

CHAPTER-3 | Human Development

QUIZ-01

1. What is the meaning of development in psychology?

- A. Only physical growth
- B. Random changes in life
- C. Pattern of progressive, orderly, and predictable changes throughout life
- D. Only mental changes (C)

Explanation: Development refers to progressive, orderly, and predictable changes from conception till death, including growth and decline.

2. Which process involves changes in thought, perception, and problem solving?

- A. Biological process
- B. Cognitive process
- C. Socio-emotional process
- D. Motor process (B)

Explanation: Cognitive processes include thought, perception, attention, and problem solving.

3. Which assumption is NOT part of life-span perspective on development?

- A. Development is lifelong
- B. Development is unidirectional
- C. Development is highly plastic
- D. Development is influenced by historical conditions (B)

Explanation: Development is multidirectional, not unidirectional.

4. What is maturation?

- A. Environmentally determined changes
- B. Temporary illness-based changes
- C. Changes due to genetic blueprint following an orderly sequence
- D. Random behavioural changes (C)

Explanation: Maturation involves orderly changes largely dictated by genetics.

5. The term phenotype refers to :

- A. Actual genetic material
- B. Observable and measurable characteristics
- C. Only psychological traits
- D. Only physical traits (B)

Explanation: Phenotype is the expression of genotype in observable and measurable traits including physical and psychological.

6. Which environmental factor is a teratogen?

- A. Balanced diet
- B. Clean air
- C. Radiation
- D. Exercise (C)

Explanation: Radiation is a teratogen causing deviations in normal prenatal development.

7. According to Piaget, children in sensorimotor stage lack :

- A. Object permanence
- B. Animism
- C. Egocentrism
- D. Symbolic thought (A)

Explanation: In sensorimotor stage, infants lack object permanence – awareness that objects continue to exist even when not perceived.

8. Animism refers to :

- A. Thinking logically
- B. Attribution of life-like qualities to inanimate objects
- C. Ability to reverse mental operations
- D. Moral reasoning (B)

Explanation: Animism is thinking that inanimate objects are alive like oneself.

9. 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 (B)

Explanation: Puberty involves development of primary (reproductive) and secondary sexual characteristics.

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

- A. Identity
- B. Initiative
- C. Trust
- D. Autonomy (C)

Explanation: Erikson stated that first year is crucial for developing trust or mistrust depending on parenting.