



THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA  
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY & COUNSELLING  
ACADEMIC YEAR 2024/2025- SEMESTER I



**BSC HONS IN PSYCHOLOGY**  
**PLU4301 – CHILD PSYCHOLOGY - LEVEL 4**  
**CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT TEST – NBT I**  
**DURATION: 1 ½ HOURS**

DATE: <sup>10</sup>/~~08~~<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY 2025

TIME: 9.00 AM – 10.30 AM

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**IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS/ INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES**

- This question paper consists of **11 pages** with **TWO sections**
- **Section 1: 20 Multiple Choice Questions - (40 Marks)**
- **Section 2: 12 Short Answer Questions - (60 Marks)**
- Write your INDEX number in the space provided.
- **Multiple Choice Questions (Section 1):** Indicate answers in the **ANSWER SHEET** provided by placing a cross (X) in **INK** in the relevant cage (answers in pencil will **NOT** be marked)
- **Short Answer Questions (Section 2):** Write the answer within the space provided.
- Do **NOT** remove any page/part of this question paper from the examination hall.
- Do **NOT** keep unauthorized materials, including mobile phones and other electronic equipment, with you during the examination.

## SECTION 1: Multiple Choice Questions (20 Questions-40 Marks)

- 1.1 Which of the following statements accurately distinguishes between growth and development?
- Growth is qualitative and it continues throughout life, while development is quantitative and stops during adolescence.
  - Growth involves physical changes such as increase in size, height, and weight, while development involves changes in cognitive, emotional, and social skills.
  - Growth and development both stop at the same time, but growth is internal and development is external.
  - Growth involves cognitive abilities and social skills, while development involves only physical changes like height and weight.
- 1.2 Throughout life, individuals go through different stages of development. Which of the following stages of child development is marked by exploration, language acquisition, and the development of independence.
- Infancy
  - Early childhood
  - Middle childhood
  - Adolescence
- 1.3 In child development, various areas focus on different aspects of growth. Which of the following areas of child development refers to changes in the ability to understand one's own emotions as well as others, and to control and manage emotions?
- Physical and motor development
  - Cognitive development
  - Language development
  - Emotional development
- 1.4 It is essential to follow ethical guidelines when conducting research, especially when involves vulnerable populations like children and infants. Which of the following best describes the importance of adhering to ethical guidelines in research with children and infants?
- To ensure that the research is conducted quickly and efficiently.
  - To protect the well-being, safety, and rights of the children.
  - To guarantee that the results can be generalized to the study population.
  - To minimize the need for parental consent or approval.

- 1.5 According to the Atkinson and Shiffrin's Store Model, information is processed through three storage systems. Which of the following is essential for transferring information into long-term memory?
- Attention and rehearsal
  - Perception and encoding
  - Encoding and retrieval
  - Repetition and organization
- 1.6 Some theorists rejected some of the concepts introduced by Sigmund Freud. Which one of the following Neo-Freudians rejected Sigmund Freud's concept of penis envy and other manifestations of male bias in the Psychoanalytic Theory.
- Eric Erikson
  - Carl Jung
  - Karen Horney
  - Alfred Adler
- 1.7 A baby hears a sound, throws back his head, extends out his arms and legs, cries, then pulls the arms and legs back in response. Which of the following reflexes best describes this child's behaviour?
- Moro Reflex
  - Rooting Reflex
  - Righting Reflex
  - Grasp Reflex
- 1.8 Prenatal development is crucial as it lays the foundation for a baby's health and well-being throughout life. In which stage of prenatal development does the embryo begin to divide into three layers, each of which will develop into an important body system?
- Conception
  - Embryonic Stage
  - Germinal Stage
  - Fetal Stage
- 1.9 According to Sigmund Freud, in which stage of psychosexual development does the child become aware of sexual differences between males and females and develop emotions such as eroticism, attraction, jealousy, resentment, and fear?
- Anal stage
  - Phallic stage
  - Latency stage
  - Genital stage

- 1.10 When a child learns to write, a parent may help him by guiding his hand. Over time, the parent gradually reduces the support given, allowing the child to write independently. Which of the following concepts best describes this process?
- Modeling
  - Scaffolding
  - Assimilation
  - Adaptation
- 1.11 Infants tend to experiment with objects more effectively and explore their environment through trial and error in the Sensorimotor stage proposed by Jean Piaget. In which of the following sub-stages of the Sensorimotor stage do infants engage in these activities?
- Primary circular reaction
  - Secondary circular reaction
  - Coordination of circular reactions
  - Tertiary circular reaction
- 1.12 Which one of the following behaviourists argued that the consequences, such as rewards or punishments gained after a behavioural response are responsible for particular behaviour outcomes?
- Edward Thorndike
  - John B. Watson
  - Albert Bandura
  - Evan Pavlov
- 1.13 In developmental psychology, researchers often use specific methods to study child development. Which of the following research methods is commonly used to study cognitive and perceptual processes in infants?
- Voluntary responses
  - Habituation
  - Involuntary responses
  - Reflexive behaviour
- 1.14 Language development is one of the important aspects of child development. A child gradually improves at reading by learning new words every day. Which of the following phenomena best describes this behaviour?
- Continuous development
  - Discontinuous development
  - Stage-like development
  - Maturation

- 1.15 According to Piaget, adolescents are transitioning from concrete thinking to abstract thinking as they enter the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of cognitive development. Which of the following stages describes this shift?
- Sensorimotor stage
  - Pre-operational stage
  - Concrete operational stage
  - Formal operational stage
- 1.16 Which of the following is a key difference between naturalistic and structured observation in child psychology research?
- Naturalistic observation takes place in controlled settings, while structured observation occurs in real-life environments.
  - Naturalistic observation offers more consistency, while structured observation provides a true representation of behaviour.
  - Naturalistic observation takes place in everyday environments, while structured observation occurs in controlled settings.
  - Naturalistic observation involves specific tasks, while structured observation observes behaviour without any task.
- 1.17 Erik Erickson's theory of psychosocial development explains the development process throughout the lifespan. According to Erikson's stages of psychosocial development, which of the following psychosocial crises is experienced by school-aged children?
- Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt
  - Industry vs. Inferiority
  - Initiative vs. Guilt
  - Identity vs. Role Confusion
- 1.18 In the study of child development, understanding the role of socio-cultural influences is crucial. Which of the following theorists emphasized the importance of understanding societal and cultural factors in child development?
- Jean Piaget
  - John Bowlby
  - Lev Vygotsky
  - John Watson
- 1.19 Lev Vygotsky believed that language plays a key role in cognitive development. According to Vygotsky, which of the following types of speech refers to talking to oneself?
- Inner speech
  - Private speech
  - Social speech
  - Directed speech

- 1.20 The prenatal period is a critical time in human development, laying the foundation for physical and cognitive growth. Which of the following statements best describes this stage?
- a. The prenatal period lasts for 28 weeks from conception to birth.
  - b. The prenatal period is divided into four stages: germinal, embryonic, fetal, and post-natal.
  - c. Prenatal development is crucial for physical, social, and psychological foundations.
  - d. The prenatal period only focuses on physical development and does not influence psychological growth.

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**ANSWER SHEET FOR SECTION – 1**

Q. No.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
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1.2				
1.3				
1.4				
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## SECTION 2: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (60 MARKS)

All Questions are compulsory.

2.1 Define child psychology. (5 Marks)

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2.2 What is object permanence? Provide an example. (5 Marks)

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2.3 Identify the two (02) types of laws related to conditioning introduced by Edward Thorndike and briefly describe one of them with an example. (5 Marks)

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- 2.4** Briefly describe two (02) societal factors that negatively impact prenatal development. (5 marks)

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- 2.5** Under what circumstances can a Cesarean section (C-section) be performed? Provide two examples. (5 Marks)

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- 2.6** Briefly describe the difference between Carl Jung's and Sigmund Freud's concepts related to personality. (5 marks)

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- 2.7** Identify two (02) key components of "adaptation" described by Jean Piaget in his theory of child development with an example. (5 marks)

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- 2.8** What does the term "More Knowledgeable Other" (MKO) refer to in child development? Provide an example. (5 marks)

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- 2.9** Briefly describe the quantitative change in human development and provide an example. (5 marks)

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- 2.10** Define postpartum depression. (5 Marks)

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- 2.11** Describe two (02) signs of a child with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS). (5 Marks)

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2.12 What does "scaffolding" refer to in child learning, and provide an example? (5 marks)

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-----END OF QUESTION PAPER-----

