

25 multiple-choice questions on the principles of child development:

1. Which of the following is NOT a principle of child development?
 - a) Nature versus nurture
 - b) Continuity versus discontinuity
 - c) Active versus passive development
 - d) Heredity versus environment

2. According to Jean Piaget, children actively construct their understanding of the world through:
 - a) Imitation
 - b) Conditioning
 - c) Assimilation and accommodation
 - d) Observational learning

3. The principle of maturation refers to:
 - a) Genetic factors influencing development
 - b) Environmental influences on development
 - c) Cognitive changes in children over time
 - d) Physical changes in children over time

4. According to Erik Erikson, the primary developmental task during infancy is:
 - a) Trust versus mistrust
 - b) Autonomy versus shame and doubt

- c) Initiative versus guilt
 - d) Identity versus role confusion
5. The principle of sensitive periods suggests that:
- a) Children are more sensitive to environmental influences at certain times
 - b) Children develop at their own pace
 - c) Development occurs in stages
 - d) Development is influenced by both nature and nurture
6. Which principle emphasizes the importance of the social and cultural context in child development?
- a) Continuity versus discontinuity
 - b) Nature versus nurture
 - c) Active versus passive development
 - d) Sociocultural perspective
7. Lev Vygotsky's theory of sociocultural development highlights the role of:
- a) Operant conditioning
 - b) Cognitive stages
 - c) Social interactions and cultural tools
 - d) Genetic inheritance
8. The principle of individual differences suggests that:
- a) All children develop at the same rate
 - b) There are no differences among children in their development
 - c) Children develop in unique ways and at different rates
 - d) Children's development is solely determined by genetic factors

9. Which principle emphasizes the idea that development is a continuous and gradual process?
- a) Nature versus nurture
 - b) Continuity versus discontinuity
 - c) Active versus passive development
 - d) Stability versus change
10. According to Lawrence Kohlberg, moral development progresses through three levels, with the highest level focusing on:
- a) Obedience and punishment orientation
 - b) Conformity and social approval
 - c) Individual rights and universal ethical principles
 - d) Self-interest and exchange
11. The principle of scaffolding in child development refers to:
- a) Providing appropriate support and guidance to facilitate learning
 - b) Strict discipline and punishment to shape behavior
 - c) Limiting a child's exposure to social interactions
 - d) The influence of genetic factors on cognitive development
12. Which principle suggests that development occurs in predictable and sequential stages?
- a) Nature versus nurture
 - b) Continuity versus discontinuity
 - c) Active versus passive development
 - d) Stage theory of development

13. Attachment theory, proposed by John Bowlby, focuses on the importance of:

- a) Genetic factors in child development
- b) Socioeconomic status in child development
- c) The bond between children and their caregivers
- d) The influence of peers on child development

14. The principle of self-regulation refers to a child's ability to:

- a) Control their own behavior and emotions
- b) Follow strict rules and regulations
- c) Conform to societal expectations
- d) Develop a strong sense of identity

15. According to Urie Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory, the immediate environment that directly influences a child's development is called the:

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

16. The principle of zone of proximal development (ZPD) suggests that:

- a) Children develop at their own pace
- b) Children's development is solely determined by genetic factors
- c) Children learn best through play and exploration
- d) Children can accomplish more with guidance from a knowledgeable person

17. The principle of plasticity suggests that:

- a) Development occurs in stages
- b) Development is influenced by both nature and nurture

- c) Children develop at their own pace
- d) Children's development is solely determined by genetic factors
18. According to Sigmund Freud's psychosexual theory, the stage during which children experience pleasure from toilet training is called the:
- a) Oral stage
- b) Anal stage
- c) Phallic stage
- d) Genital stage
19. The principle of multiple influences emphasizes that child development is influenced by:
- a) Genetic factors only
- b) Environmental factors only
- c) Both genetic and environmental factors
- d) Cultural factors only
20. Which principle suggests that development can be influenced by historical and cultural contexts?
- a) Nature versus nurture
- b) Continuity versus discontinuity
- c) Active versus passive development
- d) Sociocultural perspective
21. The principle of object permanence refers to a child's understanding that:
- a) Objects continue to exist even when they are not visible
- b) Objects only exist when they are in direct sight

c) Objects disappear when they are out of sight

d) Objects can magically reappear

22. According to Albert Bandura's social learning theory, children learn through:

a) Operant conditioning

b) Classical conditioning

c) Observational learning

d) Reinforcement and punishment

23. The principle of self-concept refers to a child's:

a) Understanding of right and wrong

b) Ability to regulate their own behavior

c) Knowledge of their own abilities and characteristics

d) Development of moral reasoning

24. Which principle suggests that there are critical periods for certain aspects of development?

a) Nature versus nurture

b) Continuity versus discontinuity

c) Active versus passive development

d) Sensitive periods

25. According to Carol Gilligan, women's moral development often focuses more on:

a) Individual rights and justice

b) Conformity and social approval

c) Care and responsibility

d) Self-interest and exchange

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answer

1. d) Heredity versus environment
2. c) Assimilation and accommodation
3. d) Physical changes in children over time
4. a) Trust versus mistrust
5. a) Children are more sensitive to environmental influences at certain times
6. d) Sociocultural perspective
7. c) Social interactions and cultural tools
8. c) Children develop in unique ways and at different rates
9. b) Continuity versus discontinuity
10. c) Individual rights and universal ethical principles
11. a) Providing appropriate support and guidance to facilitate learning
12. d) Stage theory of development
13. c) The bond between children and their caregivers
14. a) Control their own behavior and emotions
15. a) Microsystem
16. d) Children can accomplish more with guidance from a knowledgeable person
17. b) Development is influenced by both nature and nurture
18. b) Anal stage
19. c) Both genetic and environmental factors
20. d) Sociocultural perspective
21. a) Objects continue to exist even when they are not visible
22. c) Observational learning
23. c) Knowledge of their own abilities and characteristics
24. d) Sensitive periods
25. c) Care and responsibility