

SEMESTER I**Childhood and Growing up (Paper Code:75101)**

N.B.

1. All questions are compulsory. (MCQ and Descriptive)
2. MCQ: There are 30 questions of 1 Mark each. (1 x 30 = 30 Marks)
3. Descriptive: There are 10 questions of 3 Marks each. (3 x 10 = 30 Marks)
4. Total marks are 60.
5. Students answering in regional language should refer in case of doubt, to the main text of the paper in English.

MCQ Questions (ENGLISH)

Q.1 _____ refers to structural and physiological changes.

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

Q.2 The school plays an important role in _____ development of a child, when it arranges activities for them, such as mountaineering, excursion, N.C.C., sports etc.

- a) Emotional
- b) Physical
- c) Moral
- d) Cognitive

Q.3 Human development is based on certain principles. Which of the following is not a principle of human development?

- a) Continuity
- b) Individual Difference
- c) Reversible
- d) General to Specific

Q.4 This stage of development is also referred as 'Play age' or 'Gang age'.

- a) Infancy
- b) Adulthood

- c) Adolescence
- d) Later childhood

Q.5 It is a stage which is identified as rapid and dramatic changes in the body along with changes in cognitive and emotional development.

- a) Adolescence
- b) Later childhood
- c) Infancy
- d) Adulthood

Q.6 Proximodistal sequence proceeds from _____ in physical development.

- a) centre to the periphery
- b) head to tail
- c) general to specific
- d) direction of longitudinal axis

Q.7 One of the following statements is incorrect.

- a) Maturation is an important factor which influences learning.
- b) Learning becomes effective when appropriate maturity has been attained.
- c) Both maturation and learning are responsible for all round development of the individual.
- d) Learning facilitates the process of maturation.

Q.8 When a child develops the skill to group the words together according to the rules of syntax, it is an example of _____.

- a) Integration
- b) Heredity
- c) Cumulative Influence

- b) Cognitive Development
- c) Emotional Development
- d) Physical Development

Q.14 Children of Authoritative Parents tend to be all of the following, except _____.

- a) Arrogant
- b) Self-confident
- c) Happy
- d) Independent

Q.15 The uses of Clinical Method are as follows, except one.

- a) It is used by psychiatrists and teachers in child guidance clinics, mental hygiene centers.
- b) It is used in studying patients who are suffering from mental and behavioural disturbances
- c) It is used by students interested in learning how child rearing practices in different culture impact development!
- d) It is used to understand the causes and sources of people's fears, anxieties, worries etc.

Q.14 Children of Authoritative Parents tend to be all of the following, except _____.

Q.16 The famous 'Marshmallow Test' is a classic example of _____.

- a) Cross-cultural Approach
- b) Clinical Method
- c) Longitudinal Approach
- d) Observation Method

Q.15 The uses of Clinical Method are as follows, except one.

Q.17 This study tries to establish certain cause and effect relationship between variables under controlled conditions.

- a) Observation Method
- b) Experimental Method
- c) Cross Sectional
- d) Cross Cultural

Q.18 In this method of studying child development, the researcher watches and records the behaviour but does not take any active part in the situation under scrutiny.

Q.15 The uses of Clinical Method are as follows, except one.

d) Differentiation

Q.9 It is transmission of certain traits from parents to offspring.

- a) Maturation
- b) Learning
- c) Heredity
- d) Genetics

Q.10 We all differ in terms of our intelligence, motivation, interest etc. This refers to

- a) Heredity
- b) Environment
- c) Genetics
- d) Individual Difference

Q.11 It is a marked differentiation between males and females where in girls and women are deprived of certain basic rights and are treated as second class citizens.

- a) Discrimination on Caste
- b) Gender Discrimination
- c) Economic Discrimination
- d) Cultural Discrimination

Q.12 Which parenting style can be characterized as: Parents nurture their children, but prefer to allow them too much freedom of expression?

- a) Authoritarian
- b) Uninvolved
- c) Authoritative
- d) Permissive

Q.13 It is this area of human development which pertains to thought processes and their complexities

- a) Social Development

- a) Clinical Method
- b) Participant Observation
- c) Non-participant Observation
- d) Experimental Method

Q.19 This kind of study provide information only and does not find reasons for the occurrence of a particular issue.

- a) Cross Cultural
- b) Cross Sectional
- c) Longitudinal
- d) Experimental

Q.20 It is the process of taking new information into our previously existing schema.

- a) Assimilation
- b) Equilibrium
- c) Accommodation
- d) Adjustment

Q.21 At this stage of Moral development in Kohlberg's theory, children see rules as fixed and absolute.

- a) Personal reward orientation
- b) Law and order orientation
- c) Obedience and punishment orientation
- d) Good boy, Good girl orientation

Q.22 What is Bronfenbrenner's Ecological model?

- a) an interaction among the processes of person, context and time
- b) the study of the culture
- c) the study of society
- d) the study of environment

Q.23 According to Erikson's eight stages of psychosocial development, during which age does the psychological stage of trust vs. mistrust develop?

- a) Early childhood
- b) Infancy
- c) Adolescence
- d) Adulthood

Q.24 It is the organized set of characteristics that the individual perceives as peculiar to himself/herself.

- a) Self-esteem
- b) Self-efficacy
- c) Self-concept
- d) High Self-esteem

Q.25 It is this period in Marcia's Theory, when an individual explores many different options but do not feel committed to any one approach.

- a) Identity Diffusion
- b) Identity Foreclosure
- c) Identity Achievement
- d) Identity Moratorium

Q.26 In Goleman's Theory of Emotional Intelligence, people with this competency are effective communicators, team-builders, good leaders, influential and can handle conflicts.

- a) Self-regulation
- b) Social Skill
- c) Empathy
- d) Self-awareness

Q.27 It is a person's belief about the chances of successfully accomplishing a specific task.

- a) Self-efficacy
- b) Self-esteem
- c) Self-concept
- d) High Self-esteem

Q.28 Which level in the Ecological model of Bronfenbrenner is characterised by interactions between immediate environment?

- a) The mesosystem
- b) The exosystem
- c) The microsystem
- d) The macrosystem

Q.29 It involves learning values, knowledge and skills that enable children to relate to others effectively and to contribute in positive ways to family, school and the community.

- a) Cognitive Development
- b) Social Development
- c) Emotional Development
- d) Physical Development

Q.30 It refers to a period when an individual does not have an established identity nor is actively searching for it, in theory of Identity Crisis.

- a) Identity Diffusion
- b) Identity Foreclosure
- c) Identity Achievement
- d) Moratorium

2021-23 Batch
Sem-I

LIB

U.T. Code 95093
June 2022

B.Ed Sem-I Examination 2022
INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSE 1
GENDER, SCHOOL AND SOCIETY

NOTE:

- All questions are compulsory.
- Figures to right indicate marks
- MCQ carry 30 Marks of 1 Mark each
- Descriptive Questions carry 30 Marks of 3 Mark each
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D) Answer the following MCQ carrying 1 Mark each: 30 Marks

1. Sex refers to the _____ characteristics that determines whether an individual is male or female.
 - A. sociological
 - B. biological
 - C. political
 - D. historical
2. Identify the Gender stereotyped statement in the following:
 - A. Girls can perform equally as boys
 - B. Fair Women are beautiful
 - C. Girls can play cricket
 - D. Boys and Girls can perform well
3. Fairness in treatment for men and women, in accordance with their needs is referred to as.....
 - A. Gender Equity
 - B. Gender Empowerment
 - C. Gender Manipulation
 - D. Gender Identity
4. The perceived reason why women are not selected for leadership positions at work is because :
 - A. They are not strong physically
 - B. They are not knowledgeable
 - C. They find the job challenging
 - D. They are emotional and sensitive
5. Identify the Gender stereotypes existing in educational institutions:
 - A. Girls can do well in Mathematics

B. Boys can do well in mechanics and technology

C. Boys like reading and telling stories

D. Boys can express their emotions

6. Women oppression is due to a complex interplay of social, economic and psychological factors. This is the belief of

A. Social Feminist

B. Radical Feminist

C. Liberal Feminist

D. Cultural Feminist

7. We can prevent sexual abuse by _____.

A. being strict with our children

B. teaching everyone you know about the myths and realities of sexual violence

C. holding the judiciary system responsible for it

D. hiding such experiences due to societal pressure

8. Radical feminism is a movement that believes sexism is so deeply rooted in _____.

A. Earth

B. Soil

C. Society

D. Family

9. National Policy for Empowerment of Women was formulated keeping in mind all of the following aims, except:

A. To bring development of women.

B. To eliminate all forms of discrimination against women

C. To empower women.

D. To prepare women to dominate the opposite gender

10. The statement shows gender bias in health and nutrition. Identify the statement that is indirectly connected.

A. Lack of nutritious food

B. Poor enrolment in schools

C. Poor medical attention during pregnancy

D. Low immunisation rate in women

11. The Media portrays a poor gender identity of women by one of the following practices.

A. Advertising women products

B. Displaying the contribution of women

C. Objectifying Women

D. Showing women as main characters

12. Feminism had its origins in _____ during the abolitionist movement of the 1830s.

A. England

B. India

C. Japan

D. America

13. Textbooks are the core as they reflect the _____.

A. national goals of education

B. growth of the nation

C. goals of the school

D. growth of the school

14. The support for Training and Employment Programme for Women scheme is abbreviated as _____.

A. SWADHAR

B. STEP

C. SFTEPW

D. RMK

15. What is sexual abuse?

A. To avoid making comments

B. To harass someone sexually

C. To give personal guidance.

D. To provide counselling

16. Role of schools in addressing gender challenges includes all of the following, except:

A. Appoint male teachers for Physical Training subject

B. Ensure that the school is a safe place for both sexes

C. Portray gender sensitivity and gender equality through display boards

D. Establish a code of conduct to address gender issues in schools

17. Which of the following point throws light on the focus of National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 on gender equality?

A. Highlights the value of integration

B. Designing more challenging activities

- C. Emphasizes that gender, class, creed should not be constraints for the child
- D. Children must be encouraged to relate the learning to their immediate environment

18. What are some good things you can do if you are being cyber bullied?

- A. Become a cyber bully yourself
- B. Keep the information to yourself
- C. Inform a trusted adult
- D. Go outside and start yelling

19. Name the female CEO who made revenue soar at PepsiCo?

- A. Tessy Thomas
- B. Ela Bhatt
- C. Indira Nooyi
- D. Mary Kom

20. Construct of gender in the National Curriculum Framework emphasized on Equality in education irrespective of _____.

- A. Vocation
- B. Teacher
- C. Gender
- D. Curriculum

21. Which section of The POCSO Act, 2012 deals with Punishment for storage of pornographic material involving child?

- A. Section 15
- B. Section 14
- C. Section 13
- D. Section 18

22. According to the United Nations, which Millennium Development Goals has been achieved

- A. Reduce the maternal mortality rate by three-quarters
- B. Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV-Aids
- C. Reduce the under-five mortality rate by two-thirds
- D. Halve the number of people living in extreme poverty

23. _____ was not specifically mentioned in Millennium Development Goals.

- A. Maternal health
- B. Reduce child mortality rates
- C. Environmental sustainability

D. Agriculture

24. In which year was the Prenatal Diagnostic Technique Act introduced?

A. 1991

B. 1994

C. 1993

D. 1992

25. What are the tools used for prenatal diagnosis?

A. ultrasound and amniocentesis

B. magnetic needle

C. Contradiction

D. laboratory

26. UN Women was formed in _____.

A. 2010

B. 2012

C. 2014

D. 2015

27. Section 26 of The Domestic violence act 2005 deals with _____.

A. Appointment of Protection Officers

B. Relief in other suits and legal proceedings.

C. Power to grant interim and ex parte orders

D. Cognizance and proof

28. The Millennium Development Goal 'Promote gender equality and empower women' was targeted at _____.

A. reduction of maternal mortality ratio by at least 75%

B. elimination of gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015

C. making education free for all by 2005

D. reduction of gender-based curriculum in schools by at least 55%

29. Under Millennium Development Goal 5, the maternal mortality ratio between 1990 and 2015 was to be reduced by _____.

A. 0.5

B. 0.75

C. 0.66

D. 0.4

30. All are mandatory things to be done through the Prenatal diagnostic Technique Act, 1994 except:

- A. Registration of the clinic
- B. Genetic counselling centres
- C. Diagnostic laboratories
- D. Location of laboratories

II) Answer the following Descriptive Questions carrying 3 Mark each:

31. Explain the subordination of women in the patriarchal society of India.
32. What is the contribution of a region in the social construction of gender?
33. Elucidate about 'Dowry system' as a gender related issue.
34. Explain the concept of hidden curriculum with respect to gender challenges.
35. Explain the construct of gender as mentioned in NCF 2005.
36. Elaborate the Implications of the Prenatal Diagnostic Technique Act, 1994.
37. Describe the important features of the POCSO Act.
38. Elaborate any three functions of various women's action groups.
39. Elucidate any three features of SEWA (Self Employed Working Women) Action group.
40. Describe the gender bias existing in the Indian education system.