



EDU302

Mid-Term (Solved)

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.

Maha Malik

Human Development and Learning

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Mid-Term (Solved)**

1. Difference between social and emotional development

Social development refers to **changes in the way an individual relates to others** and largely occurs due to learning. Emotional development involves **changes in the way an individual understands, expresses, and controls feelings** and is influenced by both maturation and learning.

2. Five Traits of Personality

cardinal, central, and secondary traits; and through Eysenck's three-trait model: **Extraversion, Neuroticism, Psychoticism.**

3. Three socioemotional developments of childhood

Developmental tasks include:

- Learning to get along with age-mates,
 - Developing conscience, morality, and a scale of values,
 - Developing attitudes toward social groups and institutions.
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4. Why Piaget's cognitive development was criticized?

Piaget was criticized for underestimating children's abilities and ignoring social influences; Erikson later emphasized **social-cultural shaping of development** instead of biological instinct.

5. Difference between fluid and crystallized intelligence

- **Crystallized intelligence** depends on **accumulated knowledge and experience** and mastery of cultural skills.
 - **Fluid intelligence** depends on **information processing skills, analyzing relationships, and working memory.**
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6. Teacher activities for developing morality (Kindergarten)

EDU302_Human Development and Learning
Mid-Term (Solved)

Middle-childhood tasks include **developing conscience, morality, and values**, so activities include cooperative play, rule-following games, and fairness-based classroom routines.

7. Five characteristics of late adulthood

Late maturity includes:

- Adjusting to deteriorating health,
 - Adjusting to retirement,
 - Meeting social obligations,
 - Adjusting to death of spouse,
 - Coping with physiological decline.
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8. Freud's three topographical aspects of mind

The theory discusses unconscious determinants but Erikson modifies it; thus the model involves **conscious, pre-conscious, and unconscious layers** explaining buried conflicts.

9. Physical characteristics of adulthood

Middle adulthood includes **maintaining economic standard of living, adjusting to physiological changes, fulfilling civic duties, and relating to spouse** as a person. Decline is gradual with continued functioning.

10. Physical development in infancy–childhood

Infancy tasks include **learning to take solid foods, walk, talk, and control elimination**.

11. Cognitive development in infancy to toddlerhood

Infant-childhood includes **forming concepts and learning language to describe social and physical reality and getting ready to read**.

12. Principle of development

Development is **continuous**, follows a **pattern**, proceeds **general to specific**, involves **change**, is influenced by **heredity and environment**, and shows **uniqueness**.

13. Freud theory's personality structure

Psychodynamic theory states personality is shaped by unconscious conflicts from early need-gratification experiences.

14. Pavlov theory in real life

Learning theory (conditioning) applies when behavior is shaped by reinforcement; e.g., school routines and habit responses operate like conditioned learning.

15. What are chromosomes and number

They transmit **biological/heredity traits from parents to offspring**. Humans inherit through fertilized egg; heredity traits are innate. (23 pairs not directly stated but implied in heredity transmission).

16. Development of toddlerhood

Falls in **Infancy–Early Childhood**: learning to talk, walk, control waste elimination, language, and concept formation.

17. Defence mechanisms in adulthood

Based on psychoanalytic view: **repression, suppression, denial** are cited under motivated forgetting and unconscious defenses.

18. Five characteristics of adulthood

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Mid-Term (Solved)**

Middle adulthood tasks include: maintaining living standards, civic duties, relating to spouse, adjusting to physiological change, and continuing social responsibility.

19. Three points of J. B. Watson

Learning is based on environment, shaped behaviorally, rejecting mentalism and focusing on observable conditioning.

20. Infancy & early childhood in developmental-task theory

Tasks: learning to eat solid food, walk, control waste, learn gender roles, form concepts, and prepare for reading.

21. Five points of adolescence development

Tasks include: achieving new relations with both sexes, accepting physique, emotional independence, preparing for career, and developing ethical system and ideology.

22. Role of chromosomes in inheritance

All heredity traits (biological) pass from parents through egg fertilization.

23. What is moral development

In middle childhood, children **develop conscience, morality, and values.**

24. Types of unsuccessful defence mechanisms

Repression (unconscious blocking), suppression (conscious forgetting), and motivated forgetting.

25. Erikson theory long question

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Mid-Term (Solved)**

Eight stages from birth to late life where each age confronts a crisis (trust to integrity).
Resolution builds strengths: hope, will, purpose, competence, fidelity, love, care, wisdom.

26. Are you intelligent by nature or influenced by nurture?

Intelligence involves both *heredity (innate)* and *environmental learning*.

27. Importance of moral development

Middle childhood demands development of **conscience, morality, and values** essential for social functioning.

28. Factors affecting human development

Internal (heredity), environmental (income, schooling, community), sensory experiences, relationships.

29. Characteristics of human development

Continuous, patterned, general to specific, quantitative & qualitative, unique, influenced by maturation + learning.

30. Erikson stages names

Trust vs mistrust → Autonomy vs Shame → Initiative vs Guilt → Industry vs Inferiority → Identity vs Role Confusion → Intimacy vs Isolation → Generativity vs Stagnation → Integrity vs Despair.

31. Topographical aspects of mind

Implied psychodynamic layers: conscious → preconscious → unconscious.

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Mid-Term (Solved)**

32. Three ways to foster morality

Provide peer cooperation, social role practice, language and value learning required in middle childhood.

33. Five points of late adulthood

Adjusting to: deteriorating health, retirement, spouse loss, civic duties, and coping with aging.

34. Heredity

Innate biological traits transmitted through fertilized egg.

35. Sublimation

Not explicit; defense references show **redirecting impulses through socially acceptable outlets** related to repression mechanisms.

36. Gross and fine motor skills

Infancy includes general movements before specific task control (general → specific).

37. Dynamic aspect of mind

Personality rooted in unconscious conflicts affecting adult traits.

38. Crystallized intelligence

Skills depending on **accumulated knowledge and judgment valued by culture.**

39. Application of Watson's theory

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Mid-Term (Solved)**

Learning is shaped by conditioning → used in school routines and behavior shaping.

40. Maslow theory of needs

Not fully discussed in provided portion; needs align with development tasks and self-fulfillment.

41. Heredity factor

Biological inheritance transmitting traits.

42. Late adulthood summarized

Period of health adjustment, retirement, decline, spouse loss, and reflection.

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