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| **المادة: علم نفس النموDevelopmental psychology** | **العام الجامعي:2022-2023م** |
| **الفرقة: الثالثة** | **الفصل الدراسي: الاول** |
| **الدرجة: 25درجة** | **التاريخ: 15-1-2023** |
| **أستاذ المادة: د. أمل أحمد خليل، د0 منى إبراهيم أبوزيد** | **الزمن: ساعتان** |

## **Question (1): Choose the correct answer: Only one choice (12.5 marks Each point = ½ mark)**

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1. **When your child tells you he or she doesn't want to be with someone:**
2. You should Ignore your child because he has low experience.
3. Force your child to follow the instructions without argument.
4. Listen to your child and consider this a red flag.
5. Don't believe what your child says.
6. **Preoperational Stage (2-7 years old)**
7. In this period, intelligence is demonstrated through the use of symbols.
8. In this period, intelligence is demonstrated through motor activity without the use of symbols.
9. In this period, Intelligence is demonstrated through logical and systematic manipulation of symbols related to concrete objects.
10. In this period, Operational thinking develops
11. **Main characteristics of Phallic Stage are:**
12. Identification with same sex parent occurs, and loss of interest in opposite sex.
13. Good relationships with members of both sexes
14. Some pleasure is gained from playing with the genitals.
15. Potty and toilet training.
16. **Freud believed that**
17. Sexual desire is the primary motivator of behavior
18. Personal development occurs in response to these needs
19. Child’s intellect develops in steps/stages
20. Laws and rules can be flexible
21. **A developmental task is**
22. Based on the dependability and quality of the child’s caregivers.
23. Doing certain actions of behaving in a ritual manner
24. Making an occupational or vocational choice.
25. A skill or a learning process a child must accomplish at a particular time in life.
26. **Ritualism is**
27. Starting to use the word **as No**
28. Doing certain actions of behaving in a ritual manner
29. It is a state of anxiety experienced by the child when his need is not met.
30. Movement through the stages reflects changes in an individual’s motivation
31. **Electra complex indicate that**
32. little girls have a sexual attraction towards their fathers
33. little boys have a sexual attraction towards their mothers
34. A sense of jealousy/hatred towards their fathers
35. A sense of jealousy/hatred towards their brothers
36. **Cognitive Equilibrium is**
37. Balance between organization and adaptation
38. Demonstrated through the logical use of symbols related to abstract concepts.
39. Based on physical interactions and experiences.
40. The process of using or transforming the environment.
41. **Concrete Operational Stage from**
42. 7-11 years
43. 2-7 years
44. 0- 2 years
45. 11- 18 years
46. **Toddler is very social and develops sense of autonomy versus**
47. Shame
48. Mistrust.
49. Inferiority
50. Guilt
51. **Pediatric nurse assess a 2 year old toddler at the immunization clinic. Which assessment finding is most indicative that the child is developmentally delayed?**
52. The child is being bottle fed
53. The child is not toilet-trained
54. The child has no language skills
55. The child can’t draw a picture
56. **Which approach would be best for a nurse to use with a hospitalized toddler?**
57. Always give several choices
58. Set few limits to allow for open expression
59. Use noninvasive methods when possible
60. Establish a supportive relationship with the mother
61. **Parents are concerned about their toddler’s negativism. To avoid a negative response, which of the following is the best way for a nurse to ask the toddler to eat his lunch?**
62. Would you like to eat your lunch now?
63. When would you like to eat your lunch?
64. Would you like apple slices or applesauce with your sandwich?
65. Would you like to sit at the big table to eat?
66. **When nurses are communicating with adolescents, they should:**
67. Be alert to clues to their emotional state.
68. Ask closed-ended questions to get straight answers.
69. Avoid looking for meaning behind adolescents’ words or actions.
70. Avoid discussing sensitive issues such as sex and drugs
71. **Which of the following statements is most descriptive of the psychosocial development of school age children?**
72. Boys and girls play equally with each other.
73. Peer influence is not yet an important factor to the child
74. They like to play games with rigid rules.
75. Children frequently have “best friends”.
76. **You are caring for a 4-year-old child who is hospitalized for an infection. He tells you that he is sick because he was “bad”. Which is the most correct interpretation of his comment?**
77. Indicative of extreme stress
78. Representative of his cognitive development
79. Suggestive of excessive discipline at home
80. Indicative of his developing sense of inferiority.
81. **At a well-child examination, the mother comments that her toddler eats little at mealtime, will only sit briefly at the table, and wants snacks all the time. Which of the following should the nurse recommend?**
82. Provide nutritious snacks
83. Offer rewards for eating at mealtimes
84. Avoid snacks so she is hungry at mealtime.
85. Explain to her firmly why eating at mealtime is important.
86. **An 8-year-old child is being admitted to the hospital from the emergency department with an injury from falling off her bicycle. Which of the following will most help her adjust to the hospital?**
87. Explain hospital routines such as mealtimes to her.
88. Use terms as “honey” to show a caring attitude.
89. Explain when her parents can visit.
90. Since she is young, orient her parents to her room and hospital facility.
91. **Fatma, aged 15 years, calls her best friend Sara and is crying. She has a party with her friends, but now she has a pimple on her forehead. Sara firmly believes that her friends will notice the blemish right away. This is an example of the:**
92. Imaginary audience
93. False belief syndrome
94. Personal fable
95. Personal absorption syndrome.
96. **According to Piaget’s cognitive theory, a 12-year-old child is most likely to engage in which of the following activities?**
97. Using building blocks to determine how houses are constructed.
98. Writing a story about a clown who wants to leave the circus.
99. Drawing pictures of a family using stick figures.
100. Writing an essay about patriotism.
101. **The most critical period for speech development occurs between**
102. 0 and 2 years of age
103. 2 and 4 years of age.
104. 4 and 6 years of age.
105. 6 and 8 years of age.
106. **The study of words and their meaning refers to:**
107. Phonology
108. Semantics
109. Grammar
110. Pragmatics
111. **Telegraphic stage** **starts at:**
112. 0-6 months
113. 6-8 months
114. 9-18 months
115. 18-36 months
116. **Holophrastic stage** **starts at:**
117. 0-6 months
118. 6-8 months
119. 9-18 months
120. 18-36 months
121. **Babbling stage starts at:**
122. 0-6 months
123. 6-8 months
124. 9-18 months
125. 18-36 months

***Question (2): read the following sentences and choose True or False (12.5 marks each point = 1/2 mark)***

| **Item** | **T** | **F** |
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| 1. Children develop as they interact with their Surroundings. | T | F |
| 1. The order in which children learn skills is affected by factors as nutrition | T | F |
| 1. Each child displays a unique maturational pattern during the process of development. | T | F |
| 1. Development refers to an increase in ability or function. | T | F |
| 1. Anxiety is abnormal fear that begins to develop around 8 months & peaks around 15 months | T | F |
| 1. Resolved conflict in psychoanalytic theory at a certain stage led to a fixation of development at that stage | T | F |
| 1. Freud viewed the personality as a structure with two parts | T | F |
| 1. Ego, the basic sexual energy that is present at birth and drives the individual to seek pleasure | T | F |
| 1. Superego, the moral and ethical system, which contains a set of values and conscience | T | F |
| 1. Defense mechanisms are conscious techniques that distort reality to protect the self from excessive anxiety | T | F |
| 1. Adolescence begins with formation of identity | T | F |
| 1. Neglect is the most prevalent form of maltreatment | T | F |
| 1. In Latency stage, sexual energy is at rest in the passage between earlier stages and adolescence. | T | F |
| 1. Freud established his own developmental theory emphasizing the psychosocial nature of individuals | T | F |
| 1. Repression is when a previously toilet trained child becomes incontinent during a hospitalization. | T | F |
| 1. Regression is when an abused child cannot consciously recall episodes of abuse. | T | F |
| 1. Conversation means knowledge that matter is changed when its form is altered. | T | F |
| 1. The toddler's sense of independence is shown by saying no when asked to do something. | T | F |
| 1. Children who are consistently criticized for expressions of autonomy will develop a sense of guilt about themselves and doubt their abilities. | T | F |
| 1. In Sensorimotor stage (Piaget), the baby learns from movement and sensory input | T | F |
| 1. Anal stage (Freud), The child derives gratification from control over body excretions. | T | F |
| 1. In the school stage, the child takes pride in accomplishments in sports, school, home, and community. | T | F |
| 1. Object permanence begins when the infant remembers where a hidden object is likely to be found. | T | F |
| 1. Verbal methods continue to be a primary method of Communication between   parents and infant. | T | F |
| 1. Egocentrism is the ability to see things only from one's own point of view. | T | F |

**With Best wishes**