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6 SEM TDC EDNH (CBCS) C 14

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(June/July)

EDUCATION

(Core)

Paper : C-14

(Child and Adolescent Psychology)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

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

1. Choose the correct answer : 1×8=8

(a) Development refers to

(i) the process by which an organism (human or animal) grows and changes through its life span

(ii) the first five years of life

(2)

- (iii) the process of growth from infancy to adolescence
- (iv) All of the above
- (b) Infants begin showing a spontaneous 'social smile' around the age of
- (i) 2-3 months
- (ii) 2-3 years
- (iii) 10-11 months
- (iv) 12-14 years
- (c) By around 9-12 months, infants can
- (i) show wariness of an unfamiliar peer
- (ii) differentiate between photographs of baby and adult faces
- (iii) respond differentially to photographs of female and male strangers
- (iv) All of the above

(3)

- (d) High aggression during childhood in relation to pathological conditions is found to be associated with
- (i) psychotic disorders
- (ii) mood disorders
- (iii) conduct disorders
- (iv) All of the above
- (e) Variation in age of puberty is
- (i) genetic
- (ii) due to malnutrition
- (iii) linked to body build
- (iv) Any of the above
- (f) Which of the following is the best definition of truancy?
- (i) When a student misses more than one day of school per week
- (ii) When a student misses more than the permissible days of school per month

- (iii) When a student misses more than one day of school per month
 - (iv) When a student misses more than the permissible days of school per year
- (g) The method by which one can study an individual's personality by observing his/her style of life, behaviour, manner, thoughts and feelings, etc., in-depth over a period of time is called
- (i) biographical method
 - (ii) case history
 - (iii) observation method
 - (iv) experimental method

- (h) The experimental method of studying child behaviour consists of some steps. These are
- (i) defining the problem, formulating hypothesis, experimental design, collecting data, analyzing the data, drawing conclusions
 - (ii) defining the problem, experimental design, formulating hypothesis, collecting data, analyzing the data, drawing conclusions
 - (iii) experimental design, defining the problem, formulating hypothesis, collecting data, analyzing the data, drawing conclusions
 - (iv) formulating hypothesis, defining the problem, experimental design, collecting data, drawing conclusions, analyzing the data

(6)

2. Write on the following : $5 \times 4 = 20$

- (a) Role of society in child development
- (b) Role of parents and teachers to prevent adjustment problem of children
- (c) 'Youth Culture' theory of adolescence
- (d) Role of educational institutions in caring of adolescents

3. Interpret the influence of school and family as factor affecting child development. $7+6=13$

Or

Write the historical perspective of development of child psychology. 13

4. Analyze the causes of disciplinary problems in children with examples. Suggest how to prevent discipline problems during childhood. $6+7=13$

Or

Discuss the salient features of emotional, social and language development during childhood. $4+4+5=13$

(7)

5. What are the needs for a study of adolescent psychology? Discuss the developmental patterns of social and moral during adolescents. $4+5+4=13$

Or

"Adolescence is a period of storm and stress." Explain the statement in the context of psychophysical development of adolescence period. $6+7=13$

6. Define emotion and emotional problem. Identify the causes of emotional insecurity in adolescents. How can these problems be solved? $2+6+5=13$

Or

What is substance abuse? Mention three consequences of substance abuse in India. Explain the role of educational institutions, home and society to prevent these social problems in our society. $2+3+8=13$
