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**6 SEM TDC EDNH (CBCS) C 14**

**2 0 2 2**

( 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

- (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

(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

2. Write on the following : 5×4=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.  $2+3+8=13$

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