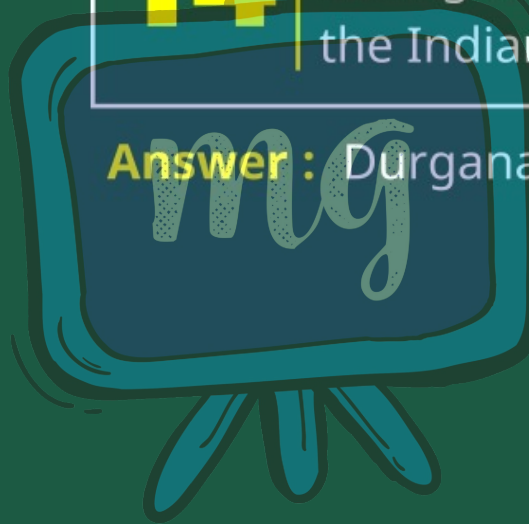
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EXTRA QUESTION

14

Which psychologist proposed an ecological model of child development in the Indian context?

Answer : Durganand Sinha



EXTRA QUESTION

15

What is the proximodistal trend in development?



EXTRA QUESTION

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What is the proximodistal trend in development?

Answer : The proximodistal trend refers to the pattern of growth that starts from the center of the body and moves towards the extremities. For example, children first gain control over their torso before they can control their arms and legs. This trend reflects how motor development progresses outward from the body's core.

EXTRA QUESTION

16

How do teratogens affect prenatal development?



EXTRA QUESTION

16

How do teratogens affect prenatal development?

Answer : Teratogens are environmental agents such as drugs, infections, radiation, and pollutants that can cause abnormalities in prenatal development. Their harmful effects include congenital disabilities, physical deformities, or even death of the foetus, depending on the timing and intensity of exposure during pregnancy.

EXTRA QUESTION

17

What are gender roles and how are they acquired?



EXTRA QUESTION

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Answer : Gender roles are socially constructed expectations about how males and females should behave, think, and feel. They are acquired through socialization processes involving parents, peers, media, and cultural norms, often reinforced by rewards and punishments for gender-appropriate or inappropriate behaviors.

EXTRA QUESTION

18

What are some major concerns faced by adolescents?



EXTRA QUESTION

18

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Answer : Major concerns include delinquency, substance abuse, eating disorders, peer pressure, identity confusion, and academic stress. These issues can arise due to emotional vulnerability, lack of support, and difficulties in adjusting to rapid physical and psychological changes during adolescence.

EXTRA QUESTION

19

What changes occur during old age that may affect emotional well-being?



EXTRA QUESTION

19

What changes occur during old age that may affect emotional well-being?

Answer : During old age, individuals may experience physical decline, retirement, loss of a spouse, loneliness, and dependency on others. These changes can lead to feelings of insecurity, depression, or helplessness, especially in the absence of a strong support system or sense of purpose.

EXTRA QUESTION

20

Explain the factors influencing human development.



EXTRA QUESTION

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Explain the factors influencing human development.

Answer :

1. Heredity:

- ✦ Genes inherited from parents shape physical traits and psychological tendencies.
- ✦ Genotype (genetic structure) and phenotype (observable characteristics) influence development.

EXTRA QUESTION



2. Environment :

- ✧ Environmental stimuli interact with genetic predispositions.

- ✧ Includes nutrition, education, parenting, culture, and peer influences.

3. Parental Influence :

- ✧ Parents' own genetic predispositions impact the environment they provide.

- ✧ Example : literate parents may expose children to books, promoting reading habits.

EXTRA QUESTION

4. Self-selection :

- ✦ Children choose environments based on inherited tendencies (e.g., sports or music).

5. Interaction of Heredity and Environment :

- ✦ Development is shaped by the dynamic interaction between genes and surroundings.

EXTRA QUESTION

21

Describe the cognitive development of children as proposed by Jean Piaget.



EXTRA QUESTION

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Answer :

1. Sensorimotor Stage (0-2 years) :

- ✧ Learning through senses and actions.
- ✧ Develops object permanence.

2. Preoperational Stage (2-7 years) :

- ✧ Use of symbols and language.
- ✧ Egocentrism, centration & animism are evident.
- ✧ Intuitive thought emerges.

EXTRA QUESTION



3. Concrete Operational Stage (7-11 years):

- ✧ Logical thinking about concrete events.
- ✧ Understands conservation and reversibility.
- ✧ Egocentrism declines.

4. Formal Operational Stage (11-15 years) :

- ✧ Abstract and hypothetical thinking.
- ✧ Engages in idealistic and logical reasoning.

EXTRA QUESTION

22

Discuss the challenges faced during
adolescence.



EXTRA QUESTION

22

Discuss the challenges faced during adolescence.

Answer :

1. Physical Changes :

✦ Puberty leads to rapid growth and sexual maturation.

✦ Appearance-related concerns & body image issues arise.

EXTRA QUESTION



2. Psychological Adjustments:

- ✧ Increased interest in sexuality and relationships.
- ✧ Struggles with identity formation.

3. Cognitive Changes :

- ✧ Egocentrism, imaginary audience, and personal fable develop.
- ✧ Reasoning becomes abstract and idealistic.

~~4.~~ Peer Pressure :

- ✧ Influence on behavior, identity, and risk-taking activities.

EXTRA QUESTION

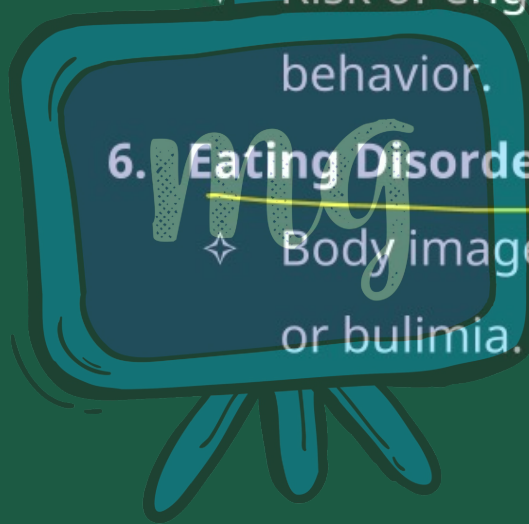


5. Delinquency and Substance Abuse :

- ✦ Risk of engaging in antisocial or addictive behavior.

6. Eating Disorders :

- ✦ Body image obsession can lead to anorexia or bulimia.



EXTRA QUESTION

23

Describe the major features of physical and motor development in infancy and childhood.



EXTRA QUESTION

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Describe the major features of physical and motor development in infancy and childhood.

Answer:

1. Infancy:

- ✧ Rapid brain and neural development.
- ✧ Reflexes (e.g., rooting, grasping) are present at birth.
- ✧ Gradual development of motor skills like sitting, crawling, walking.

EXTRA QUESTION

- ✧ Sensory abilities (vision, hearing, touch) improve rapidly.

2. Early Childhood :

- ✧ Follows cephalocaudal and proximodistal trends.
- ✧ Gross motor skills: hopping, jumping, running.
- ✧ Fine motor skills: grasping, drawing, puzzle solving.

EXTRA QUESTION

3. Middle and Late Childhood:

✦ Increase in strength and coordination.

✦ Refinement of motor control (e.g., writing, eye hand coordination).



EXTRA QUESTION

24

Explain Bronfenbrenner's contextual view of development with suitable examples.



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Explain Bronfenbrenner's contextual view of development with suitable examples.

Answer :

1. Microsystem :

- ✦ Immediate environment (family, school, peers).
- ✦ Direct interaction shapes development.

EXTRA QUESTION



2. Mesosystem :

- ✧ Interconnections between microsystems.
- ✧ Example : parent-teacher interactions affecting a child.

3. Exosystem :

- ✧ Indirect environment (parent's workplace, media).
- ✧ Example : parent's job transfer affects child's schooling.

EXTRA QUESTION

4. Mesosystem :

- ✧ Broader cultural values, beliefs, customs.
- ✧ Example : gender roles, societal norms.

5. Chronosystem :

- ✧ Time-based changes and life transitions.
- ✧ Example : economic changes, parental divorce, pandemics.