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SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY
BSW (SE) CBCS Examination, Semester – I (2013)
Bachelor of Social Work (Social Enterprise)
Saturday, 23-11-2013
Session: Morning, Time: 10.30 am to 12.30 pm
UA01CBSE03 : Human Growth & Development – I

15 Marks

Q1. Multiple choice Question

1. Growth and development begins at birth and ends at _____.
a. Infancy
b. Late childhood
c. Death
d. Conception
2. There are several factors which affect the development during the prenatal stage. These factors are collectively called as, _____.
a. Tetragens
b. Teratogens
c. Tritogens
d. Trogens
3. Between the ages of _____ years is the ideal age of the mother to have children.
a. 20-28
b. 20-29
c. 21-28
d. 21-29
4. Human development characteristically passes through different stages. These stages are _____ and sequentially linked with the preceding and succeeding stage.
a. orderly
b. different
c. patterned
d. critical
5. Around the _____ day after fertilization the zygote digs into the wall of the uterus and attaches itself firmly, a process called implantation.
a. 9th
b. 10th
c. 11th
d. 12th
6. The fetus may suffer difficulties and complication at time of birth, specially lack of oxygen or _____.
a. Anoxia
b. Anastasia
c. Antibiotic
d. Atmosphere
7. _____ can be defined as a progressive series of orderly, coherent changes leading towards the goal of maturity.
a. Fertilization
b. Development
c. Growth
d. Other
8. Growth refers to the increase in size, number of _____ and it is quantitative improvement.
a. cells
b. tissues
c. nerves
d. other

9. The sperm or spermatozoa from father unite with a cell called egg or ovum in the mother. The sperm enters into the layers of walls surrounding the egg and unites with it. This process is called _____.
- fertilization
 - conception
 - both of above
 - none of above
10. Maturation refers to those changes which primarily reveal on unfolding of genetically endowed _____ capacities of the organism.
- physical
 - psychological
 - emotional
 - hormonal
11. _____ is not factor that affect the development during the prenatal stage.
- Maternal nutrition
 - Rest and exercise of the mother
 - Paternal age
 - Addictions
12. Prenatal development includes all the changes that take place in the womb of the mother. Therefore it is also called "_____".
- Ultra-uterine development
 - Intra-uterine development
 - Inter-uterine development
 - None of the above
13. Beyond 30, risk of incidence of _____ and other genetic abnormalities is very high in Pregnant Ladies.
- low birth weight
 - Mental Retardation
 - Prematurity
 - Infants Death
14. In which state the peer group assumes great significance and children of this age 'crowd together', thus earning the name _____.
- Mates age
 - Gang age
 - Fools age
 - Others
15. The other terms used to refer _____ are Questioning age, Preschool age, troublesome age, Exploring age and Imitative age.
- Babyhood
 - Early childhood
 - Late Childhood
 - None of the above

Q2. Explain in detail about Period of pre-natal development as a stage of life-span?

OR

15 Marks

Q2. A. Enlist and explain Principles of growth and development?

Q2. B. Explain Role of heredity and environment?

Q3. Explain in detail about the stage infancy?

OR

15 Marks

Q3. A. Narrate in brief about Hazards of Babyhood.

Q3. B. Explain in detail about the changes taking place in the early childhood in a child as a part of its development?

Q4. Short Notes (Any Two out of Four)

15 Marks

A. Stages of life span

B. Skills of Babyhood

C. Characteristics of Late Childhood

D. Partunate