**ST. JOSEPH’S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), BANGALORE 27**

**B.A. PSYCHOLOGY- IV SEMESTER**

**SEMESTER EXAMINATION: APRIL 2018**

**PY415- DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY**

**Time: 1 1/2 hours Maximum Marks: 35**

**This paper contains TWO printed page and THREE parts**

**SECTION A**

**I. Answer ALL the following:** **2x10=20**

1. What are the challenges that come with a “cluttered nest”?
2. What is integrative thought?
3. What are the pros and cons of cohabitation from an Indian perspective?
4. Give the types of identity status as identified by Marcia.
5. ‘Older workers are often more productive than younger workers.’ True or false? Give reasons to support your answer.

**SECTION B**

**II. Answer ANY FOUR of the following:** **5x4= 20**

1. Write a short note on Emotional Intelligence.
2. What physical changes do adolescents experience and how do these changes affect them psychologically?
3. Write a note on the changes in male sexuality in middle adulthood.
4. Briefly describe Erikson’s psychosocial stage of *Identity versus Role Confusion.*
5. Write a note on the patterns of grieving.

P.T.O.

**SECTION C**

**III. Answer ANY THREE of the following: 10x1=10**

1. Explain Schaie’s model of cognitive development.
2. What are the problem areas that one might come across when dealing with adolescents? Explain any two in detail.

PY415: Developmental Psychology

Answer key

SECTION A (10x2 marks=20 marks)

1. A “cluttered nest” is what happens when adult children don’t leave home when they normally should or when they unexpectedly return to their parents’ home. This prolonged parenting contradicts traditional expectations- of independence as a reflection of successful parenting, and this may lead to tension. Serious conflicts or open hostility may arise if the young adult child is unemployed and financially dependent or has returned after the failure of a marriage. Relations are smoother when the parents see the adult child as moving towards autonomy. Disagreements may center on household responsibilities and the adult child’s lifestyle. The adult child is likely to feel isolation from peers and the parents an invasion of privacy.
2. Integrative thought is a feature of post formal thought. It’s seen in mature adults in their ability to integrate logic with intuition and emotion; conflicting facts and ideas; and new information with what they already know. They integrate what they read, see or hear in terms of its meaning for them. Instead of accepting something at face value, they filter it through their life experience and previous learning.
3. Pros- Cohabitation serves as a ‘trial marriage’ or a ‘trail period’ before making a long-term commitment. As cohabitation becomes more common, the social pressure to marry decreases. It serves as an alternate to remarriage after divorce.

Cons- Cohabiting relationships tend to be less stable than marriages. Cohabitants miss out on some of the economic, psychological and health benefits of marriage. The Indian society is more conservative so cohabitation is frowned upon. Many cohabiting couples feel the need to hide this status from their family which puts additional pressure on them and their relationships.

1. Identity achievement, foreclosure, moratorium and identity diffusion
2. True. Although they may work slower they are more accurate. They tend to be more dependable, careful, responsible, and frugal with time and materials than younger workers, and their suggestions are more likely to be accepted. They are better at work that requires precision, a steady pace and mature judgment. Older adults also tend to be more satisfied with their work and are more committed and less likely to change jobs than young adults.

SECTION B (4x5 marks= 20 marks)

1. The term ‘emotional intelligence’ was coined by Peter Salovey and John Mayer. It refers to the ability to recognize and deal with one’s own feelings and feelings of others. Daniel Goleman popularized the concept and expanded it to include such qualities as optimism, conscientiousness, motivation, empathy, and social competence. Goleman believed that these abilities maybe more important to success than IQ. He studied nearly 500 corporations in which people who scored highest on EI rose to the top. EI seems to underlie competencies that contribute to effective performance at work. These competencies fall under the heads of self-awareness, self-management, social awareness and relationship management.
2. Physical changes-Puberty, adolescent growth spurt, primary and secondary sex characteristics. (Brief explanation- 2 marks)

 Psychological effects- Most teenagers are more concerned about their looks and don’t like what they see in the mirror. Girls tend to be unhappier than boys. Challenges of early maturing and late maturing teens. (Explain- 3 marks)

1. Men do not undergo a sudden drop in hormone production at midlife, as women do, but testosterone levels do decrease slowly after age 60, a phenomenon called andropause. “male menopause” happens much more gradually than female menopause and symptoms associated with it include depression, anxiety, irritability, insomnia, fatigue, weakness, lower sexual drive, erectile failure, memory loss and reduced muscle and bone mass and body hair. Sperm count begins to decline, erections become slower and less firm, ejaculations less forceful, and it takes longer to recover and ejaculate again.
2. According to Erikson, the chief task of adolescence is to resolve the crisis of identity versus role confusion, so as to become a unique adult with a coherent sense of self and a valued role in society. Adolescents form their identity by modifying and synthesizing earlier identifications into a “new psychological structure, greater than the sum of its parts”. Failure to form an identity can greatly delay reaching psychological adulthood. Identity forms as adolescents reslve three major issues: the choice of an occupation, the adoption of values to believe in and live by, and the development of a satisfying sexual identity.
3. The most widely studied pattern of grief is a three-stage one, in which the bereaved person accepts the painful reality of the loss, gradually lets go of the bond with the dead person, and readjusts to life by developing new interests. The stages are: i) Shock and disbelief, ii) Preoccupation with the memory of the dead person, iii) Resolution (Explain- 1 and ½ marks each)

SECTION C (3x10 marks= 30 marks)

1. Schaie’s model of cognitive development looks at the developing uses of intellect within a social context. His seven stages revolve around objectives that come to the fore at various stages of life. These objectives shift from acquisition of information and skills (what I need to know) to practical integration of knowledge and skills (how to use what I know) to a search for meaning and purpose (why I should know). (3 marks)

 The stages are: i) Acquisitive stsges, ii) Achieving stage, iii) Responsible stage, iv) Executive stage, v) Reorganizational stage, vi) Reintegrative stage, vii) Legacy-creating stage (Brief explanation- 1 mark each)

1. Explain and 2 sub sections- 5 marks each

a) Eating disorders – anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, binge eating

b) Substance abuse – alcohol, marijuana and tobacco

c) STDs – Gonorrhea, HPV, Herpes, Syphilis, and AIDS