MUHAMMAD IMRAN	EDU302 - Human Development and Learning
covering Lecture No 1 to 8.—90% REPEATED	GRAND QUIZ 2021

1. According to Bandura interaction of cognitive. Behavioral and environmental factors is known as _____ **Reciprocal Determinism**
2. Maturation involves qualitative change. _____ **true**
3. At which stage of development task theory individual will be able to achieve personal independence, _____ **Middle Childhood**
4. According to Erikson's Psychosocial theory which crisis and describes that child needs to learn cognitive abilities for the completion of tasks _____ **industriousness vs Inferiority**
5. According to Erikson, psychosocial theory, the age level of Intimacy vs. Isolation stage is: __ **18-35**
6. Who was called as "the Mozart of Psychology, _____ **Vygotsky**
7. In which year Vygotsky graduated from Moscow University? _____ **1917**
8. The ability to act purposefully, think rationally, and deal effectively with the environment is called? _____ **Intelligence**
9. Vygotsky was born in which of the following year?_____ **1896**
10. According to Kohlberg's Theory, what is the age group of 'Postconventional Morality'?____ _____ **0-9 years**
11. The big criticism on Gilligan theory is that she collected data from:_____ _____ _____ **Females only**
12. "Thinking about Thinking" is_____ _____ **Meta-cognition**
13. "Skills that depend on accumulated knowledge and experience, good judgment, and mastery of social customs-abilities acquired because they are valued by the individual's culture" are known as_____ _____ **Crystallized Intelligence**
14. According to Piaget children at which of the following stage tend to be egocentric and struggle to see things from the perspective of others?_____ **Concrete Operational**
15. In which of the following year Vygotsky took admission in Moscow University through lottery?_____ **1913**
16. At which stage a child develops new and more mature relationships with age mates of both genders?_____ **Adolescence**
17. "The earliest emotional responses of the new born are generally diffused excitement and this slowly gives way to specific emotional patterns of anger, joy, fear, etc" is the example of which principle?_____ **Development proceeds from general to specific**
18. According to Bandura interaction of cognitive, behavioural and environmental factors is known as_____ _____ **Reciprocal Determinism**
19. When was Vygotsky died?_____ **1934**
20. How many years did Gilligan teach at Harvard University?_____ **30 years**
21. Which one of the following is NOT a form of intelligence, according to Gardner's Multiple Intelligence Theory? _____ **The visual-auditory dimension**
22. Which theory assumes that people learn from one another, via observation, imitation, and modeling? _____ **Social learning Theory**
23. In which discipline Vygotsky received graduation degree, _____ **Law**
24. In which year Bandura and Richard Walters published their work oil "social learning and personality development'? _____ **1963**
25. According to Erikson. What conflict is experienced during fifth stage (13-21 years)? _____ **Identity versus Role confusion**
26. The ability to thinking about abstract ideas and situations is the key symbol of _____ **The Formal Operational Stage**
27. The Rorschach Ink Blot and Thematic Apperception Tests are examples of which personality assessment technique_____ **Projective methods**

28. According to Erikson. what conflict is experienced during seventh stage (40-65 years)? _____ **Generativity versus Stagnation**

29. In which type of learning behavior is strengthened by reinforcement and weakened by the punishment? _____ **Operant Conditioning**

30. When Vygotsky was died? _____ **1934**

31. Understanding other people's emotions. social etiquettes and norms of the different situations is: _____ **Interpersonal Intelligence**

32. Both category of knowledge and the process of obtaining that knowledge includes in_____ **Schemas**

33. According to Erikson's Psychosocial theory which crisis describe that person shows active involvement in teaching and guiding the youngsters?_____ **Generatively vs. Stagnation**

34. Which one of the psychologists is the founder of Behaviourism? _____ **J. B. Watson**

35. According to Erikson, what conflict is experienced during sixth stage (21-39 years)? _____ **Intimacy versus Isolation**

36. Type theorists hold that personality differences are due to an imbalance of humors or body fluids:_____ **FOUR**

37. In humanistic approach Maslow arranged human needs in hierarchies: _____ **Five**

38. The difference between what a child can do independently and what the child needs help from a more knowledgeable person to do is known as _____ **Zone of proximal development**

39. According to Erikson, what conflict is experienced during eighth stage (65 years-older)? _____ **Ego Integrity versus Despair**

40. Who Proposed the Concept of Zone of Proximal Development? _____ **Vygotsky**

41. How many scientific articles Vygotsky has completed? _____ **270**

42. Who created the Multiple Intelligence Theory? _____ **Howard Gardner**

43. In classical conditioning, an unlearned, inborn reaction to an unconditioned stimulus is an? _____ **Unconditioned response**

44. Vygotsky was born in: _____ **1896**

45. According to Skinner a behavior is strengthened when it's followed by: _____ **Reinforcement**

46. A person's belief that he is capable of performing certain behaviour to attain a certain goal is known as _____ **Self-Efficacy**

47. Vygotsky's work did not become known in the West until 1958, and was not published there until: _____ **1962**

48. Ability to make and read graphs is: _____ **Logical Mathematical Intelligence**

49. In which year Vygotsky graduated from Moscow University? _____ **1917**

50. According to multiple intelligence theory, what characteristics people mostly have with naturalistic intelligence? _____ **Like animals and natural phenomena**

51. Role of teachers and others in supporting the learner's development and providing support structures to get to the next stage or level is: _____ **Scaffolding**

52. A seven-year-old who is developing necessary concepts and achieving personal independence is in _____ **Middle childhood**

53. 39. In Howard Gardner's theory of multiple intelligence, which intelligence is related with the capacity to use language _____ **Linguistic**

54. 40. Who introduce operant conditioning of behaviorism?_____ **B.F Skinner**

55. 41. Pavlov's initial interest in classical conditioning was stimulated when he observed his lab dogs salivating at the sight of _____ **Saliva**

56. 42. According to Vygotsky "role of teachers and others in supporting the learner's development and providing support to get to the next stage or level" is known as _____ **Scaffolding**

57. 43. Vygotsky completes his graduation from _____ **Moscow University**

58. 44. Piaget's theory of cognitive development suggests that mental development of children occurs in: _____ **Four stages**

59. 45. What intelligence particularly uses a poet? _____ **Verbal linguistic intelligence**

60. 46. According to Erikson, what conflict is experienced during second stage (18 months-3 years)? _____ **Autonomy versus Shame**

61. 47. During this stage, children begin to thinking logically about concrete events. _____ **The Concrete Operational Stage**

62. 48. The example of Individual test is: _____ **Stanford Binet Test**

63. 49. People with high ---------- intelligence probably they are good at poems; _____ **Verbal Linguistic**

64. Maslow's hierarchy of needs is proposed in: _____ **1943**

65. Which one of the psychologist is the founder of Behaviourism? _____ **J B. Watson**

66. According to Vygotsky. knowledge is transferred: _____ **Personally**

67. What are the number of stages in developmental task theory? _____ **6**

68. Psychosocial theory of personality development by Erikson is divided into _____ **8 stages**

69. How many sources of developmental tasks are given by Havinghurst? _____ **3**

70. Ability to use the body purposefully is called:_____ **Bodily Kinesthetic Intelligence**

71. How Vygotsky took admission in Moscow University _____ **Lottery**

72. Maslow suggested that the first and most basic need people have is the need for: ___ **Survival**

73. At which stage child is learning to talk, walk and learning to take solid food? _____ **Infancy and Early Childhood**

74. The behaviorism theory was originated by American psychologist John B. Watson in: __ **1913**

75. At which stage a person is able to get married, starting a family and managing home? _____ **Early Adulthood**

76. The feeling people get when they know no harm will befall them, physically, mentally, or emotionally is: _____ **Safety**

77. Who proposed the developmental task theory?_____ **Robert J. Havinghurst**

78. According to Erikson, what conflict is experienced during fourth stage (5-13 years)? _____ **Industry versus Inferiority**

79. Thinking develops in recognizable stages which depend on natural maturation: _____ **Piaget**

80. According to Erikson's psychosocial theory. Which crisis describes that, a person evaluates his/her entire life either with satisfaction, anger or frustration?_____ **Ego Integrity vs. Despair**

81. Which type of thinking requires skill at analyzing the reliability and validity of information, as well as the attitude or temperament to do so is known as _____ ____ ____ _____ **Critical thinking**

82. The ability to make or do something new that is also useful or valued by others is known as _____ **Creativity**

83. The ability in which analysis of complex and ambiguous situation is done and solution is found is known as _____ **Problem solving**

84. In stages of development what is the age group of senior high school students? _____ **15-18 years**

85. In stages of development what is the age group of elementary grade students? ____ **9-12 years**

86. In stages of development what is the age group of junior high school students? ____ **12-14 years**

87. In stages of development what is the age group preschool and kindergarten child? ___ **3-6 years**

88. In stages of development what is the age group of primary grade students? _____ **6-9 years**

89. What would be average age of girls in puberty?_____ **11 or 12**

90. What would be average age of boys in puberty? _____ **14 or 15**

91. In which type of positive transfer which is due to specific similarities between the two tasks, for example, similarities in French and Spanish language in vocabulary, structure sentence, etc. _____ **Specific transfer**

92. Who develop an alternative behavioral explanation how transfer of learning occurs? _____ **Thorndike and Woodworth**

93. When some students take time before they speak, evaluate alternative answers and give mostly correct responses are known as _____ **Reflective**

94. In 1990s which subject was taught to improve student's ability to memorize think and reason? _____ **Latin**

95. Telling or explaining previously organized information – usually to group is known as _____ **Lecture method**

96. Outlining is basically a form of the more general strategy of……., or writing down key ideas and terms from a reading or lecture. _____ **Taking notes**

97. A situation in which previous learning helps subsequent learning _____ **Positive transfer**

98. When some individuals give quick and often incorrect responses known as _____ **Impulsive**

99. The process in which something previously learnt influences current learning is known as_ _____ **Transfer of learning**

100. Which kind of thinking is stimulated by open-ended questions which have many possible answers? _____ **Divergent thinking**

101. At which grade depression is the most common type of emotional disorder? _____ **Senior high school 10, 11 and 12**

102. A situation is which previous learning has no effect on subsequent. New learning is known as _____ **Zero transfer**

103. In which type of positive transfer previously learnt capability helps in learning more complex material in the same area? _____ **Vertical transfer**

104. Which kind of students note details when they are exposed to the complex situation _____ **Thematic**

105. A type of positive transfer which is due to the use of some learning strategies such as elaboration, imagery and cues is known as _____ **General transfer**

106. Who is author of process of education? _____ **Jerome burner**

107. Conscious blocking of memory is known as: _____ **Suppression**

108. Development refers to a process of change in growth and capability over time, as function of both maturation and interaction with the environment. Is defined by _____ __ _____ **Liebert, Paulo's and Marmor**

109. There are individual differences in development. _____ **True**

110. Do we indicate exactly in what proportion heredity and environment contribute to the development of an individual? _____ **No**

111. The human being is never static comes under the elaboration of which principle?_____ _____ **Development involves change**

112. Carroll represented the structure of intelligence as having---------- _____ **THREE Tiers**

113. Development occurs in orderly manner and follows a certain sequences is the principle that _____ **Development follows a pattern**

114. The ability to understand and deal with people, objects, and symbols _____ ____ __ __ _____ **Intelligence**

115. Third tier of Carroll three stratum is about the _____ **Narrow abilities**

116. "Any stimulus that assists the process of locating and recovering information stored in memory" _____ **Retrieval cue**

117. Who defined as: GROWTH is change in size, in proportion, disappearance of old features and acquisition of new ones. _____ **Hurlock**

118. The example of individual test is: _____ **Stanford Binet Test**

119. Second tier of Carroll three stratum theory is about the: _____ **Broad abilities**

120. Which aspect influence more on the emotional development of child? _____ **Learning**

121. To reduce the ------- the difference between the new and existing knowledge must be highlighted during instruction and students be encouraged to remember both. _____ **Interference**

122. …… refers to changes in a developed organism due to the unfolding ripening of abilities, characteristics, traits and potentialities present at birth. _____ **Maturation**

123. Development implies overall changes in the individual. _____**True**

124. Which of following term is more broad and comprehensive and refers to overall changes in the individual?_____ **Development**

125. Ability to monitor and control our own behavior, emotions, thoughts and changing them according to the demand of situation is known as _____**Intelligence**

126. Physical and intellectual development is not effected by genetic and environmental factors. _____**False**

127. Forgetting old memories of your friends after learning their new numbers is the example of _____**Retroactive interference**

128. Howard Gardner has divided intelligence in ----------categories. _____**8**

129. Forgetting information from short term memory can be explained using the theories of _____**Trace decay**

130. Retrieval Failure Theory also known as: _____**cue-dependent forgetting**

131. According to ----------growth refers to structural and physiological changes. _____**Crow and crow**

132. ……intelligence depends more heavily on basic information-processing skillsthe ability to detect relationships among stimuli, the speed with which the individual can analyze information, and the capacity of working memory. _____ **Fluid**

133. The ability to learn from experience, solve problems, and use our knowledge to adapt to new situations is known as:_____ **Intelligence**

134. Type of group Test in measurement of intelligence is _____**Wechsler Test**

135. Motivated forgetting is based on _____**Freud's Theory**

136. Growth cannot be measured _____**False**

137. Most development lists recognize that every characteristics we possess is due _____**to An interaction of nature and nature**

138. Growth is not different from development. _____**False**

139. The formula of IQ is currently known as _____**Derivation IQ**

140. Which aspect of human development relates to changes in the way an individual relates to others? _____**Social development**

141. Photos, Music, Places, Smells and Objects are the example of _____**Retrieval cues**

142. The inability to retrieve previously stored information is known as _____**Forgetting**

143. ---------denotes the changes in behavior due to training and or experiences _____**Learning**

144. There may be a break in the continuity of growth due to ..... _____**Illness, starvation**

145. From the following which thing plays little role in physical development. _____**Learning**

146. Development is concerned with growth as well as those changes in behavior which results from environmental situations was defined by _____**J.E Anderson**

147. in 1916, ---------- at Stanford University adapted Binet intelligence test for use with

148. English-speaking school children _____**Lewis terman**

149. Understanding other people emotional, social etiquettes and norms of the different situation is _____**Interpersonal intelligence**

150. Sternberg's (1997, 2001, and 2002) triarchic theory of successful intelligence identifies …broad, interacting intelligences _____ **three**

151. The process of being mature is the concept of _____**Growth**

152. Which aspect of development deals with a changes in the way individual becomes capable of understanding, expressing and controlling personal feelings?_____ _____**Emotional development**

153. Which aspect of development deals with the change of mental processes become more complex and sophisticated? _____**Intellectual development**

154. **Vygotsky** : he graduated from Moscow University with a degree in **law**

155. **Social Learning Theory:** Bandura's Social Learning Theory postulates that people learn from one another, via observation, imitation, and modeling.

156. Not a form of intelligence, according to Garder multiple intelligence. **The visual auditory dimension.**
157. In December of **1917**, he graduated from Moscow University with a degree in **law**.
158. Vygotsky was called **"The Mozart of Psychology"**
159. **Industriousness vs. Inferiority** Child develops cognitive abilities to enable in task completion.
160. *Middle Childhood* (6 to 12 years) Achieving personal independence.
161. According to Bandura, personality is shaped by an interaction among cognitive factors, behaviors and environmental factors. This interaction is termed **reciprocal determinism**.
162. In 1963, they published Social Learning and Personality Development
163. According to Erikson what conflict is experienced during fifth stage (13-21) identity versus role confusion
164. According to Erikson what conflict is experienced during seventh stage (40-65) generativist vs. stagnation?
165. According to Erikson what conflict is experienced during sixth stage (21-39) intimacy vs isolation
166. According to Erikson what conflict is experienced during eighth stage(65)ego integrity vs despair
167. According to Erikson what conflict is experienced during forth stage(5-13)industry vs inferiority
168. a schema includes both a category of knowledge and the process of obtaining that knowledge.
169. The ability to thinking about abstract ideas and situations is the key symbol of the formal operational stage of cognitive development.
170. **Interpersonal intelligence** Understanding social etiquettes and norms are of the different situations
171. **ACCORDING TO HURLOCK** GROWTH is change in size, in proportion, disappearance of old features and acquisition of new ones
172. He died on June 10, 1934, at the young age of thirty-seven after long battle with TB.
173. Projective techniques are: The Rorschach Ink Blot Test.
174. Development refers to a process of change in growth and capability over time, as function of both maturation and interaction with the environment, is defined by Liebert, Poulos and Marmor (1979)
175. Operant Conditioning is a type of learning in which a behavior is strengthened when it's followed by reinforcement, and weakened when followed by punishment.
176. Teachers should, use visual aids and concrete examples during teaching and avoid teaching metaphors, idioms and proverbs? Primary grades: 1,2, and 3 (6-9 years)
177. Another part of adaptation involves changing or altering our existing schemas in light of new information, a process known as accommodation.
178. what does iq stand for intelligence quotient.
179. Type theorists hold that personality differences are due to an imbalance of **FOUR** humors or body fluids: ***blood, phlegm, yellow bile and black bile***.
180. Havighurs identifies **three** sources of developmental tasks (Havighurst, 1972
181. Vygotsky was born in 1896.
182. One may have difficulty in learning new phone numbers by finding oneself repeatedly dialing the old numbers. *Proactive or forward Interference*
183. *Early adulthood* (19 to 29 years) Managing a home
184. **31.**
185. Safety is the feeling people get when they know no harm will befall them, physically, mentally, or emotionally
186. People with high verbal linguistic intelligence probably they are good at: Poems.
187. *Infancy - Early Childhood* (birth to 5 years) Learning to take solid foods.
188. Maslow suggested that the first and most basic need people have is the **need for survival.**

189. **Naturalistic intelligence** You can recognize and classify all types of animals, plants and minerals in the real world

190. In **1913** entered Moscow University through lottery. In December of **1917**, he graduated from Moscow University with a degree in **law**

191. Ability to use the body purposefully is called **Body Kinesthetic Intelligence**

192. A big criticism in Gilligan theory is that she collected Data from females ONLY.

193. Howard Gardner theory of multiple intelligence which intelligence is related with the capacity to use language. Linguistic

194. **Scaffolding** "role of teachers and others in supporting the learner's development and providing support structures to get to the next stage or level" Vygotsky.

195. Esteem presents the typical human desire to be accepted and valued by others

196. Multiple intelligence is created by Howard Gardner.

197. The **first** modern **intelligence test** was constructed in **1904**

198. Age group of identity vs role confusion stage 6-11

199. **Basic strength of Stage 5: Identity vs. Role Confusion of erikson theory is faithfulness**

200. Piaget believed that all children try to strike a balance between assimilation and accommodation.

201. Children begin to think symbolically and learn to use words and pictures to represent objects. ***Preoperational Stage***

202. Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development suggests that children move through four different stages of mental development.

203. According to erikson psychological theory which crisis describe that person shows active involvement in teaching and guiding the youngsters generatively vs stagnation.

204. vygotsky Belong to Middle-class Jewish family.

205. Intelligence is measured through intelligence testes that are **individual's tests**

206. (StanfordBinet test) as well as **group tests** (Wechsler tests)

207. Vygotsky's work did not become known in the West until 1958, and was not published there until 1962.

208. **Self efficacy:** Similar to confidence. The belief that one is capable of performing a certain behaviour to attain a certain goal

209. **Constructivism** Is an approach to teaching and learning based on the idea that cognition is the result of "mental construction"

210. *Adolescence* (13 to 18 years) Achieving new and more mature relations with age-mates of both sexes.

211. Vygotsky completed 270 scientific articles.

212. Growth is the increase in overall body size with changes in muscle, bone and fat and this affects motor skills

213. Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD) proposed the concept vygotsky

214. **Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD).** The difference between what a child can do independently and what the child needs help from a more knowledgeable person to do.

215. Behaviorism, which originated with the work of the American psychologist John B. Watson in 1913.

216. In 1913, Watson published an article also known as **"The Behaviorist**

217. **Manifesto,"**

218. Ability to make and read graphs is **Logical mathematical intelligence.**

219. **Operant Conditioning** introduced by B.FSkinner

220. In emotional development of child maturation and learning both play important role.

221. During this stage, children begin to thinking logically about concrete events. ***The Concrete Operational Stage***

222. Sources of development tasks are given by havinghurst 3

223. Number of stages in Developmental task theory 6

224. According to vygotsky Knowledge is not transferred passively, but is personally constructed.

225. How many stages are there in Kohlberg's theory Six Stages

226. In humanistic approach Maslow arranged human needs in hierarchies **Five**

227. Interpersonal reasoning is the ability to understand the relationship between intentions and actions of people.

228. It refers to the changes in a person's capacities for thinking, reasoning, judging a as result of growth and experience_____ **Intellectual development**

229. Maslow's hierarchy of needs is a theory in psychology proposed by Abraham Maslow in his 1943 paper "A Theory of Human Motivation" in Psychological Review.

230. Children at this stage tend to be egocentric and struggle to see things from the perspective of others. ***The Preoperational StageAges: 2 to 7 Years***

231. Classical Conditioning – Pavlov

232. According to Skinner a behavior is strengthened when it's followed by: **Reinforcement**

233. Good leader or manager and have to coordinate with employees then you might have good interpersonal intelligence **Interpersonal intelligence**

234. **78.** Psychosocial theory of personality development by Erikson is divided into 8 stages.

235. According to the erikson psychosocial stage of development what is the age group of Initiative vs. Guilt **Ages 3-5**

236. ***Unconsciously blocking of*** a memory is called **Repression**

237. **Identity vs. Role Confusion Ages 12-18**

238. The ability to act purposefully, to think rationally and to deal effectively with his environment is called Intelligence.

239. In stage of development what is the age group of Preschool and kindergarten (3-6 years)

240. **84.**

241. A car accident as a young child or other traumatic event. **Motivated Forgetting**

242. "skills that depend on accumulated knowledge and experience, good judgment, and mastery of social customs-abilities acquired because they are valued by the individual's culture" are known as **Crystallized intelligence**"

243. **Gilligan** was a **student** of Developmental Psychologist Lawrence Kohlberg

244. Gilligan worked with the renowned developmental psychologists **Erik Erikson**

245. As per trait theory when a person is outgoing and like social gathering is categorized as extraversion.

246. Motivated forgetting is based on Freud's theory

247. Sternberg's (1997, 2001, 2002) triarchic theory of successful intelligence identifies **THREE** broad, interacting intelligences

248. This stage of moral development is focused on living up to social expectations and roles. **"good boy-good girl" orientation,**

249. "the process of being mature"is the concept of growth

250. Overall Development is a product of interaction between heredity and environment

251. Howard gardner has divided intelligene in 8 categories.

252. At which stage a person is able to get married, starting a family and managing home? **Early Adulthood**

253. **Basic strength: Stage 5: Identity vs. Role Confusion** of erikson theory **Fidelity – faithfulness.**

254. Maslow's hierarchy of needs is proposed in 1943.

255. The above formula of calculating IQ, presently known as **Ration IQ** is no longer used. Instead **deviation IQ.**

256. Which of the following point is not the Contributions of Erikson ambiguous terms and concepts.

257. Primary grades include: 1,2, and 3 (6-9 years)

258. Junior high school: 7,8, and 9 (12-14 years)

259. Senior high school: 10,11 and 12 (15-18 years)

260. Growth does not continue throughout life and stops when maturity has been attained.

261. Carroll represented the structure of intelligence as having *three tiers*

262. Photos, Music, Places, Questions, Smells and Objects are Examples of retrieval cues

263. in humans, the number of chromosome pairs that each cell usually contains 23 pairs

264. A seven-year-old who is developing necessary concepts and achieving personal independence is in **Middle childhood.**

265. **109.**

266. New learning can interfere with old knowledge stored in the memory.is called *Retroactive or Backward Interference*.

267. Metacognition refers to higher order thinking which involves active control over the cognitive processes engaged in learning.

268. we forget because we are not able to use the correct cues to retrieve or access information is **Retrieval failure theory**

269. "Development is individualized process. Although the pattern of development is similar for all children, they follow the pattern at their own rate" is: **Principle of**

270. **uniqueness**

271. *Middle Childhood* (6 to 12 years) Learning physical skills necessary for ordinary games and developing basic skills in reading , writing and calculating.

272. *Infancy - Early Childhood* (birth to 5 years) Learning to take solid food Learning to walk Learning to talk

273. The Rorschach Ink Blot and Thematic Apperception Tests are examples of which personality assessment technique **Projective methods**

274. The biological or psychological characteristics which are transmitted by the parents to their off-springs are known by the name of heredity.

275. Trace decay theory suggests short term memory can only hold information for between 15 and 30 seconds

276. ability to access previously encoded information within memory is called **Forgetting**

277. In classical conditioning, an unlearned, inborn reaction to an unconditioned stimulus is an? **Unconditioned response**

278. Thinking develops in recognizable stages which depend on natural maturation: **Piaget.**

279. The inability to retrieve previously stored information. Forgetting

280. **123.** Maturation is the inner growth process unaffected by training

281. **124.** Gilligan sees morality in girls developing in **3 stages.**

282. In which stage Gilligan sees morality develops in girls? **3 Stages**

283. "Any stimulus that assists the process of locating and recovering information stored in memory" is called **Retrieval cue**

284. According to kohlbergs theory what is the age group of Preconventional Morality 0-9 years

285. Which aspect of development deals with changes by which mental processes becomes more complex and sophisticated? **Intellectual Development**

286. Alferd Binet was a **French** psychologist

287. **According to Crow and Crow (1962)** Growth refers to structural and physiological changes.

288. In 1916, Lewis Terman at Stanford University adapted it for use with Englishspeaking school children

289. **Social Development** It refers to changes in the way an individual relates to others.

290. In Stages of Development (According to School Level) Elementary grades: 4, 5 and 6 (9-12 years)..

291. According to Gilligan Boys view morality primarily in terms of justice and fairness.

292. Forgetting from "Long Term Memory (LTM)" can be explained using the theories of

293. "Interference" and "Lack of Association

294. Forgetting information from "Short Term Memory (STM)" can be explained using the theories of "Trace Decay" and "Displacement"

295. **Interpersonal intelligence** Understanding other people's emotions and social etiquettes and norms are of the different situations

296. There are 4 aspects of human development which are discussed in the course

297. According to spearman what does 'g 'stand for ***general intelligence***

298. The human being is never static come under the elaboration of which principal. **Development involves change**

299. Development proceeds from general to specific responses.

300. Do we indicate exactly in what proportion heredity and environment contribute to the development of an individual. NO

301. theory describes forgetting as a defense mechanism in which people are motivated or desire to forget unwanted or disturbing memories, either consciously (**suppression**) or unconsciously (**repression**) is known as **Motivated Forgetting**

302. Gilligan taught at Harvard University for: **30 Years**

303. At which stage, person is able to earn and take social responsibilities? **Middle**

304. **Adulthood (30-60 years)**

305. First intelligence test was constructed in **1904, by Alfred Binet (1857-1911) and Theodore Simon (1873-1961).**

306. According to Erikson's Psychosocial Stages of Development, What is the age group of 'initiative vs. guilt' stage? **3 to 5 Years**

307. **The following are all examples of metacognitive strategies EXCEPT? Taking dictation from teacher**

308. In which stage Gilligan sees morality develops in girls? **3 Stages**

309. When new information is not related and tied with previously learnt and relevant ideas, the new information remains floating here and there in the ocean of memory without proper anchors (cues or signals) is called as the theory: **Lack of Association**

310. **151.** Most girls complete their growth spurt by the end of this period **Junior high School**

311. Growth cannot be measured. **False**

312. Forgetting Car accident as a young child is the example of **Motivated Forgetting**

313. Kohlberg's theory of moral model development consists of: **Six Stages**

314. The basic strength of "Stage 5:Identify vs. Role Confusion" of Erikson's theory is; **Faithfulness**

315. Gender, nutrition and hormones factors are considered as? **Biological factors**

316. Process that humans use to explain the different degrees of adoptive success in people's behavior is called as: **Intelligence**

317. Primary grades include **1-3 grades**

318. Who define intelligence as: "the aggregate or global captivity of the individual to act purposefully, to think rationally and to deal effectively with his environment"? **David Wechsler**

319. An increase in overall body size with changes in muscles bon and fat is called **Growth**

320. Which aspect of the development deals with the changes in the way an individual becomes capable of understanding, expressing and controlling personal feelings **emotional Development.**

321. Development occur in orderly manner and follows a certain sequence" is the principle of that: **Development follows a pattern**

322. Which aspect of development deals with the changes in body structure**? Physical Development**

323. Gilligan worked with the **Erik Erickson**

324. Human development based on certain principles. Which of the following is not a principle of human development. **Reversible**

325. Which approach is based on the idea that cognition is the result of “mental construction” **Constructivism**

326. The nature-nurture issue involves the debate about? Whether development is predominantly influenced by heredity or by environment

327. Development principle of uniqueness means **Child develop at different rates**

328. In Pavlov’s classic experiment food was the **unconditioned stimulus**

329. At which stage teachers should use visual aids and concrete examples during teaching and avoid teaching metaphors, idioms and proverbs? **Primary Grades 1,2 and**

330. **3 (6-9 Years)**

331. Creative intelligence in Sternberg’s Tri-archic theory is also referred as **experiential intelligence**

332. Direct and systematic teaching of grammar should be delayed till second or third grade.

333. Preschool children are very active

334. Intelligence is an inferred process that humans use to explain the different degrees of adaptive success in people’s behavior

335. Accommodation involves modifying existing schemas, or ideas, as a result of new information or new experiences.

336. Kohlberg’s final level of moral reasoning is based upon universal ethical principles

337. Gilligan Taught at Harvard for 30 years

338. **179.** Learning may result from practice, which in due course of time may bring about a change in the individual’s behaviour.

339. Ability to monitor and control our own behavior, emotions, thoughts and changing them according to the demand of situation is known as: **intelligence**

340. Maturation refers to changes in a developed organism due to the unfolding ripening of abilities, characteristics, traits and potentialities present at birth.

341. based on the idea that cognition is the result of "mental construction"

342. **Constructivism**

343. There are individual differences in development. **True**

344. Gilligan was Born in 1936

345. There may be a break in the continuity of growth due to illness, starvation or malnutrition or other environmental factors or some abnormal conditions in the child’s life. All of the option

What is the age group of “Intimacy vs. Isolation” stage?

In which of the following year behaviorism theory was originated by American psychologist John B. Watson?

According to Kohlberg’s Theory, what is the age group of ‘Conventional Morality’?

Role of teachers and others in supporting the learner’s development and providing support structures to get to the next stage or level is:

Any stimulus that assists the process of locating and recovering information stored in memory is called?

According to Gilligan boys view morality in terms of:

Gilligan worked with which psychologist?

In stages of development, what is the age group of preschool and kindergarten child?

According to Kohlberg’s stages, determining a sense of right and wrong comes in:

Which aspect of development deals with the changes in body structure?

“Growth refers to structural and physiological changes” is said by:

Alferd Binet was a _____ psychologist

Memory can be defined as?

The inability to access previously encoded information within memory is called:

According to Erikson, what conflict is experienced during second stage (18 months-3 years)?

"Development occurs in orderly manner and follows a certain sequences" is the principle that:

First Successful intelligence test was constructed by _____ in 1905.

Ability to use the body purposefully is called:

Development implies overall changes in the individual.

Carroll represented the structure of intelligence as having _____.

Forgetting old numbers of your friends after learning their new numbers is the example of:

It does not continue throughout life and stops when maturity has been attained:

Creative Intelligence in Sternberg's Tri-archic Theory is also referred as:

The ability to thinking about abstract ideas and situations is the key symbol of which of the following stage?

In which year Gilligan was born?

Which of the following thing plays little role in "Physical Development"?

When did Lewis Terman adapt the Simon-Binet IQ test for English speaking school children?

In stages of development, what is the age group of senior high school students?