

# Unit 9 Developing Psychology Practice

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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. Developmental psychologists study physical, cognitive, and \_\_\_\_\_ changes throughout the human life cycle.
  - A) cross-sectional
  - B) embryonic
  - C) genetic
  - D) social
  - E) longitudinal
  
3. One of the three major issues in developmental psychology involves the study of
  - A) habituation.
  - B) primary sex characteristics.
  - C) infantile amnesia.
  - D) personality stability.
  - E) perception.
  
4. The heart begins to beat during the \_\_\_\_\_ period of prenatal development.
  - A) embryonic
  - B) fetal
  - C) zygotic
  - D) ovular
  - E) conceptual.
  
5. The placenta develops from the outer cells of the
  - A) genome.
  - B) zygote.
  - C) fetus.
  - D) embryo.
  - E) egg.

6. Sierra, a 28-year-old heroin addict, is pregnant. Her baby will be born
- A) with schizophrenia.
  - B) a heroin addict.
  - C) visually impaired.
  - D) with Down syndrome.
  - E) hyperactive.
7. 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.
8. The symptoms of fetal alcohol syndrome are most likely to include
- A) egocentrism.
  - B) brain abnormalities.
  - C) visual impairments.
  - D) autism.
  - E) assimilation.
9. Mr. Hersch triggered a rooting reflex in his infant son by touching him on the
- A) foot.
  - B) knee.
  - C) arm.
  - D) cheek.
  - E) palm.
10. Habituation refers to the
- A) awareness that things continue to exist even when not perceived.
  - B) decreasing responsiveness to a stimulus to which one is repeatedly exposed.
  - C) adjustment of current schemas to make sense of new information.
  - D) interpretation of new information in terms of existing schemas.
  - E) biological growth processes that are relatively uninfluenced by experience.
11. Newborns have been observed to show the greatest visual interest in a
- A) rectangular shape.
  - B) circular shape.
  - C) bull's-eye pattern.
  - D) facelike image.
  - E) mirrored surface.

12. From ages 3 to 6, the brain's neural networks are sprouting most rapidly in the
- A) frontal lobes.
  - B) hypothalamus.
  - C) cerebellum.
  - D) brainstem.
  - E) limbic system.
13. Maturation refers to
- A) the acquisition of socially acceptable behaviors.
  - B) biological growth processes that are relatively uninfluenced by experience.
  - C) any learned behavior patterns that accompany personal growth and development.
  - D) the physical and sexual development of early adolescence.
  - E) experiential studies performed on older adults to assess crystallized intelligence.
14. Piaget is best known for his interest in the process of \_\_\_\_\_ development.
- A) motor
  - B) social
  - C) cognitive
  - D) emotional
  - E) physical
15. Piaget was convinced that the mind of a child
- A) is like a blank slate at birth.
  - B) is not heavily influenced by maturation.
  - C) develops through a series of stages.
  - D) is heavily dependent on the child's personality.
  - E) develops due to psycho-social conflict resolution.
16. Adjusting current schemas to make sense of new information is called
- A) habituation.
  - B) accommodation.
  - C) egocentrism.
  - D) assimilation.
  - E) maturation.

17. 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.
18. When Tommy's mother hides his favorite toy under a blanket, he acts as though it no longer exists and makes no attempt to retrieve it. Tommy is clearly near the beginning of Piaget's \_\_\_\_\_ stage.
- A) sensorimotor
  - B) formal operational
  - C) concrete operational
  - D) preoperational
  - E) conventional
19. A tendency to exaggerate the extent to which our own opinions are shared by others best illustrates
- A) egocentrism.
  - B) habituation.
  - C) conservation.
  - D) accommodation.
  - E) assimilation.
20. Autism is a disorder characterized by deficient social interaction and an impaired
- A) capacity for stranger anxiety.
  - B) sense of object permanence.
  - C) theory of mind.
  - D) concept of conservation.
  - E) attachment.
21. A critical period is a phase during which
- A) children frequently disobey and resist their parents.
  - B) children become able to think hypothetically and reason abstractly.
  - C) parents frequently show impatience with a child's slowness in becoming toilet trained.
  - D) certain events have a particularly strong impact on development.
  - E) parents form important attachments with caregivers.

22. Erik Erikson suggested that children with a secure attachment to their parents are especially likely to experience
- A) stranger anxiety.
  - B) egocentrism.
  - C) basic trust.
  - D) object permanence.
  - E) habituation.
23. Harlow observed that most monkeys raised in total isolation
- A) were totally apathetic and indifferent to the first monkeys they encountered.
  - B) became incapable of mating upon reaching sexual maturity.
  - C) showed slower social development but more rapid cognitive development.
  - D) developed no lasting adverse effects when placed in a socially enriched environment.
  - E) exhibited abnormal imprinting.
24. When infants between 6 and 16 months of age were removed from their foster mothers and placed in stable adoptive homes, they typically showed
- A) initial distress in infancy and subsequent maladjustment at age 10.
  - B) initial distress in infancy but no subsequent maladjustment at age 10.
  - C) no initial distress in infancy but subsequent maladjustment at age 10.
  - D) neither initial distress in infancy nor subsequent maladjustment at age 10.
  - E) attachment issues associated with subsequent maladjustment at age 10.
25. Parents who make few demands on their children and use little punishment are
- A) authoritarian.
  - B) authoritative.
  - C) egocentric.
  - D) permissive.
  - E) conventional.
26. Authoritative parents are likely to have children who
- A) are obedient but have low self-esteem.
  - B) have high self-esteem and are self-reliant.
  - C) have high self-esteem but are somewhat dependent.
  - D) are rebellious and have low self-esteem.
  - E) have low self-concept but are egocentric.

27. Compared with men, women experience a greater risk of
- A) autism.
  - B) color blindness.
  - C) eating disorders.
  - D) antisocial personality disorders.
  - E) addictions.
28. Men and women are most likely to differ in their
- A) happiness.
  - B) intelligence.
  - C) self-esteem.
  - D) aggressiveness.
  - E) social identity.
29. 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.
30. The term *puberty* refers to the period of
- A) formal operations and the development of conventional morality.
  - B) late adolescence when self-identity is formed.
  - C) rapid physical development and the onset of reproductive capability.
  - D) sexual attraction to the opposite-sex parent.
  - E) attachment to parents that ends the beginning of adolescence.
31. The term *menarche* refers to the
- A) onset of male sexual potency.
  - B) first menstrual period.
  - C) development of the primary sex characteristics.
  - D) cessation of menstruation.
  - E) end of the critical period.

32. During adolescence, maturation of the \_\_\_\_\_ lags behind maturation of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) brainstem; pituitary
  - B) pituitary; brainstem
  - C) limbic system; frontal lobe
  - D) frontal lobe; limbic system
  - E) medulla; cerebellum
33. Like Piaget, Kohlberg emphasized that children's moral judgments build on their \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) cognitive development.
  - B) social development.
  - C) physical development.
  - D) economic development.
  - E) attachment development.
34. Formal operational thought is MOST necessary for the development of \_\_\_\_\_ morality.
- A) preoperational
  - B) conventional
  - C) preconventional
  - D) postconventional
  - E) operational
35. Haidt's social intuitionist account highlights the impact of automatic gut-level feelings on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) attachment.
  - B) habituation.
  - C) egocentrism.
  - D) moral judgments.
  - E) stranger anxiety.

## Answer Key

1. D
2. D
3. D
4. A
5. B
6. B
7. D
8. B
9. D
10. B
11. D
12. A
13. B
14. C
15. C
16. B
17. D
18. A
19. A
20. C
21. D
22. C
23. B
24. B
25. D
26. B
27. C
28. D
29. C
30. C
31. B
32. D
33. A
34. D
35. D