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**TNPSC
District Child
Protection Officer**

**Previous Year Paper
(2019) CHILD DEVELOPMENT**



Question Booklet Code :

Register
Number

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2019
CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Time Allowed : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 300

Read the following instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1. The applicant will be supplied with Question Booklet 15 minutes before commencement of the examination.
2. This Question Booklet contains 200 questions. Prior to attempting to answer, the candidates are requested to check whether all the questions are there in series and ensure there are no blank pages in the question booklet. In case any defect in the Question Paper is noticed, it shall be reported to the Invigilator within first 10 minutes and get it replaced with a complete Question Booklet. If any defect is noticed in the Question Booklet after the commencement of examination, it will not be replaced.
3. Answer all questions. All questions carry equal marks.
4. You must write your Register Number in the space provided on the top right side of this page. Do not write anything else on the Question Booklet.
5. An answer sheet will be supplied to you, separately by the Room Invigilator to mark the answers.
6. You will also encode your Question Booklet Code with Blue or Black ink Ball point pen in the space provided on the side 2 of the Answer Sheet. If you do not encode properly or fail to encode the above information, action will be taken as per Commission's notification.
7. Each question comprises four responses (A), (B), (C) and (D). You are to select ONLY ONE correct response and mark in your Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there are more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response for each question. Your total marks will depend on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
8. In the Answer Sheet there are four circles (A), (B), (C) and (D) against each question. To answer the questions you are to mark with Blue or Black ink Ball point pen ONLY ONE circle of your choice for each question. Select one response for each question in the Question Booklet and mark in the Answer Sheet. If you mark more than one answer for one question, the answer will be treated as wrong. e.g. If for any item, (B) is the correct answer, you have to mark as follows :

(A) ● (C) (D)
9. You should not remove or tear off any sheet from this Question Booklet. You are not allowed to take this Question Booklet and the Answer Sheet out of the Examination Hall during the time of examination. After the examination is concluded, you must hand over your Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. You are allowed to take the Question Booklet with you only after the Examination is over.
10. Do not make any marking in the question booklet except in the sheet before the last page of the question booklet, which can be used for rough work. This should be strictly adhered.
11. Applicants have to write and shade the total number of answer fields left blank on the boxes provided at side 2 of OMR Answer Sheet. An extra time of 5 minutes will be given to specify the number of answer fields left blank.
12. Failure to comply with any of the above instructions will render you liable to such action or penalty as the Commission may decide at their discretion.

ADCD/19

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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1. The transitional stage of a neonate is from _____ period.
- (A) foetal to postnatal (B) embryo to postnatal
(C) embryo to foetal (D) zygote to postnatal
2. Development of living organs is known as
- (A) growth pattern (B) organogenesis
(C) involution (D) establishment
3. The growth – stimulating hormone is from
- (A) thyroid gland (B) adrenal gland
 (C) pituitary gland (D) sex gland
4. The sum total of all the traits present in an individual at the time of his birth, inclusive of likeness or dissimilarity between parents and offsprings is
- (A) Heredity (B) Habit formation
(C) Behaviour (D) Character
5. According to _____, the environment is not a static force that affects children in an uniform way, but it is everchanging.
- (A) Havighorst (B) Horlock
(C) Piaget (D) Bronfenbrenner
6. Changes in size and structure of the body fall in the _____ domain of development.
- (A) Physical (B) Emotional
(C) Social (D) Cognitive

7. Assertion [A] : Person with low vision is not blind.

Reason [R] : Person with low vision can execute a task with appropriate assistive devices.

- (A) Both [A] and [R] are true and [R] is the reason for [A]
(B) Both [A] and [R] are true and [R] is not the correct reason for [A]
(C) [A] is true but [R] is false
(D) Both [A] and [R] are false

8. There are around _____ genes lying along the human chromosome.

- (A) 20,000 to 25,000 (B) 10,000 to 20,000
(C) 5,000 to 10,000 (D) 50,000 to 75,000

9. The vitamin C requirement throughout the pregnancy is _____ per day.

- (A) 20 mg (B) 50 mg
 (C) 40 mg (D) 30 mg

10. 0.5 litre of cow's milk contains _____ gms of calcium.

- (A) 1 gm (B) 2 gm
(C) 2.5 gm (D) 1.5 gm

11. The first sign of pregnancy is

- (A) morning sickness (B) amenorrhea
(C) vomiting (D) micturition

12. The process through which a spermatozoon forms four new cells called spermatids is
(A) ovulation (B) maturation
(C) fertilization (D) all of the above
13. When X bearing chromosome is fertilized by Y bearing spermatozoon then the offspring is a
(A) girl (B) boy
(C) twins (D) triplets
14. The membrane which surrounds the amnion from which tiny finger like villi emerge is called the
(A) placenta (B) amnion
 (C) chorion (D) umbilical chord
15. By the 4th day of pregnancy a fluid filled ball known as
(A) Trophoblast (B) Blastocyst
(C) Embryonic disk (D) Yolk sac
16. The first indication of pregnancy is the rise in the level of
(A) MSH (B) LH
(C) HPL (D) HCG
17. Sperm can live upto _____ days.
(A) 3 (B) 5
(C) 2 (D) 6
18. An infant if born below their expected weight considering the length of the pregnancy is referred to as
(A) pre term infants (B) full term infants
 (C) small for date infants (D) large for date infants

19. A complicated disorder with a great increase in blood pressure, and albumin in the urine with an abnormal gain in weight during the latter part of pregnancy is

(A) Anemia

(B) Nausea

(C) Toxaemia

(D) Hypertension

20. Which of the following habit breaking method is effective in treating fears?

(A) Substitution method

(B) Replacement method

(C) Toleration method

(D) Change of cue method

21. Match the effects of Non Satisfaction of Needs in children :

List I

List II

(a) Anxiety

1. Obsessive reactions

(b) Social maladjustments

2. Aggression

(c) Psycho-neurotic disorder

3. Juvenile delinquency

(d) Behaviour disorder

4. Fears of reality

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(A) 4 3 1 2

(B) 3 1 2 4

(C) 1 4 2 3

(D) 2 4 1 3

22. Need for approval can be categorized under one of the following needs

(A) Biological need

(B) Psycho-social need

(C) Egoistic need

(D) Sensory-motor need

23. The child looking at a toy shakes, smells, sucks, squeezes to see how it feels is referred as

(A) Passive play

(B) Dramatic play

(C) Exploratory play

(D) Constructive play

24. Having suitable temperature, protection from danger and external threats are included under
- (A) Sensory motor needs (B) Safety needs
(C) Visceral needs (D) Sex urges
25. The behaviour problem in which the child feels let out, insecure and unloved is that the child
- (A) Destroys things (B) Demands attention
(C) Does not share (D) Hurts other children
26. Involuntary motor habits such as stammering and biting nails can be eliminated by method of
- (A) Repetition (B) Voluntary practice
(C) Maturation (D) Substitution
27. One tries to prevent an undesirable habit by simultaneously replacing it with another response is in
- (A) Toleration method (B) Substitution method
(C) Change-of-cue method (D) Trial and error method
28. During the preschool years, children with high IQ's show an interest in
- (A) Free and spontaneous play (B) Dramatic and creative play
(C) Constructive play (D) All the above
29. The child pretends to become the person he loves and admires by assigning a role to a doll is known as
- (A) Free, spontaneous play (B) Constructive play
(C) Solitary play (D) Dramatic play

30. When the corner of mouth is stroked near cheek, the infant turns its head towards the stimulation, around 3 weeks which is called as _____ reflex.
- (A) sucking (B) rooting
(C) palmar grasp (D) moro
31. The basal pulse rate of the infants are _____ beats per minute at birth.
- (A) 110 – 130 (B) 70 – 90
 (C) 130 – 150 (D) 80 – 100
32. A rupture at the naval leads to _____ in small babies.
- (A) Umbilical hernia
(B) Toxaemia
(C) Chafing
(D) Crust formation
33. _____ involves building schemes through direct interaction with the environment, which consists of two complementary activities such as assimilation and accomodation.
- (A) Adaptation
(B) Equilibration
(C) Organisation
(D) Mental representation
34. Explosive sounds made by Infants are commonly called as
- (A) Crying and Grunting
 (B) Cooing and Grunting
(C) Babbling and Cooing
(D) Babbling and Crying

35. The rapid growth and development during period of prenatal development comes to a halt with
(A) Babyhood (B) Puerperium
(C) Toddler (D) Birth
36. The ability to follow a moving object and then move the eyes backwards, which appears during the first week of life is
(A) Hypoglycemia (B) Sclerosis
(C) Optic nystagmus (D) Keratomalacia
37. During the _____ an infant is a separate, independent individual and is no longer a parasite.
(A) Period of Neonate (B) Period of adjustment
(C) Period of parturate (D) Period of ovum
38. An infant cooing to a make a person to stay near is an example of _____ of sensorimotor stage.
(A) Simple reflexes (B) Primary circular reaction
(C) Secondary circular reaction (D) Tertiary circular reaction
39. Name the reflex the occurs when an infant's cheek is stroked, and the infant turns its head towards the stroked side
(A) Sucking reflex (B) Rooting reflex
(C) Moro reflex (D) Grasping reflex
40. TAB vaccine is given to children to protect them against _____ disease.
(A) Cholera (B) Typhoid
(C) Chickenpox (D) Influenza
41. IAPE is a national level organisation with the following objectives
(i) to promote meetings and conferences on various issues relating to children
(ii) to promote health and hygiene practices among children
(iii) to act as a clearing house of information for young children through publications
(iv) the undertake and promote the study of the needs and problems of preschool children
(A) (i) and (iii) are true (B) (i), (iii) and (iv) are true
(C) (ii) and (iv) are true (D) (i), (ii) and (iii) are true

42. An ideal place suitable for excursion of preschool children is
(A) beach (B) waterfalls
 (C) zoo (D) stadium
43. Learning the 3 R^s namely, reading, writing and arithmetic is possible when the child has completed
(A) 3 years (B) 7 years
(C) 2 years (D) 5 years
44. Indigenous play materials refers to those made from
(A) plastics (B) paper
(C) wood (D) waste materials
45. The ideal adult-child ratio in a preschool is
(A) 1:35 (B) 1:50
 (C) 1:15 (D) 1:10
46. Experiences with pets and gardening activities adds to the child's
(A) social behaviour (B) intellectual curiosity
(C) emotional maturity (D) physical development
47. The social need for a preschool is due to
(i) type of family
(ii) working women
(iii) meeting nutritional needs
(iv) size of family
(A) (i) and (ii) are true (B) (i) and (iii) are true
 (C) (i), (ii) and (iii) are true (D) (ii) and (iv) are true

48. Melody is related to

(A) Dramatics

(B) Stories

(C) Music

(D) Excursion

49. Match type :

Match List 1 correctly with List 2 and select your answer using the codes given below:

List 1		List 2	
(a) Sliding board		1. Spontaneous activity	
(b) Clay modelling		2. Planned activity	
(c) Musical chair		3. Free play activity	
(d) Building blocks		4. Guided play activity	

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	1	3	2	4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B)	3	4	1	2
(C)	4	1	3	2
(D)	4	2	3	1

50. Science as Active Exploration can help promote

(A) investigative thinking

(B) language development

(C) moral values

(D) social development

51. Sequencing :

The sequence in which reading readiness activity takes place in children.

(A) Movement of the eye, turning the pages, holding the book, learning to pronounce

(B) Learning to pronounce, movement of the eye, holding the book, turning the pages

(C) Holding the book, turning the pages, movement of the eye, learning to pronounce

(D) Holding the book, movement of the eye, turning the pages, learning to pronounce

52. A cognitive distortion where adolescent believe that they are the focus of everyone's attention and concern is called as
- (A) Imaginary audience (B) Categorization
(C) Adaptation (D) Assimilation
53. Adolescent social grouping which is made up of groups of close friends is called
- (A) Formal groups (B) Organized groups
(C) Gangs (D) Cliques
54. Clearing of pent up emotional energy is called as
- (A) Emotional Catharsis (B) Heoghtened emotionality
(C) Emotional feeling (D) Emotional intelligence
55. 'Body Cathexis' means
- (A) Development of sex organs (B) Menstrual cycle
 (C) Satisfaction with their bodies (D) Development of breasts
56. The extent to which a child is viewed by a group of agetates, such as classmates as a worthy social partner
- (A) social acceptance (B) family acceptance
 (C) peer acceptance (D) self acceptance
57. Assertion (A) : Adolescence is a period of Idealism.
Reason (R) : Abstract thinking permits adolescents to think and vision a world with no injustice and discrimination.
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the reasons for (A)
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct reason for (A)
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false
(D) Both (A) and (R) are false

58. The identity status of individuals who have explored and committed themselves to self chosen values and goals is
- (A) identity diffusion (B) identity foreclosure
 (C) identity achievement (D) moratorium
59. The sebaceous or oil producing glands become more active during
- (A) Puberty (B) Infancy
(C) Adulthood (D) Old age
60. The innate system that permits a child to combine words into gramatically consistent, novel utterances as given by Chomsky is referred as
- (A) Language Adaptation Device (B) Language Accession Device
 (C) Language Acquisition Device (D) Language Assimilation Device
61. While beginning a class, the professor raises a question and praise any answer close to the right one. This is an example for
- (A) Shaping (B) Permack principle
(C) Fixed ratio reinforcement (D) Fixed interval reinforcement
62. Which of the following child development theories emphasizes on nature alone?
- (A) Psycho analytic theory
 (B) Behaviorism
(C) Piaget's cognitive development theory
(D) Information processing approach

63. Erickson's integrity versus despair stage occurs during
- (A) Young adulthood (B) Adolescence
(C) Old age (D) Middle adulthood
64. According to Erickson's psycho social stage, autonomy versus shame and doubt occurs during
- (A) Birth - 1 year (B) 3 - 6 years
(C) 1 - 3 years (D) 6 - 11 years
65. Kohlberg's third stage of moral understanding is _____ which is also known as
- (A) The preconventional level (B) The conventional level
(C) The postconventional level (D) None of the above
66. The second stage of Piaget theory of Moral Development known as Morality of cooperation occurs at
- (A) about 9 to 10 years and older (B) about 8 to 9 and older
(C) about 7 to 8 years and older (D) about 7 to 9 years and older
67. The first stage of Piagets theory of Moral Development is _____, which suggest that children view rules as bonded down by authorities such as parents teachers or god.
- (A) Morality of cooperation (B) Cognitive immaturity
(C) Heteronomous Morality (D) Realism
68. According to Vygotskys' theory, a crucial factor in which small groups of classmates work toward common goals is
- (A) Reciprocal teaching (B) Cooperative learning
(C) Guided participation (D) Inter subjectivity

69. According to Piaget's theory, the internal depictions of information that the mind can manipulate is
- (A) Adaptation
(B) Mental representation
(C) Assimilation
(D) Accommodation
70. Assertion (A) : Children can no longer be considered as passive recipients of services.
Reason (R) : Change in mindset to establish that children are no longer objects of charity, philanthropy and welfare is required.
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the reason for (A)
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct reason for (A)
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false
(D) Both (A) and (R) are false
71. The _____ scheme is one of the flagship programmes of the government of India and represents one of the world's largest, unique programmes for early childhood care and development.
- (A) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana
 (B) Integrated Child Development Services
(C) Integrated Rural Development Services
(D) Janani Suraksha Yojana
72. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act (MTP Act), 1971 permits termination of pregnancies before _____ weeks, under certain circumstances.
- (A) 20
(B) 36
(C) 25
(D) 28
73. Which article of the constitution of India directs that no child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or any other hazardous employment?
- (A) Article 24
(B) Article 45
(C) Article 51
(D) Article 15
74. The Article _____ of Indian Constitution directs its policy towards securing the tender age of children.
- (A) 21
(B) 45
(C) 24
 (D) 39

75. Ulceration and crusting of skin happen when the child suffers from
 (A) Measles (B) Scabies
 (C) Diphtheria (D) Mumps
76. The period from the time the germ enters the body to the time the symptom appear is referred as
 (A) Acute stage (B) Incubation stage
 (C) Chronic stage (D) Convalescence stage
77. The approach that assumes a person to have the potential for choosing and redirecting one's own destiny is
 (A) Rational emotive therapy (B) Behaviour therapy
 (C) Reality therapy (D) Transactional therapy
78. Match the component of personality with that of the principles of working :
- | Components of personality | | | Working principle |
|---|-----|-----|------------------------|
| (1) id | | | (a) reality principle |
| (2) ego | | | (b) pleasure principle |
| (3) super ego | | | (c) moral principle |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | |
| (A) a | c | b | |
| (B) c | a | b | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (C) b | a | c | |
| (D) c | b | a | |
79. Match the activity with that of the place of practice.
- | Activity | Place of practice | |
|---|----------------------------|-----|
| (1) Group guidance | (a) Institutional settings | |
| (2) Group counselling | (b) Clinics | |
| (3) Group psychotherapy | (c) Schools | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| (A) c | b | a |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) c | a | b |
| (C) a | c | b |
| (D) b | a | c |
80. Descriptive accounts of episodes or occurrences in the daily life of an individual is called
 (A) Cumulative records (B) Anecdotal records
 (C) Observation (D) Case study

86. The formula need to calculate Iq is

(A) $\frac{MA}{CA} \times 100$

(B) $\frac{CA}{MA} \times 100$

(C) $\frac{MA}{CA}$

(D) $\frac{CA}{MA}$

87. Paralysis of one or more portions of the cerebrum leads to

(A) Epilepsy

(B) Cerebral palsy

(C) Spina Bifida

(D) Bow-legs

88. Defects that are present during birth are called as

(A) Acquired defect

(B) Childhood defects

(C) Congenital defects

(D) Adventitious defects

89. Drooping of eyelids is known as

(A) Presbyopia

(B) Retinopathy

(C) Xerophthalmia

(D) Ptosis

90. Finger spelling system is used to teach

(A) Hearing impaired children

(B) Visually impaired children

(C) Gifted children

(D) Learning disabled children

91. When hearing impairment occurs after speech and language patterns are acquired it is called

(A) Post lingual deaf

(B) Pre lingual deaf

(C) Psychogenic hearing loss

(D) Central auditory defect

92. Stanford-Binet test is used to measure

- (A) Intelligence (B) Motor development
(C) Eye sight (D) Height

93. Match and choose the correct answer :

Types of blindness		Explanation	
(a) Social blindness		1. No perception of light	
(b) Manifest blindness		2. Stage of blindness where the damage is reversible by prompt management	
(c) Absolute blindness		3. Vision 1/60 to just perception of light	
(d) Curable blindness		4. Vision 3/60 or diminution of field of vision to 10°	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A) 2	1	3	4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) 4	3	1	2
(C) 3	2	4	1
(D) 1	4	2	3

94. In Learning disabilities, the name for mathematical disorder is

- (A) Dyspraxia (B) Dyslexia
 (C) Dyscalculia (D) Dysphasia

95. Academically, _____ children have an IQ level of 130 and above.

- (A) Gifted (B) Moron
(C) Imbecile (D) Idiots

96. Which of the following play is often called as 'Make-believe' play?

- (A) Constructive play
 (B) Dramatic play
(C) Exploratory play
(D) Free, spontaneous play

97. The developmental pattern is predictable in every species in the
(A) prenatal life only (B) postnatal life only
(C) antenatal life only (D) prenatal and postnatal life
98. _____ twins differ in their development rates, in physical characteristics and psychological qualities.
(A) Identical (B) Monozygotic
 (C) Fraternal (D) Siamese
99. A too active _____ (located at the base of the brain), will retard normal development and keep the child physically and mentally childish for too long.
(A) thyroid gland (B) thymus gland
(C) pituitary gland (D) adrenal gland
100. Of all factors which influence the development of the child, _____ seems to be the most important
(A) Gender (B) Intelligence
(C) Age (D) Injuries
101. When the mind changes in direction from a life of pleasure and enjoyment to that of a dignified, repose and meditation, it is the stage of
(A) sanyasa (B) grahastha
(C) brahmacharya (D) vanaprastha
102. The three early stages of development associated with 'oral', 'anal' and 'phallic' stage was emphasized by _____ in his classical psychoanalytic theory.
(A) Jung (B) Mendley
(C) Watson (D) Freud
103. 'Autonomy' Vs 'Shame and doubt' was the ability put forth by Erikson during _____ period.
 (A) Early childhood (B) Late childhood
(C) Infancy (D) Adolescence

104. Chromosome abnormalities involving harmful genes leads to various problems such as which is a sex-linked chromosomal disorder
- (A) Phenyl ketonuria (B) Down syndrome
 (C) Turner syndrome (D) Sickle cell anemia
105. A new period of development called emerging adulthood spans the ages _____ years.
- (A) 21 – 30 (B) 18 – 25
(C) 25 – 30 (D) 24 – 26
106. Calcium deficiency during prenatal development can result in
- (A) hydrocephalis (B) rickets
(C) scurvy (D) brain injury
107. Assertion [A]: Development is the product of Maturation and Learning.
Reason [R]: Physical and mental traits of an individual comes partly from intrinsic maturity and partly from exercise and effort on the part of the individual.
- (A) Both [A] and [R] are true and [R] is the reason for [A]
(B) Both [A] and [R] are true and [R] is not the correct reason for [A]
(C) [A] is true but [R] is false
(D) Both [A] and [R] are false
108. Which of the following factors is not an obstacle to mastery of developmental tasks?
- (A) Retardation in developmental level
(B) Poor health resulting in low energy and strength
(C) Lack of opportunity to learn
 (D) Accelerated physical development
109. Assertion [A] : Early Development is more critical than later development.
Reason [R] : Children who are afraid of ridicule, punishment or other unpleasant experiences have negative self-concepts characterised by self derogation.
- (A) Both [A] and [R] are true and [R] is the reason for [A]
(B) Both [A] and [R] are true and [R] is not the correct reason for [A]
(C) [A] is true but [R] is false
(D) Both [A] and [R] are false

116. Which of the following refers to any environmental agent that causes damage during the prenatal period?

- (A) Substance (B) Drugs
(C) Tobacco (D) Teratogens

117. The white downy hair covering the body of the foetus is called

- (A) Lanugo (B) Vernix
(C) Chorion (D) Amnion

118. Match the period of prenatal development with that of its major events :

Period	Major events
(a) Zygote	1. Primitive brain appears
(b) Embryo	2. Blastocyst formation
(c) Foetus	3. Rapid increase in size

- | | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| (a) | (b) | (c) |
| (A) 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) 2 | 1 | 3 |
| (C) 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (D) 2 | 3 | 1 |

119. When the control of the body closest to the torso or center occurs before those in peripheral or distal portions, the trend in motor development is

- (A) Mass-to-specific
(B) Proximol-distal
(C) Cephalo-caudal
(D) Bilateral to unilateral

120. _____ is an infection of the upper urinary passage.

- (A) German measles (B) Jaundice
(C) Pyelitis (D) Nephritis

121. Match the problem behaviour with its area of interference :

Problem behaviours		Area of interference	
(a) Eating problems		1. Efficiency	
(b) Dawdling		2. Social adjustments	
(c) Rude behaviour		3. Unfavourable attention	
(d) Lying		4. Physical well being	

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (A) 4	1	2	3
(B) 3	2	4	1
(C) 2	3	1	4
(D) 1	4	3	2

122. The most serious personality hazard during early childhood is

- (A) Development of unfavourable self-concept
- (B) Deterioration in family relationship
- (C) Do not learn sex-role stereotypes
- (D) Use of imaginary companions

123. The unsocial pattern in which resistance to adult authority reaches its peak between three and four years of age is called as

- (A) Selfishness
- (B) Negativism
- (C) Sex antagonism
- (D) Egocentrism

124. During childhood, the children who have thin body build are known as

- (A) Short built
- (B) Mesomorphic
- (C) Ectomorphic
- (D) Endomorphic

125. The first baby teeth to appear is

- (A) Molars
- (B) Back molars
- (C) Permanent teeth
- (D) Front central incisors

126. Developmental tasks of early childhood are listed by

- (A) Hurlock
- (B) Havighurst
- (C) Medley
- (D) Erickson

127. The child who shows inquisitiveness, inquiring and exploratory behaviour is expressing a need for

- (A) Aquisition
- (B) Cognizance
- (C) Achievement
- (D) Autonomy

128. The child's earliest type of play is

- (A) Make-Believe play (B) Free, spontaneous play
(C) Constructive play (D) Outdoor play

129. The questioning age begins between second and third years and reaches its peak at the _____ year of child's life.

- (A) Tenth (B) Sixth
(C) Twelfth (D) Eighth

130. One of the methods of habit breaking is _____ method where the child or organism has to be removed from the situation where the undesirable habit developed and to place him in an entirely new one.

- (A) Substitution (B) Toleration
 (C) Change of cue (D) Exhaustion

131. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

(i) Late childhood extends from the age of six years to the time when the individual becomes sexually mature.

(ii) Late childhood begins when the child enters the primary school.

- (A) (i) is correct (ii) is wrong (B) (ii) is correct (i) is wrong
(C) (i) and (ii) are wrong (D) (i) and (ii) are correct

132. Sudden Infant death syndrome occurs usually during night in children younger than _____ year of age.

- (A) one (B) three
(C) two (D) five

133. Neonatal heart beat is _____ than that of the adult.
(A) Slower (B) Not more
 (C) More rapid (D) Less rapid
134. During infancy _____ is the dominant form of vocalization.
(A) Cooing (B) Babbling
 (C) Crying (D) None of the above
135. When an area is stimulated, _____ activity occurs throughout the entire body of an infant.
(A) Generalized (B) Specific
 (C) Mass (D) Reflexes
136. The head of the Infant is usually _____ of the body length.
(A) $1/2$ (B) $1/8^{\text{th}}$
(C) $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ (D) $1/4^{\text{th}}$
137. The muscles of the newborn are _____
(A) Strong and controlled (B) Soft and uncontrolled
(C) Controlled and rigid (D) Large
138. The average infant weights _____ pounds.
(A) less than 5 (B) 5 – 6
 (C) 6 – 8 (D) 3 – $3\frac{1}{2}$
139. Stimulation during the early years of life makes the infant more _____
(A) Dizzy (B) Weight loss
 (C) Alert (D) Irritated
140. An Infant _____ its weight during the process of adjustment.
(A) does not lose (B) gains
 (C) loses (D) increases

141. Preschool education programme should include individual and group activities. The group activities are

- (i) colouring and clay modeling
- (ii) see-saw, football
- (iii) hide and seek, cricket
- (iv) swimming, bicycle riding

(A) (i) and (iii) are correct

(B) (ii) and (iv) are correct

(C) (ii) and (iii) are correct

(D) (i) and (iv) are correct

142. Consider the statement :

Records maintained in a preschool helps to

- (i) enhance the understanding of individual children
- (ii) provide data about the child's abilities and aptitudes
- (iii) pileup contents of the record in the office
- (iv) to assess previous history of health of children

(A) (i), (ii) and (iv) are true

(B) (ii) and (iii) are true

(C) (i) and (iv) are true

(D) (i), (ii) and (iii) are true

143. A child who has attended a preschool finds it easy to learn the three R^S in a primary school. They are

(A) readiness for arithmetic, reading and writing

(B) readiness for listening, running and writing

(C) readiness for listening, speaking and reading

(D) readiness for reading, listening and writing

144. A preschool curriculum should be planned by

- (A) Administrator (B) Senior teacher
 (C) All personnel involved (D) Management members

145. Matching type :

Identify the correct pair in the following list of records

- (A) Teacher's assessment record – Nutritional status
(B) Health record – Absenteeism
 (C) Stock record – Inventories
(D) Attendance record – Emotional and personal development

146. 'Pinning Space' should be at _____ of the children in a preschool.

- (A) eye level (B) shoulder level
(C) above the head (D) below the height

147. ICDS programme is carried out through

- (A) Anganwadi (B) Balwadi
(C) Piagetian schools (D) Montessori schools

148. Balwadi is a preschool for _____ children.

- (A) Rural (B) Suburban
(C) Exceptional (D) Urban

149. _____ is important in storage rooms to eliminate odours and dampness and cobwebs.

- (A) Lighting (B) Ventilation
(C) Air conditioning (D) Coolers

150. When children in a nursery school are offered opportunities for 'self-help' such as folding the mats for sleeping, taking the plate to the sink or watering the plants, they develop a sense of
- (A) love and affection
(B) dignity of labour
(C) belonging
(D) toleration and equality
151. 'Nocturnal emissions' generally begin to occur in boys during
- (A) Early childhood
(B) Infancy
(C) Puberty
(D) Babyhood
152. 'Menarche' is the
- (A) developmental task
(B) growth of adolescence
(C) first menstrual cycle
(D) enlargement of testes
153. Friction with parents is more during the period of
- (A) Adolescence
(B) Infancy
(C) Adulthood
(D) Old age
154. An individual is neither a child nor an adult during
- (A) Adolescence
(B) Infancy
(C) Adulthood
(D) Old age
155. Adolescence is the
- (A) Period of commitments
(B) Threshold of Adulthood
(C) Is the true foundation age
(D) Play age period
156. This is a characteristics of Adolescence. It is a
- (A) Plateau in development
(B) Transitional period
(C) Hazardous period
(D) Period of creativity
157. Capacity for abstract, systematic and scientific thinking occurs during
- (A) The pre operational stage
(B) The concrete operational stage
(C) The sensorimotor stage
(D) The formal operation stage

158. Conformity to peer pressure is greater during

- (A) Adolescence (B) Childhood
(C) Babyhood (D) Adulthood

159. The most common eating disorder in which young people starve is called

- (A) Anorexia Nervosa (B) Bulimia Nervosa
(C) Binge Eating (D) None of the above

160. The ability to evaluate the logic of verbal statements without referring to realworld circumstance in adolescents is called as

- (A) Displaced reference (B) Propositional thought
(C) Cognitive map (D) Transitive inference

161. The type of operational reasoning in which adolescents evaluate the logic of verbal statements without referring to real-world circumstances is called _____

- (A) Conservational thought (B) Hypothetic – deductive thought
 (C) Propositional thought (D) Reverse though

162. The set of attributes, abilities, attitudes and values than an individual believes and defines who he or she is _____.

- (A) Self awareness (B) Self concept
(C) Self esteem (D) Identity

163. Identify the identity status of individuals who have accepted ready-made values and goals that authority figures have chosen for them

- (A) Identity achievement (B) Moratorium
 (C) Identity foreclosure (D) Identity diffusion



164. Symbolic and illogical thinking is the characteristic of _____ stage of Piaget's cognitive development.
- (A) Sensormotor (B) Preoperational
(C) Concrete operational (D) Formal operational
165. The basic building blocks of thinking as per piaget is termed as
- (A) assimilation (B) accomdation
(C) adaptation (D) Schemas
166. Name the period of development of the psychosexual stage 'Generativity Vs. Stagnation'
- (A) Adolescence (B) Young adulthood
 (C) Middle adulthood (D) Old age
167. Which of the following stages of Erickson is similar to phallic stage of Freud's psycho-sexual stages?
- (A) Basic trust Vs mistrust (B) Industry Vs inferiority
 (C) Initiative Vs guilt (D) Autonomy Vs shame and doubt
168. The hungry baby of a few months of age stops crying when he sees his mother approaching him is because of the working of
- (A) id (B) ego
(C) super id (D) super ego
169. Which of the following is not a method of learning moral behaviour?
- (A) Trial and Error learning (B) Direct Teaching
(C) Identification (D) Confrontation

175. The very first commitment to children's right was
- (A) UN Declaration on the rights of child
 - (B) Declaration of Geneva
 - (C) UN convention on the rights of the child
 - (D) UN committee on the rights of the child
176. The rights that allow children to have an active role in their communities is categorized under
- (A) Survival right
 - (C) Participation right
 - (B) Development right
 - (D) Protection right
177. When children are placed under custody in another family, until adoption takes place, they are under
- (A) Remand homes
 - (C) Foster care
 - (B) Orphanages
 - (D) Juvenile Homes
178. The Hindu Adoptions and maintenance Act was enacted in the parliament on
- (A) 1936
 - (B) 1956
 - (C) 1965
 - (D) 1948
179. ITPA refers to _____. This Act was implemented to protect sexual exploitation of persons.
- (A) International Training and Promotion Act
 - (B) Illegal Trafficking and Promotion Act
 - (C) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act
 - (D) Indian Treaty for Prostitution Prevention Act

180. Match the types of counselling with its chief exponent.

Types of counselling		Author
(1) Directive		(a) Carl Rogers
(2) Non-Directive		(b) F.C. Thorne
(3) Eclectic		(c) G.C. Williamson

	(1)	(2)	(3)
(A)	a	b	c
(B)	b	a	c
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (C)	b	c	a
(D)	c	a	b

181. The Client-Centered counselling is also called as

- (A) Directive counselling (B) Non-directive counselling
(C) Eclectic counselling (D) Group counselling

182. Which of the following is not true of counselling?

- (A) An individual is helped to consider all potential choices
(B) An individual is helped to modify/reinforce the choice made
 (C) An individual is made to PA a particular choice in place
(D) An individual is suggested on the strategies to cope up with emerging problem

183. Learning and acquiring speaking skills by an individual is covered under _____ guidance.

- (A) Educational (B) Vocational
(C) Personal (D) Social

184. To enable learning and acquiring speaking skills is a type of _____ guidance.

- (A) Vocational (B) Social
 (C) Educational (D) Career



185. Guidance, is defined by _____, is "assistance made available by personally qualified and adequately trained men or women to an individual of any age to help him manage his own life activities and carry his own burdens".

- (A) Lefever (B) Brewer
(C) Ruth Strong (D) Crow and Crow

186. Card file method is utilised for the _____ of a patient.

- (A) Prognosis (B) Follow-up studies
(C) Career counselling (D) Group guidance

187. Find the odd one

- (A) Persons with disability cannot lead a full and productive life
(B) Most persons with disability live their lives like non-disabled people
(C) Persons with disability want to associate themselves with other persons with disability
(D) Persons with disability are usually mentally retarded

188. Disability refers to limitation in the

- (A) Structure (B) Participation
(C) Functioning (D) Opportunity

189. What is cerebral palsy?

- (A) Trouble with hearing (B) Trouble with movement
(C) Trouble with seeing (D) Trouble with paying attention

190. Legal definition of visual impairment is based on assessment of

1. Field of vision 2. Visual Acuity
3. Presence of sight 4. Refractive errors

Choose the correct answer

- (A) 1 and 2 (B) 1 and 3
(C) 2 and 4 (D) 1 and 4

191. Hypotonia or poor muscle tone is a sign of

- (A) Leprosy (B) Muscular dystrophy
(C) Multiple Sclerosis (D) Spasticity

192. Inability to understand or produce speech due to brain damage is

- (A) Apraxia (B) Anorexia
(C) Amnesia (D) Anaemia

193. Assertion (A) : Hearing Impairment means the persons has a hearing loss more than 60 dB.

Reason (R) : The RPWD Act indicates 60 dB or more loss for hearing impairment.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the reason for (A)
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct reason for (A)
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false
(D) Both (A) and (R) are false

194. Hearing acts as a social contact medium to serve the principle of concreteness in the case of _____ children.

- (A) Deaf (B) Speech impaired
(C) Blind (D) Mentally challenged

195. In India, the guidance movement for welfare children started in _____ 1938.

- (A) Allahabad (B) Calcutta
(C) Indore (D) Kerala

196. Blindness is when the central visual acuity is
- (A) 20/200 (B) 20/100
(C) 20/20 (D) 20/50
197. "Enrichment" method is an educational approach used for
- (A) Mentally Retarded children
(B) Visually Impaired children
(C) Physically Handicapped children
 (D) Gifted children
198. A large vocabulary, accurately used is a characteristics of
- (A) Gifted children
(B) Mentally Retarded children
(C) Learning Disabled children
(D) Speech impaired children
199. The concept of allowing each child to proceed at his own pace of learning according to his own unique growth pattern is called
- (A) Repetition
(B) Training
(C) Gradation
 (D) Individualisation
200. "Life support" mental retardates is a term given for individuals who are categorized as
- (A) Moderate mental retardation
(B) Mild mental retardation
(C) Borderline mental retardation
 (D) Profound mental retardation

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