Human Development

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 36 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Show your working for Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. The pattern of progressive, orderly and predictable changes from conception throughout life is:
   (a) maturation **(b)** evolution **(c)** growth **(d)** development

2. Kabir, aged 15, debates abstract ideas like fairness and justice. Which of Piaget's stages does this show?
   (a) sensorimotor **(b)** concrete operational
   (c) formal operational **(d)** preoperational

3. What is meant by "maturation"?
   (a) giving life-like qualities to lifeless objects
   (b) development from the centre of the body outward
   (c) species-specific changes over generations
   (d) changes in an orderly sequence set by the genetic blueprint

4. A child is 14 years and 11 months old. In which of Piaget's stages does the book place this age?
   (a) concrete operational **(b)** sensorimotor
   (c) formal operational **(d)** preoperational

5. Priya's mother is moved to a new office far away, so meals at home change. Which of Bronfenbrenner's systems is at work?
   (a) mesosystem **(b)** macrosystem **(c)** exosystem **(d)** microsystem

6. Priya writes in a diary that no one has ever had experiences like theirs. Which part of adolescent egocentrism is this?
   (a) personal fable **(b)** centration
   (c) imaginary audience **(d)** object permanence

7. Which feature belongs to adolescence?
   (a) career, marriage and parenthood
   (b) development can be affected by the mother's nutrition and illnesses
   (c) puberty and the search for identity
   (d) symbolic play and rapid language growth

8. Which example fits Bronfenbrenner's chronosystem?
   (a) events across the life course, such as an economic setback in the family
   (b) the culture in which the child lives
   (c) how a child's parents get along with the teachers
   (d) a parent's job transfer that changes life at home

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. Distinguish between growth and development.

10. Name Piaget's stage shown in each case. (a) Ananya, a baby, learns about the world by mouthing, grasping and looking at things. (b) Rahul, aged 5, thinks a tall thin glass holds more juice than a short wide one with the same juice.

11. Explain each term: (a) evolution (b) growth

12. Give the age band the book gives for each of Piaget's stages: (a) sensorimotor (b) concrete operational

13. Name Bronfenbrenner's system in each case. (a) Dev grows up with the festivals, food and customs of the region. (b) Zoya plays every evening with friends in the colony park.

14. Two siblings are 9 and 5 years old. How many years apart are they, and which of Piaget's stages is each in?

15. Type "imaginary audience" or "personal fable" for each. (a) Rohan writes in a diary that no one has ever had experiences like theirs. (b) Isha avoids going out because of a tiny pimple everyone will surely stare at.

16. Give one feature of each stage of life: (a) old age (b) adulthood

Section C — Word problems — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. State four assumptions of the life-span perspective on development.

18. Match each with its meaning: (a) cephalocaudal trend (b) animism (c) object permanence. Choose from: giving life-like qualities to lifeless objects; knowing objects exist when out of sight; development from the head down to the feet.

19. Isha, aged 14, reasons about what would happen if there were no gravity, testing possibilities one by one. (a) Which concept does this show? (b) Explain your answer.

20. Put these stages of the life-span in the correct order: adulthood; adolescence; early childhood.

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	(d) development	—
2	(c) formal operational	—
3	(d) changes in an orderly sequence set by the genetic blueprint	—
4	(c) formal operational	14 years and 11 months falls in 11–15 years
5	(c) exosystem	—
6	(a) personal fable	—
7	(c) puberty and the search for identity	—
8	(a) events across the life course, such as an economic setback in the family	—
9	Growth is an increase in size that can be measured; development is the wider, orderly and lifelong pattern of change that includes growth.	—
10	(a) sensorimotor (b) preoperational	—
11	(a) species-specific changes over generations (b) an increase in the size of the body or its parts	—
12	(a) 0–2 years (b) 7–11 years	—
13	(a) macrosystem (b) microsystem	—
14	4 years; concrete operational (9) and preoperational (5)	9 − 5
15	(a) personal fable (b) imaginary audience	—
16	(a) retirement and adjusting to changes in health and memory (b) career, marriage and parenthood	—
17	Development is lifelong, with gains and losses; biological, cognitive and socio-emotional processes are interwoven; it is multi-directional; and it is highly plastic (also influenced by history and context).	—
18	(a) development from the head down to the feet (b) giving life-like qualities to lifeless objects (c) knowing objects exist when out of sight	—
19	(a) formal operational (b) In Piaget's formal operational stage (11–15 years),	—

Q	Answer	Working
	thinking becomes abstract and systematic, testing hypotheses and possibilities logically.	
20	**early childhood → adolescence → adulthood**	**—**