

Child and Adolescent Development Part 1

1. Dr. Escoto, the school physician conducted a physical examination in Ms. Manuel's class. What concept best describes the quantitative increase observed by Dr. Escoto among learners in terms of height and weight?

- a. Development
- b. Growth
- c. Learning
- d. Maturation

2. Which situation best illustrates the concept of growth?

- a. A kinder pupil gains 2 pounds within two months.
- b. A high school student gets a score of 85 in mental ability test.
- c. An education student has gained knowledge on approaches and strategies in teaching different subjects
- d. An elementary grader has learned to play piano.

3. Which statements below best describes development?

- a. A high school student's height increased by 5'2" to 5'4"
- b. A high school student's change in weight from 110 lbs. to 125 lbs.
- c. A student had learned to operate the computer
- d. A student's enlargement of hips

4. What concept can best describes Francisco's ability to walk without a support at age of 12 months because of the "internal ripening" that occurred in his muscles, bones and nervous system development?

- a. Development
- b. Growth
- c. Learning
- d. Maturation

5. Teacher Jesus in now 69 years old has been observing changes in himself such as the aging process. Which term refers to the development change in the individual?

- a. Development
- b. Growth
- c. Learning
- d. Maturation

6. Manuel, a five-year old boy can hold his pen and write his name with his right hand. Which term describes Manuel's action/ behavior?

- a. Development
- b. Growth
- c. Learning
- d. Maturation

7. Which of the following theory can help Miss Samson determine the readiness of her learners by administering a readiness test?

- a. Conditioning Theories
- b. Cognitive Development Theory
- c. Maturation Theory
- d. Ethological Theory

8. Mr. Francisco was very much worried about the thumb sucking of his son. A friend of him says that certain behavior among infants. Who presented that notion that certain behavior like thumb-sucking is normal behavior?

- A. Sigmund Freud
- b. Erick Ericson
- c. John Bowlly
- d. Urie Bronfrenbenner

9. A newborn infant move his whole body at one time, instead of moving a part of it. Which of the following principles is illustrated by his behavior?

- a. Development proceeds from specific to general.
- b. Development proceeds from general to specific.
- c. Development follows an orderly pattern.
- d. Development follows a general pattern.

10. Train up a child in the way he should be; when he grows up, he will not depart from it. Which principle supports this?

- a. Development is determined by his heredity
- b. Development is determined by the environment
- c. Early development is more critical than the late development
- d. Early development is less critical than late development.

11. Which state of the psycho-sexual theory does young boys experience rivalry with their father for

their mother's attention and affection?

- a. Oral
- b. Anal
- c. Phallic
- d. Latency

12. Angela focuses her attention on the school work and vigorous play that consume most of her physical energy. Which stage of psychosexual theory illustrates her behavior?

- a. Oral
- b. Anal
- c. Phallic
- d. Latency

13. Which of the following is likely to be developed if infants are shown genuine affection?

- a. Trust
- b. Autonomy
- c. Initiative
- d. Industry

14. Christian develops an integral and coherent sense of self. He seeks answers to the question, "Who am I"? Which of the following is Christian likely to develop?

- a. Initiative
- b. Identity and Role Confusion
- c. Intimacy
- d. Autonomy

15. Ms. Reyes uses images and language to represent and understand her various lessons to preschool learners. What stage in the cognitive theory of development explains this?

- a. Sensorimotor
- b. Preoperational
- c. Concrete operation
- d. Formal operation

16. Connie develops concepts necessary for everyday living, builds healthy attitudes towards oneself, and achieve personal independence. These are among the attributes of an individual in what particular stage?

- a. Infancy and early childhood
- b. Middle childhood
- c. Adolescence
- d. Early adulthood

17. Some children are more active than others, as everyone knows-extremely high levels of activity or hyperactivity are considered problematic. How may a teacher help a child who is hyperactive?

- a. Make him the leader of the class
- b. Transfer him to another class
- c. Give him challenging activities that are appropriate to his ability level and interests.
- d. Allow him to spend longer at the playground until he gets tired.

18. Tessa gets jealous whenever she sees her father showing love and affection to her mother. Which of the following is she showing according to Freud?

- a. Complex
- b. Phallic
- c. Electra Complex
- d. Oedipus Complex

19. In Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development, which of the following statements would illustrate Edward who is 11 years old?

- a. Able to see relationships and to reason in the abstract.
- b. Unable to breakdown a whole into separate parts.
- c. Differentiates goals and goal-directed activities.
- d. Experiments with methods to reach goals.

20. Trisha goes with her mother in school. She enjoys the workplace of her mother. Which of the following ecological theories is illustrated by the situation?

- a. Microsystem
- b. Mesosystem
- c. Exosystem
- d. Macrosystem

21. Lito, a student in secondary level tends to spend more time with his friends and his family, thus, his behavior is greatly affected by them. In which stage in the Psychosocial Stages of Development does Lito belong?

- a. Autonomous vs Shame and Doubt
- b. Identity vs. Role Confusion
- c. Intimacy vs. Isolation
- d. Initiative vs. Guilt

22. Anna believes that authority is respected. She is now in what particular level in moral

development theory of Lawrence Kohlberg?

- a. Social contract
- b. Law and order orientation
- c. Interpersonal concordance
- d. Universal ethics orientation

23. What level has a four year old learner like Maryann reached when she acquired new skills such as putting the same shapes and the same colors together?

- a. Development
- b. Maturation
- c. Zone of Proximal Development
- d. Learning

24. Which of the following principles can be the basis of the growing realization of the significance

of the early childhood education?

- a. The young children are capable of doing many things at an early stage.
- b. The child should be seen and should learn.
- c. The first five years of life are the formative years of the child.
- d. Early childhood experiences can be interesting and challenging.

25. Which of the following learner's characteristics will affect most of the learners learning in the academic class?

- a. His affective characteristics
- b. His cognitive characteristics
- c. His psychomotor characteristics
- d. His socio-emotional characteristics

ANSWER				
1B	2A	3C	4D	5D
6A	7C	8A	9B	10B
11C	12D	13A	14B	15B
16B	17C	18C	19A	20C
21D	22A	23C	24B	25B.

Child and Adolescent Development Part 2

1. Which of the following is true about human development?

- a. Human development considers both maturation and learning.
- b. Development refers to the progressive series of changes of an orderly coherent type toward the goal of maturity.
- c. Development is the gradual and orderly unfolding of the characteristics of the individuals as they go through the successive stages of growth.
- d. All of the above

2. What do you call the quantitative increase in

terms of height and weight as observed by the school physician during the physical examination of the students?

- a. Development
- b. Growth
- c. Learning
- d. Maturation

3. Mrs. Gomez conducts research on the psychosocial domain of development. In what particular area of the child's development is Mrs. Gomez most likely to be interested with?

- a. Perceptual abilities

- b. Brain-wave patterns
- c. Emotions
- d. Use of language

4. Which of the following is the correct order of psychosexual stages proposed by Sigmund Freud?

- a. Oral stage, anal stage, phallic stage, latency stage, genital stage
- b. Anal stage, oral stage, phallic stage, latency stage, genital stage
- c. Oral stage, anal stage, genital stage, latency stage, phallic stage
- d. Anal stage, oral stage, genital stage, latency stage, phallic stage

5. What is the best description of Erickson's psychosocial theory of human development?

- a. Eight crises all people are thought to face
- b. Four psychosocial stages in latency period
- c. The same number of stages as Freud's, but with different names
- d. A stage theory that is not psychoanalytic

6. In Erickson's theory, what is the unresolved crisis of an adult who has difficulty establishing a secure, mutual relationship with a life partner?

- a. Initiative vs. Guilt
- b. Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt
- c. Intimacy vs. Isolation
- d. Trust vs. Mistrust

7. Alyssa is eight years old, and although she understands some logical principles, she still has troubles in understanding hypothetical concepts. According to Piaget, Alyssa belongs to what particular stage of cognitive development?

- a. Sensorimotor
- b. Preoperational
- c. Concrete operational
- d. Formal operational

8. Which of the following provides the best broad description of the relationship between heredity and environment in determining height?

- a. Heredity is the primary influence, with environment affecting development only in severe situations.

- b. Heredity and environment contribute equally to development
- c. Environment is the major influence on physical characteristics.
- d. Heredity directs the individual's potential and environment determines whether and to what degree the individual reaches the potential.

9. What is the correct sequence of prenatal stages of development?

- a. Embryo, germinal, fetus
- b. Germinal, fetus, embryo
- c. Germinal, embryo, fetus
- d. Embryo, fetus, germinal

10. When a baby realized that a rubber duck which has fallen out of the tub must be somewhere on the floor, he is likely to achieved what aspect of cognitive development?

- a. Object permanence
- b. Deferred imitation
- c. Mental combinations
- d. Goal-directed behavior

11. Which of the following will be Freud's description of the child's behavior if he has biting, sarcastic manner?

- a. Anally expulsive
- b. Anally retentive
- c. Fixated in the oral stage
- d. Experiencing the crisis of trust vs. mistrust

12. What is Freud's idea about a young boy's guilt feelings brought about by jealousy of his father's relationship with his mother?

- a. Electra complex
- b. Oedipus complex
- c. Phallic complex
- d. Penis envy complex

13. When a little girl who says she wants her mother to go on vacation so that she can marry her father, Freud believes that he is voicing a fantasy consistent with?

- a. Oedipus complex
- b. Electra complex
- c. Theory of mind
- d. Crisis of initiative vs. Guilt

14. Which of the following can best describe the preschooler's readiness to learn new task and play activities?

- a. Emerging competency and self-awareness
- b. Theory of the Mind
- c. Relationship with parents
- d. Growing identification with others

15. James noted that when the preschoolers eagerly begin many new activities but are vulnerable to criticism and feelings of failure, they are experiencing what particular crisis?

- a. Identity vs. Role Confusion
- b. Initiative vs. Guilt
- c. Basic trust vs. mistrust
- d. Efficacy vs. Helplessness

16. What stage of Piaget's Cognitive Development does a person belong to when he can understand specific logical ideas and apply them to concrete problems?

- a. Preoperational thought
- b. Operational thought
- c. Create operational thought
- d. Formal operational thought

17. What is the best explanation of Piaget's concrete operational thought to describe the school-age child's mental ability?

- a. A child can reason logically about things and events he or she perceives.
- b. A child's ability to think about how he thinks
- c. Can understand that certain characteristics of an object remain the same when other characteristics are changed
- d. Can understand that moral principles may supersede the standards of society.

18. Elisa who is in between 9 and 11 years of age are most likely to demonstrate moral reasoning at which Kohlberg's stage?

- a. Pre-conventional
- b. Conventional
- c. Post-conventional
- d. None of the above

19. According to Kohlberg, a dutiful citizen who obeys the laws set down by society is at which level of moral reasoning?

- a. Pre-conventional Stage One

- b. Pre-conventional Stage Two
- c. Conventional
- d. Post-conventional

20. Ana, who is low-achieving, shy and withdrawn, is rejected by most of her peers. her teacher wants to help Ana increase her self-esteem and social acceptance. What can Joy's teacher suggest to her parents?

- a. Transfer her to a different school
- b. Help their daughter improve her motor skills
- c. Help their daughter learn to accept more responsibility for her academic failures
- d. Help their daughter improve her skills in relating to peers

21. What is the most accurate definition of puberty stage?

- a. Rapid physical growth that occurs during adolescence
- b. Stage when sexual maturation is attained.
- c. Rapid physical growth and sexual maturation that ends childhood
- d. Stage when adolescents establish identifies separate from their parents.

22. Fifteen year old Marie is preoccupied with her "disgusting appearance" and seems depressed most of the time. What is the best thing her parents can do to help her get through this difficult time?

- a. Ignore her self-preoccupation because their attention would only reinforce it.
- b. Encourage to "shape up" and not give in the self-pity
- c. Kid her about her appearance in the hope that she will see how silly she is acting.
- d. Offer practical advice, such as clothing suggestions, to improve her body image.

23. What can be the best comparison of the behavior of a 17 year old girl to that of her 13 year old brother?

- a. She is more likely critical about herself
- b. She tends to be more egocentric.
- c. She had less confidence in her abilities.
- d. She is more capable of reasoning hypothetically.

24. According to Erikson, what is the primary

task of adolescent?

- a. To establish trust
- b. To search for his identity
- c. To be more intimate with others
- d. To establish integrity

25. What is the main source of emotional support for most young people who are

establishing independence from their parents?

- a. Older adolescents of the opposite sex
- b. Older sibling
- c. Teachers
- d. Peer groups

ANSWER				
1D	2B	3C	4A	5A
6C	7C	8A	9C	10A
11C	12B	13B	14A	15B
16C	17C	18B	19C	20D
21C	22D	23D	24B	25D