

The Developing Person

Ch. 4

* Practice Questions

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. The branch of psychology that systematically focuses on the physical, mental, and social changes that occur throughout the life cycle is called
 - A) clinical psychology.
 - B) social psychology.
 - C) personality psychology.
 - D) developmental psychology.
 - E) biological psychology.

2. Newborn infants typically prefer their mother's voice over their father's voice because
 - A) their rooting reflex is naturally triggered by higher-pitched sounds.
 - B) they rapidly habituate to lower-pitched male voices.
 - C) they become familiar with their mother's voice before they are born.
 - D) they form an emotional attachment to their mother during breast-feeding.
 - E) they have difficulty hearing lower-pitched voices during the first few days after birth.

3. A teratogen is a(n)
 - A) fertilized egg that undergoes rapid cell division.
 - B) unborn child with one or more physical defects or abnormalities.
 - C) chromosomal abnormality.
 - D) substance that can cross the placental barrier and harm an unborn child.
 - E) zygote that fails to implant in the uterine wall after the conception stage.

4. When a pregnant woman drinks heavily, she puts her unborn child at risk for
 - A) autism.
 - B) fetal alcohol syndrome.
 - C) neurogenesis.
 - D) Alzheimer's disease.
 - E) Asperger syndrome.

5. The "rooting reflex" refers to a baby's tendency to
 - A) withdraw a limb to escape pain.
 - B) turn the head away from a cloth placed over the face.
 - C) open the mouth in search of a nipple when touched on the cheek.
 - D) be startled by a loud noise.
 - E) look longer at human faces than at inanimate objects.

6. Identical twins typically begin walking on nearly the same day. This best illustrates the importance of _____ to motor skills.
- A) responsive parenting
 - B) genes
 - C) accommodation
 - D) secure attachment
 - E) habituation
7. Jean Piaget studied how children develop their abilities to think, know, and remember. Together, these abilities are called
- A) maturation.
 - B) temperament.
 - C) cognition.
 - D) identity.
 - E) attachment.
8. According to Piaget, schemas are
- A) fixed sequences of cognitive developmental stages.
 - B) children's ways of coming to terms with their sexuality.
 - C) people's conceptual frameworks for understanding their experiences.
 - D) problem-solving strategies that are typically not developed until the formal operational stage.
 - E) moral ideas children use to understand right and wrong.
9. According to Piaget, accommodation refers to
- A) parental efforts to include new children in the existing family structure.
 - B) incorporating new experiences into existing schemas.
 - C) developmental changes in a child's behavior that facilitate social acceptance by family and peers.
 - D) adjusting current schemas in order to make sense of new experiences.
 - E) the maturation of newborn reflexes into more mature ways of thinking and acting.
10. Lisa attempts to retrieve her bottle after her father hides it under a blanket. This suggests that Lisa has developed a sense of
- A) egocentrism.
 - B) object permanence.
 - C) conservation.
 - D) accommodation.
 - E) secure attachment.

11. Infant monkeys raised with a nourishing wire mother and a nonnourishing cloth mother
- A) preferred the nourishing wire mother.
 - B) preferred the nonnourishing cloth mother.
 - C) showed no preference for one mother over the other.
 - D) shifted their initial preference for the wire mother to the cloth mother as they matured.
 - E) did not become attached to either mother.
12. Which of the following is an example of imprinting?
- A) A 2-year-old poodle approaches a stranger who calls it.
 - B) A 4-year-old boy imitates aggression he sees on television.
 - C) A duckling demonstrates attachment to a bouncing ball.
 - D) A 3-year-old girl is simultaneously learning two different languages.
 - E) A 2-week-old infant sleeps through the night for the first time.
13. At 12 months of age Jeremy shows no more desire to be held by his own parents than by complete strangers. His behavior best illustrates
- A) object permanence.
 - B) insecure attachment.
 - C) habituation.
 - D) conservation.
 - E) egocentrism.
14. Psychologists describe child-rearing in which rules are imposed without explanation as a(n) _____ style.
- A) authoritative
 - B) egocentric
 - C) permissive
 - D) authoritarian
 - E) secure attachment
15. Authoritarian parents are especially likely to be
- A) inflexible.
 - B) educated.
 - C) permissive.
 - D) trusting.
 - E) egocentric.

16. Gender role refers to
- A) one's biological sex.
 - B) a sense of being male or female.
 - C) a set of expected behaviors for males and females.
 - D) a sense of being homosexual or heterosexual.
 - E) how masculine a boy is or how feminine a girl is.
17. Puberty is most closely related to the onset of
- A) menopause.
 - B) menarche.
 - C) crystallized intelligence.
 - D) conventional morality.
 - E) dementia.
18. Kohlberg emphasized that human behavior becomes less selfish as we mature because of
- A) social development.
 - B) physical development.
 - C) cognitive development.
 - D) economic development.
 - E) emotional development.
19. According to Kohlberg, morality based on the avoidance of punishment and the attainment of concrete rewards represents a(n) _____ morality.
- A) egocentric
 - B) conventional
 - C) preconventional
 - D) concrete operational
 - E) postconventional
20. Research on older adults has shown that
- A) they grow increasingly fearful of death.
 - B) they become increasingly prone to car accidents.
 - C) most eventually develop dementia.
 - D) they experience less life satisfaction than younger adults.
 - E) they become more susceptible to short-term illnesses.

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★ Practice Question Answers

Answer Key

1. D
2. C
3. D
4. B
5. C
6. B
7. C
8. C
9. D
10. B
11. B
12. C
13. B
14. D
15. A
16. C
17. B
18. C
19. C
20. B

Psych 11/12
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