Question Booklet Code:	Register					F
	Number					

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.
- 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.
- 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) (D) (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.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

ADCD/19 2

1.	The	transitional stage of a neonate is f	rom —	period.
	JA	foetal to postnatal	(B)	embryo to postnatal
	(C)	embryo to foetal	(D)	zygote to postnatal
2.	Deve	elopment of living organs is known	as	
	(A)	growth pattern	D	organogenesis
	(C)	involution	(D)	establishment
3.	The	growth – stimulating hormone is f	rom	
	(A)	thyroid gland	(B)	adrenal gland
	C	pituitary gland	(D)	sex gland
4.		sum total of all the traits present sive of likeness or dissimilarity be Heredity Behaviour		n individual at the time of his birth, parents and offsprings is Habit formation Character
5.		rding to, the exren in an uniform way, but it is ev		nent is not a static force that affects nging.
	(A)	Havighorst	(B)	Horlock
	(C)	Piaget		Bronfenbrenner
6.		nges in size and structure of the l	oody fa	ll in the ———— domain of
	A	Physical	(B)	Emotional
	(C)	Social	(D)	Cognitive

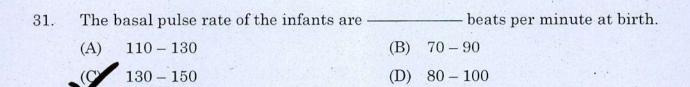
7.	Assertion [A]: Person with low vision is not blind.								
	Reas	son [R] : Person with low vi assistive devices.	sion	can execute a task with appropriate					
	LAY	Both [A] and [R] are true and [R]	is the	reason for [A]					
	(B)	B) Both [A] and [R] are true and [R] is not the correct reason for [A]							
	(C)	[A] is true but [R] is false							
	(D)	Both [A] and [R] are false							
8.	Ther	re are around — ge	enes l	ying 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.	Tho	vitamin C requirement throughout	the n	rognancy is					
3.									
	(A)	20 mg	(B)	50 mg					
	1	40 mg	(D)	30 mg					
1									
10.	0.5 1	itre of cow's milk contains		—— gms of calcium.					
	4	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					
			(D)						
	(C)	vomiting	(D)	micturition					
ADC	D/19	4							

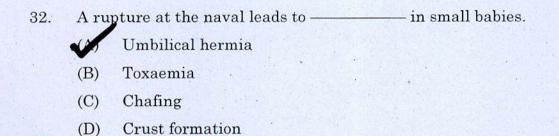
12.	The	process through which a sperm	atozoon te	erms four new cells called spermatids is
	(A)	ovulation	0	maturation
	(C)	fertilization	(D)	all of the above
13.		en X bearing chromosome is bring is a	fertilized	by Y bearing spermatozoon then the
	(A)	civil	P/	boy
	(C)	twins	(D)	triplets
14.		membrane which surrounds th	e amnion	from which tiny finger like villi emerge
	(A)	placenta	(B)	amnion
	(0)	chorion	(D)	umbilical chord
15.	By th	he 4 th day of pregnancy a fluid	filled ball l	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.	Sper	m can live upto —	—— days.	
	(A)	3	(B)	5
	(C)	2	(D)	6
	(0)		V	
18.		infant if born below their enancy is referred to as	expected v	veight considering the length of the
	(A)	pre term infants	(B)	full term infants
	(0)	small for date infants	(D)	large for date infants
	V			

19.						1		e in blood pressure, and albumin in the g the latter part of pregnancy is
	(A)	Ane	mia				(B)	Nausea
	(C)	Tox	aemia				(D)	Hypertension
	V							
20.	Wh	ich of	the follo	wing ha	bit bre	eakin	g method	l is effective in treating fears?
	(A)	Sub	stitutio	n metho	d		(B)	Replacement method
	(9)	Tole	eration	method			(D)	Change of cue method
						•		
21.	Mat	tch the	e effects	of Non S	Satisti	factio	on of Nee	ds in children :
		List	I				List II	
	*(a)	Anxi	ety			1.	Obsessi	ve reactions
	(b)	Socia	al malac	ljustmer	nts	2.	Aggress	sion
	(c)	Psyc	ho-neur	otic diso	rder	3.	Juvenil	e delinquency
	(d)	Beha	aviour d	isorder		4.	Fears of	f reality
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)			
	V	4	3	1	2			
	(B)	3	1	2	4			
1	(C)	1	4	2	3			
	(D)	2	4	1	3			
22.					catego	rized	under or	ne of the following needs
	(A)		logical n					Psycho-social need
	(C)	Ego	istic nee	ed			(D)	Sensory-motor need
23.		child rred a		g at a t	oy sha	akes,	smells,	sucks, squeezes to see how it feels is
	(A)	Pas	sive pla	y			(B)	Dramatic play
	1	Exp	loratory	play			(D)	Constructive play
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24.	Having suitable temperature, protection from danger and external threats are included under							
	(A)	Sensory motor needs	P	Safety needs				
	(C)	Visceral needs	(D)	Sex urges				
			4					
25.	The l		ld fee	ls let out, insecure and unloved is that				
	(A)	Destroys things	P	Demands attention				
	(C)	Does not share	(D)	Hurts other children				
26.	Invol		nering	g and biting nails can be eliminated by				
	(A)	Repetition	P	Voluntary practice				
	(C)	Maturation	(D)	Substitution				
27.		tries to prevent an undesirable h her response is in	abit	by simultaneously replacing it with				
	(A)	Toleration method	P	Substitution method				
	(C)	Change-of-cue method	(D)	Trial and error method				
28.	Durir	ng the preschool years, children with	n high	IQ's show an interest in				
	(A)	Free and spontaneous play	0	Dramatic and creative play				
	(C)	Constructive play	(D)	All the above				
29.		hild pretends to become the person is known as	he lo	eves and admires by assigning a role to				
	(A)	Free, spontaneous play	(B)	Constructive play				
	(C)	Solitary play	0	Dramatic play				

30.	Whe	en the corner of mou	th is stroked near cheek, the infar	nt turns its head towards
			3 weeks which is called as ———	
	(A)	sucking	(P) rooting	
	(C)	palmar grasp	(D) moro	
y				





- 33. involves building schemes through direct interaction with the environment, which consists of two complementary activities such as assimilation and accomodation.

 Adaptation
 - (B) Equilibration(C) Organisation
 - (C) Organisation
 - (D) Mental representation
- 34. Explosive sounds made by Infants are commonly called as(A) Crying and Grunting
 - 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	0	Birth					
36.			then move the eyes backwards, which					
	appears during the first week of life i (A) Hypoglycemia	s (B)	Sclerosis					
	Optic nystagmus	(D)	Keratomalacia					
37.	During the ————— an infant longer a parasite.	is a sepa	arate, independent individual and is no					
	Period of Neonate	(B)	Period of adjustment-					
	(C) Period of partunate	(D)	Period of ovum					
38.	An infant cooing to a make a person sensorimotor stage.	to stay	near is an example of ———— o					
	(A) Simple reflexes	(B)	Primary circular reaction					
	Secondary circular reaction	(D)	Tertiary circular reaction					
39.	Name the reflex the occurs when an its head towards the stroked side	infant's	check is stroked, and the infant turns					
	(A) Sucking reflex	P	Rooting reflex					
	(C) Moro reflex	(D)	Grasping reflex					
40.	TAB vaccine is given to children to pr	otect the	em against — disease.					
	(A) Cholera	(D)						
	(C) Chickenpox	(D)	Influenza					
41.	IAPE is a national level organisation	with the	following objectives					
	(i) to promote meetings and confere	ences on	various issues relating to children					
	(ii) to promote health and hygiene p	ractices	among children					
	(iii) to act as a clearing house publications	of info	rmation for young children through					
	(iv) the undertake and promote the children	study o	of the needs and problems of preschool					
	(A) (i) and (iii) are true	D	(i), (iii) and (iv) are true					
	(C) (ii) and (iv) are true	(D)	(i), (ii) and (iii) are true					

42.	An i	deal place suitable for excursion of I	resch	nool children is
	(A)	beach	(B)	waterfalls
	19	Z00	(D)	stadium
43.	Lear	rning the 3 $\mathrm{R^S}$ namely, reading, writi- pleted	ng and	d arithmetic is possible when the child ha
	(A)	3 years	(B)	7 years
	(C)	2 years	(D)	5 years
44.	Indi	genous play materials refers to thos	e mad	le from
	(A)	plastics	(B)	paper
	(C)	wood	D	waste materials
45.	The	ideal adult-child ratio in a preschoo	l is	
	(A)	1:35	(B)	1:50
	19	1:15	(D)	1:10
46.	Expe	eriences with pets and gardening ac	tivitie	es adds to the child's
	(A)	social behaviour	0	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
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48.	Mel	odv	is	rel	lated	to
10.	11101	July	TO	101	uccu	00

(A) Dramatics

(C) Music

(B) Stories

(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) Cloy 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
- P 3 4 1 2
- (C) 4 1 3 2
- (D) 4 2 3 1

50. Science as Active Exploration can help promote

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
- Holding the book, movement of the eye, turning the pages, learning to pronounce

52.		gnitive distortion where adolescen ation and concern is called as	t belie	ve that they are the focus of everyone's
	V	Imaginary audience	(B)	Categorization
	(C)	Adaptation	(D)	Assimilation
53.	Adol	escent social grouping which is ma	de up (of groups of close friends is called
	(A)	Formal groups	(B)	Organized groups
	(C)	Gangs	9	Cliques
54.	Clea	ring of pent up emotional energy is	called	l as
	W	Emotional Catharsis	(B)	Heoghtened emotionality
	(C)	Emotional feeling	(D)	Emotional intelligence
55.	'Bod	y Cathexis' means		
	(A)	Development of sex organs	(B)	Menstrual cycle
	4	Satisfaction with their bodies	(D)	Development of breasts
56.		extent to which a child is viewed by hy social partner	y a gro	up of agemates, such as classmates as a
	(A)	social acceptance	(B)	family acceptance
	()	peer acceptance	(D)	self acceptance
57.	Asse	rtion (A): Adolescence is a period	of Ide	alism.
	Reas	son (R) : Abstract thinking perm with no injustice and d		dolescents to think and vision a world ination.
4	W	Both (A) and (R) are true and (R)	is the	reasons for (A)
	(B)	Both (A) and (R) are true and (R)		
	(C)	(A) is true but (R) is false		
	(D)	Both (A) and (R) are false		

58.		identity status of individuals who	o have	explored and committed themselves to					
	(A)	identity diffusion	(B)	identity foreclosure					
	0	identity achievement	(D)	moratorium					
59.	The	sebaceous or oil producing glands	become	more active during					
	W	Puberty	(B)	Infancy					
	(C)	Adulthood	(D)	Old age					
60.		innate system that permits a istent, novel utterances as given by		to combine words into gramatically sky is referred as					
	(A)	Language Adaptation Device	(B)	Language Accession Device					
	4	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	9	Permack principle					
	(C)	Fixed ratio reinforcement	(D)	Fixed interval reinforcement					
62.	Whic	ch of the following child developme	nt theo	ries emphasizes on nature alone?					
	(A)	Psycho analytic theory							
	0	Behaviorism							
	(C)	Piaget's cognitive development th	neory						
	(D)	Information processing approach							

63.	Erickson's integrity verses despair stage occurs during							
	(A)	Young adulthood	(B)	Adolescence				
	(0)	Old age	(D)	Middle adulthood				
64.		ording to Erickson's psycho social	stage	e, autonomy versus shame and doubt				
	(A)	Birth – 1 year	(B)	3 – 6 years				
	C	1 – 3 years	(D)	6 – 11 years				
65.	Koh.	lberg's third stage of moral unders	standir	ng is — which is also known				
	(A)	The preconventional level	(B)	The conventional level				
	(C)	The postconventional level	(D)	None of the above				
66.		second stage of Piaget theory of eration occurs at	Mora	l Development known as Morality of				
	W	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.	sugg			Development is ———, which down by authorities such as parents				
	(A)	Morality of cooperation	(B)	Cognitive immaturity				
	(0)	Heteronomous Morality	(D)	Realism				
68.		rding to Vygotskys' theory, a cruci t toward common goals is	al fact	or in which small groups of classmates				
	(A)	Reciprocal teaching	P	Cooperative learning				
	(C)	Guided participation	(D)	Inter subjectivity				
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69.	According to Piaget's theory, the internal depictions of information that the mind can manipulate is
	(A) Adaptation (P) 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.
	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 ————————————————————————————————————
72.	The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act (MTP Act), 1971 permits termination of
	pregnancies before — weeks, under certain circumstances.
	(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?
	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 39

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75.	Ulce	eration and crusting of skin happen when the child suffers from
	(A)	Measles P Scabies
80	(C)	Diphtheria (D) Mumps
	V 109	
76.		period from the time the germ enters the body to the time the symptom appear
	(A)	Acute stage Incubation stage
	(C)	Chronic stage (D) Convalescence stage
80		
77.		approach that assumes a person to have the potential for choosing and recting one's own destiny is
	(A)	Rational emotive therapy (B) Behaviour therapy
	(C)	Reality therapy Transactional therapy
	- / -	
78.	Mat	ch 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
	10	b a c
	(D)	c b a
79.	Mat	ch 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
	- 10	(1) (2) (3)
	(A)	c b a
	DI	c a b
	(C)	a c b
	(D)	b a c
00	D	
80.		criptive accounts of episodes or occurences in the daily life of an individual is called Cumulative records Anecdotal records
	(A) (C)	Observation (D) Case study
	(0)	Observation (D) Case study

81.		n the counsellor's motives and int negative and destructive, the quali		ns are positive and constructive rather referred to as
	A	Good will	(B)	Self awareness
	(C)	Adaptability	(D)	Empathetic
82.		is a part time guid of teacher.	ance v	worker, who can be appointed from the
	(A)	Liaison officer	(B)	Counselling officer
	(C)	Dean	(D)	Tutor
83.		counsellee does not gain any liabili stment (by the counselling) in the ca		self-analysis or solving new problems of ————————————————————————————————————
	(A)	Eclectic	(B)	Non-directive
	V	Directive	(D)	Group
84.	Pres	criptive or counselor-centered couns	elling	spells but the assumptions of
	V	Williamson	(B)	Case Rogers
	(C)	Jones	(D)	Wren
85.				setting and touches the problems of the ecision but not going deeper into them is
17.	(A)	Guidance	(P)	Counselling
	(C)	Psychotherapy	(D)	Advising

86. The formula need to calculate Iq is



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

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

- (D) $\frac{\text{CA}}{\text{MA}}$
- 87. Paralysis of one or more portions of the cerebrum leads to
 - (A) Epilepsy

(P) 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

- 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 accquired it is called
 - (A) Post lingual deaf

- (B) Pre lingual deaf
- (C) Psychogenic hearing loss
- (D) Central auditory defect

92.	Star	Stanford-Binet test is used to measure						
	W	Intel	lligence			(B) Motor development		
	(C)	Eye	sight			(D) Height		
93.	Match and choose the correct					nswer:		
		Types of blindness				Explanation		
	(a)	Social blindness			1.	No perception of light		
	(b)	b) Manifest blindness			2.	Stage of blindness where the damage is reversible by prompt management		
	(c)	Absol	ute blin	dness	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			
	P	4	3	1	2			
	(C)	3	2 .	4	1			
	(D)	1	4	2	3			
94.	In L	earnin	g disabi	lities, th	e nar	me for mathematical disorder is		
	(A)	Dysp	raxia			(B) Dyslexia		
	S	Dysc	alculia			(D) Dysphasia		
95.	Aca	demica	lly, —		— cł	hildren have an IQ level of 130 and above.		
	W	Gifte	ed			(B) Moron		
,	(C)	Imbe	ecile			(D) Idiots		
96.	Whi	ch of tl	he follov	ving play	is of	ften called as 'Make-believe' play?		
	(A)		structive					
	OT		natic pla					
	(C)		oratory					
	(D)			neous pl	ay			
	E EX SE				21 Th			

The	developmental pattern is pre	dictable in	every species in the
(A)	prenatal life only	(B)	postnatal life only
(C)	antenatal life only		prenatal and postnatal life
char			eir development rates, in physical
			Monozygotic
	Fraternal		
A too	o active —	(located at t	he base of the brain), will retard normal
deve	lopment and keep the child p	hysically a	nd mentally childish for too long.
(A)	thyroid gland	V8)	thymus gland
(C)	pituitary gland	(D)	adrenal gland
		the develor	oment of the child,
(A)	Gender	(B)	Intelligence
(C)	Age	(D)	Injuries
(A)	sanyasa	(B)	grahasta
(C)	brahmacharya		vanaprastha
			ated with 'oral', 'aral' and 'phallic' stage s classical psychoanalytic theory.
			Mendley
7,000,000		(D)	Freud
(0)	Watson		Treud
	, w (G)	1	
Auto	period.	ot was th	e ability put forth by Erikson during
100	Early childhood	(B)	Late childhood
(C)	Infancy	(D)	Adolescence
	(A) (C) char (A) (C) A too deve (A) (C) Of a seem (A) (C) Whe a dig (A) (C) The was (A) (C)	(A) prenatal life only (C) antenatal life only twins difficate the child process of development and keep the child process of development and changes in direct a dignified, repose and meditation (A) sanyasa (C) brahmacharya The three early stages of development and changes in direct a dignified, repose and meditation (A) sanyasa (C) brahmacharya The three early stages of development and comparison of the child process of the child pro	twins differ in the characteristics and psychological qualities. (A) Identical (B) (C) Fraternal (D) A too active — (located at the development and keep the child physically at (A) thyroid gland (D) Of all factors which influence the development to be the most important (A) Gender (C) Age (D) When the mind changes in direction from a and adignified, repose and meditation, it is the standard (A) sanyasa (B) (C) brahmacharya (D) The three early stages of development associated was emphasized by — in his (A) Jung (B) (C) Watson (B) 'Autonomy' Vs 'Shame and doubt' was the period. (E) Early childhood (B)

- 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

- (7) Turner syndrome
- (D) Sickle cell anemia
- 105. A new period of development called emerging adulthood spans the ages years.
 - (A) 21 30

18 - 25

(C) 25 - 30

- (D) 24 26
- 106. Calcium deficiency during prenatal development can result in
 - (A) hydrocephalis

Prickets

(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.

- 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
 - 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.

- 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

110.	A dis	order involving high blood pressure	swe	lling of face and headache is known as
	(A)	emotional stress	B	preclampsia
	(C)	hyperactivity	(D)	epilepsy
111.		atal exposure to		toxin resulting from incineration can
	(A)	Lead	(B)	Radiation
	(C)	Mercury	(D)	Dioxins
112.	Low medi	birth weight babies can occur due to	regu	ılar consumption of —
	(A)	accutane	(B)	thalidomide
	9	aspirin	(D)	anti-depressants
110				
113.	. Any	environmental agent that causes da		
	(A)	Teratogen		Impacting factors
	(C)	Radiation	(D)	Drug
			+	
114.		white downy hair covering the enti- h helps the vernix stick to the skin.	re bo	dy of foetus is called,
	(A)	cilia	(B)	amniotic fluid
	C	lanugo	(D)	trophoplast
115.	A 3-4	week old embryo is only		—— inches long.
	A	1/4	(B)	1
	(C)	1/2	(D)	3/4
ADC	D/19	22		

116.	Which of the following refers to any environmental agent that causes damage during the prenatal period?						
	(A)	Subs	stance			(B)	Drugs
	(C)	Toba	ссо			•	Teratogens
117.	The	white	downy	hair cov	ering	the body of the	e foetus is called
	W	Lanı	ıgo			(B)	Vernix
	(C)	Chor	rion			(D)	Amnion
118.	Mat	ch the	period	of prena	tal de	velopment wit	h that of its major events :
	Period Major events						
	(a)	Zygot			1.		ain appears
	(b)	Embr	yo		2.	Blastocyst fe	
	(c)	Foetu	s		3.	Rapid increa	ase in size
		(a)	(b)	(c)			
	(A)	1	2	3			
	(C)	2 3	1 2	3			
	(C) (D)	2	3	1			
119.		No. of the latest the					torso or center occurs before those is or development is
	(A)	Mass	s-to-spe	cific			
	P	Prox	imol-di	stal			
	(C)	Ceph	alo-cau	ıdal			
	(D)	Bilat	eral to	unilatei	ral		
190				· in Conti	of t		
120.	(1)	Com)11 OI (I	he upper urina	
	(A)	•	nan me	asies		(B)	Jaundice
		Pyeli	ities			(D)	Nephritis

121.	mat	ch the problem behavio	our w	un ius area oi in	iterierence.	
		Problem behaviours		Area of interfe	rence	
	(a)	Eating problems	1.	Efficiency	and the second s	
	(b)	Dawdling	2.	Social adjustm	ients	
	(c)	Rude behaviour	3.	Unfavourable		
	(d)	Lying	4.	Physical well b	peing	
		(a) (b) (c)	(d)			
10	100	4 1 2	3	W		
	(B)	3 2 4	1			
	(C)	2 3 1	4			* * 4 U.A
5 x 8	(D)	1 4 3	2	****		
					se was and	
122.	The	most serious personalit	tv ha	zard during oar	ly childhood is	
122.	(A)					
	(B)	Deterioration in fami				
	(C)	Do not learn sex-role				
9	(D)	Use of imaginary com				
E100 10	X		- 1			
100	m)			**************************************	17 11 17 11 17	
123.		unsocial pattern in wh			it authority reaches its	peak between
		e and four years of age	is ca.		Negativism	
	(A)	Selfishness			Regativism Egocentrism	
	(0)	Sex antagonism		(D) E	agocentrism	
				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
124.	Dur	ing childhood, the child	ren v			
	(A)	Short built		- 100 miles	Mesomorphic	* ** 1 ±2 =
		Ectomorphic		(D) E	Endomorphic	
125.	The	first baby teeth to appe	ear is			
	(A)	Molars		(B) _E	Back molars	
	(C)	Permanent teeth			Front central incisors	
	10			Y		
100	D	.1	11	1.11 12		
126.		elopmental tasks of ear Hurlock	iy en		a by Havighurst	
	(A)	Medley	(2)	to the second se	Erickson	
	(C)	Medley		(D) E	Erickson	
	: # ; = %					
127.	The	child who shows in	quisi	tiveness, inqui	ring and exploratory	behaviour is
	expr	essing a need for				
	(A)	Aquisition		20 C. S. C.	Cognizance	
	(C)	Achievement		(D) A	Autonomy	

128.	The	child's earliest type of play is		
	(A)	Make-Believe play	D	Free, spontaneous play
	(C)	Constructive play	(D)	Outdoor play
129.	The the		cond a	and third years and reaches its peak at
	(A)	Tenth	P	Sixth
	(C)	Twelfth	(D)	Eighth
130.	orga		he si	method where the child or tuation where the undesirable habit one.
	(A)	Substitution	(B)	Toleration
	9	Change of cue	(D)	Exhaustion
131.	Whi	ch of the following statements is/are	corre	ct?
	(i)	Late childhood extends from the individual becomes sexually mature		of six years to the time when the
	(ii)	Late childhood begins when the chi	ld ent	ters 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.	Sud	den Infant death syndrome occurs u ———— year of age.	sually	during night in children younger than
	A	one	(B)	three
	(C)	two	(D)	five
			1.6	(2015년) 2017년 - 12일 - 12일

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 t	he dominant	form of vocalization.	
	(A) Cooing	(B)	Babbling	
	C Crying	(D)	None of the above	
135.	When an area is stimulated, — of an infant.	act	ivity occurs througho	ut the entire body
	(A) Generalized	(B)	Specific	
	(C) Mass	(D)	Reflexes	
136.	The head of the Infant is usually	y —	of the body length.	
	(A) 1/2	(B)	1/8 th	
	(C) 1/3 rd	D	1/4 th	
137.	The muscles of the newborn are			
	(A) Strong and controlled	· P	Soft and uncontrolled	d
	(C) Controlled and rigid	(D)	Large	
138.	The average infant weights —	pour	nds.	
	(A) less than 5	(B)	5 - 6	
	6-8	(D)	$3 - 3\frac{1}{2}$	
139.	Stimulation during the early ye	ars of life mal	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	
	(A) Dizzy	(B)	Weight loss	
	(C) Alert	(D)	Irritated	
			6 1	
140.	The state of the s	errore and a company of the second	process of adjustment	
	(A) does not lose	(B)	gains	
	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			
	VO .	(ii) and (iii) are correct	(D)	(i) and (iv) are correct			
			#.,				
142.	Cons	sider the statement :					
	Reco	ords maintained in a preschool helps	to				
	(i)	enhance the understanding of indivi	dual	children			
	(ii) provide date about the child's abilities and aptitudes						
	(iii)	(iii) pileup contents of the record in the office					
	(iv)	(iv) to assess previous history of health of children					
	4	(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.			ds it	easy to learn the three R ^S in a primary			
	scho	ol. They are					
		readiness for arithmetic, reading ar					
	(B)	readiness for listening, running and	l wri	ting			
	(C)	readiness for listening, speaking an	id rea	ading			
	(D)	readiness for reading, listening and	writ	ing			

144.	Apr	eschool curriculum should be plan	ned by						
4	(A)	Administrator	,(B)	Senior teacher					
	(0)	All personnel involved	(D)	Management members					
145.	Matching type:								
	Identify the correct pair in the following list of records								
	(A)	Teacher's assessment record —	41	itional status					
	(B)	Health record		nteeism					
*	0	Stock record –	Inve	ntories					
	(D)	Attendance record —	Emo	tional and personal development					
			- 8						
146.	'Pini	ning 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	S programme is carried out throug	h						
	(A)	Anganwadi	(B)	Balwadi					
	(C)	Piagetian schools	(D)	Montessori schools					
148.	Balw	vadi is a preschool for —	— child	lren.					
	UN	Rural	(B)	Suburban					
	(C)	Exceptional	(D)	Urban					
			*						
140		is immentant in stances							
149.	cobw		rooms	to eliminate odours and dampness and					
	(A)	Lighting	P	Ventilation					
	(C)	Air conditioning	(D)	Coolers					
	-1-2-								

150.	foldi		ed opportunities for 'self-help' such as	
	(A)	love and affection	B	dignity of labour
	(C)	belonging	(D)	toleration and equality
			H s	
151.	'Noct	turnal emissions' generally begin to	occur	in boys during
	(A)	Early childhood	(B)	Infancy
	(0)	Puberty	(D)	Babyhood
152.	'Men	arche' is the		
i .	(A)	developmental task	(B)	growth of adolescence
	(C)	first menstrual cycle	(D)	enlargement of testes
153.	Frict	ion with parents is more during the	perio	d of
	4	Adolescence	(B)	Infancy
	(C)	Adulthood	(D)	Old age
154.	An ir	ndividual is neither a child nor an ac		
	(0)	Adolescence	(B)	Infancy
	(C)	Adulthood	(D)	Old age
155	Adol	escence is the		
100.	(A)	Period of commitments	0	Threshold of Adulthood
	(C)	Is the true foundation age	(D)	Play age period
156.	This	is a characteristics of Adolescence. I	t is a	
	(A)	Plateau in development	DI	Transitional period
	(C)	Hazardous period	(D)	Period of creativity
157.	Cana	city for abstract, systematic and sci	antifi	e thinking occurs during
107.	(A)	The pre operational stage	(B)	The concrete operational stage
	(C)	The sensorimotor stage	(D)	The formal operation stage
	(0)	The bollouring out bugo		The format operation stage

158.	Conformity to peer pressure is greater during							
	0	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 verb	al sta	atements without referring to realworld				
	circu	mstance in adolescents is called as						
	(A)	Displaced reference	P	Propositional thought				
	(C)	Cognitive map	(D)	Transitive inference				
161.	61. The type of operational reasoning in which adolescents evaluate the logic of statements without referring to real-world circumstances is called ———————————————————————————————————							
	(A)	Conservational thought	(B)	Hypothetic – deductive thought				
	0	Prepositional thought	(D)	Reverse though				
162.	The set of attributes, abilities, attitudes and valves than an individual believes and defines who he or she is ————.							
	(A)	Self awareness	0	Self concept				
	(C)	Self esteem	(D)	Identity				
	r. •							
163.		tify the identity status of individuals that authority figures have chosen		o have accepted ready-made values and nem				
	(A)	Identity achievement	(B)	Moratorium				
	9	Identity foreclosure	(D)	Identity diffusion				

164.	4. Symbolic and illogical thinking is the characteristic of ———————————————————————————————————			
	(A)	Sensormotor	0	Preoperational
	(C)	Concrete operational	(D)	Formal operational
			6.	
165.	The l	basic building blocks of thinking as	per p	iaget is termed as
	(A)	assimilation	(B)	accomdation
	(C)	adaptation	D	Schemas
166.		e the period of development of nation'	the	psychosexual stage 'Generativity Vs.
	(A)	Adolescence	(B)	Young adulthood
	()	Middle adulthood	(D)	Old age
	FEE.			
167.		h of the following stages of Ericl no-sexual stages?	kson	is similar to phallic stage of Freud's
	(A)	Basic trust Vs mistrust	(B)	Industry Vs inferiority
	(0)	Initiative Vs guilt	(D)	Autonomy Vs shame and doubt
168.		hungry baby of a few months of paching him is because of the working	1000	stops crying when he sees his mother
	(A)	id	D	ego
	(C)	super id	(D)	super ego
169.	Whic	h of the following is not a method of	lear	ning moral behaviour?
	(A)	Trial and Error learning	(B)	Direct Teaching
	(C)	Identification	D	Confrontation

170.	In Piaget's theory, in sensorimotor stage, mental representations occurs during						
	(A)	1-4 months	0	18 months – 2 years			
	(C)	12 – 18 months	(D)	4-8 months			
171	T., D.	aget's sensorimotor stage Tertiary o	المرارية	u noostiona aasuna dunina			
171.	mrı	aget's sensorimotor stage Tertiary c	ircuia	ar reactions occurs during			
	(A)	birth – 1 month	(B)	1 – 4 months			
•	(C)	12 –18 months	(D)	18 months – 2 years			
172.			ember	and copy the behviour of models who			
	are not present is						
*	(A)	Inferred imitation	P	Deferred imitation			
	(C)	Categorisation	(D)	Symbolic understanding			
150		N. A. D. A. Al. D. A.	.1				
173.			throu	igh which children more in cognitive			
	deve	lopment is					
	(A)	Sensorimotor	P	Preoperational			
	(C)	Concrete operational	(D)	Formal operational			
174.				nally apart from direct contact with the			
	envi	ronment, which also changes the sch	emes	is called as			
	(A)	Accomodation	(B)	Adaptation			
	VO	Organisation	(D)	Assimilation			

175.	The	very first commitment	to children's right	was			
	(A)	UN Declaration on the	he rights of child				
	(B)	Declaration of Genev	ra .				
	(C)	UN convention on th	e rights of the child				
	(D)	UN committee on the	e rights of the child				
176.		rights that allow ch gorized under	ildren to have an	n active role in their communities is			
	(A)	Survival right	· (B)	Development right			
	C	Participation right	(D)	Protection right			
177.	When children are placed under custody in another family, until adoption takes place, they are under						
	(A)	Remand homes	(B)	Orphanages			
	(C)	Foster care	(D)	Juvenile Homes			
178.	The	Hindu Adoptions and 1	naintenance Act wa	as enacted in the parliament on			
	(A)	1936		1956			
	(C)	1965	(D)	1948			
179.		ITPA refers to — . This Act was implemented to protect sexual exploitation of persons.					
	(A)	International Training	ng and Promotion A	Act			
	(B)	Illegal Trafficking an	d Promotion Act				
	(0)	Immoral Traffic (Pre	vention) Act				
	(D)	Indian Treaty for Pro	stitution Preventio	on Act			
	100						

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. Willia	mson	
		(1) (2) (3)				
	(A)	a b c				
	(B)	b a c				
		b c a				
	(D)	c a b				
181.	The	Client-Centered couns	elling	; is also called	las	
	(A)	Directive counselling	5	(P)	Non-directive counselling	
	(C)	Eclectic counselling		(D)	Group counselling	
182.	Whic	ch of the following is n	ot tru	e of counselli	ng?	
	(A)					
	(B)	[18] T. B.				
	(D)					
		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.	Lear	ning and acquiring guidance.	spea	king skills	by an individual is covered under	
1	(1)	Educational		(B)	Vocational	
	(C)	Personal		(D)	Social	
104	T.	11 1			1.31	
184.		ance.	acqui	iring speakir	ng skills is a type of —	
		Vocational		(B)	Social	
	(A)					
		Educational		(D)	Career	
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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		Crow and Crow			
186.	Card	I 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 le	ad a fu	ll and productive life			
	(B) Most persons with disability live their lives like non-disabled people						
	(C)	Persons with disability want to disability	associa	te themselves with other persons with			
	P	Persons with disability are usual	lly men	tally retarded			
188.	Disa	bility refers to limitation in the					
	(A)	Structure	(B)	Participation			
	C	Functioning	(D)	Opportunity			
189.	Wha	t is cerebral palsy?					
	(A)	Trouble with hearing	P	Trouble with movement			
	(C)	Trouble with seeing	(D)	Trouble with paying attention			
190.	Lega	l definition of visual impairment i	s based	on assessment of			
	1.	Field of vision	2.	Visual Acuity			
	3.	Presence of sight	4.	Refractive errors			
	Choo	se the correct answer					
	V	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	01	Spasticity				
192.	Inab	ility to understand or produce speed	h due	to brain damage is				
	U	Apraxia	(B)	Anorexia				
	(C)	Amnesia	(D)	Anaemia				
193.	Asse	rtion (A): Hearing Impairment m than 60 dB.	eans	the persons has a hearing loss more				
	Reas	son (R) : The RPWD Act indicates	s 60 d	B or more loss for hearing impairment.				
	M	Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the reason for (A)						
	(B)	Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) i	s not	the correct reason for (A)				
•	(C)	(A) is true but (R) is false	¥					
	(D)	Both (A) and (R) are false						
194.			to se	erve the principle of concreteness in the				
		of ———— children.	· ·					
	(A)	Deaf	(B)	Speech impaired				
		Blind	(D)	Mentally challenged				
195.	In I	ndia, the guidance movement for 3.	welfa	re children started in ————				
	(A)	Allahabad	P	Calcutta				
	(C)	Indore	(D)	Kerala				

196.	Blindness is when the central visual acuity is							
	4	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						
	P	Gifted children						
198.	A lar	ge vocabulary, accurately used is a	chara	acteristics 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							
		wn unique growth pattern is called						
	(A)	Repetition						
	(B)	Training						
	(C)	Gradation	,					
	0	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						
		Profound mental retardation						

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