

Unit 9- Developmental Psychology
65 PRACTICE Q's

Name: _____ Date: _____ Block: _____

1. Humanlike features start to develop around 9 weeks after conception. What is the developing human called at this point in development?
 - A) zygote
 - B) fetus
 - C) embryo
 - D) teratogen
 - E) Y chromosome

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.
6. 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.
7. Mr. and Mrs. Batson can't wait to begin toilet training their year-old daughter. The Batsons most clearly need to be informed about the importance of
- A) imprinting.
 - B) habituation.
 - C) fluid intelligence.
 - D) maturation.
 - E) object permanence.
8. 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.
9. 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.

10. 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.
11. Three-year-old Zara calls all four-legged animals "kitties." Her tendency to fit all four-legged animals into her existing conception of a kitten illustrates the process of
- A) conservation.
 - B) assimilation.
 - C) accommodation.
 - D) egocentrism.
 - E) habituation.
12. Incorporating new information into existing theories is to _____ as modifying existing theories in light of new information is to _____.
- A) conservation; habituation
 - B) imprinting; maturation
 - C) object permanence; insecure attachment
 - D) sensorimotor stage; preoperational stage
 - E) assimilation; accommodation
13. According to Piaget, egocentrism refers to
- A) a sensorimotor need for self-stimulation, as evidenced in thumb sucking.
 - B) young children's exaggerated interest in themselves and their own pleasure.
 - C) the difficulty perceiving things from another person's point of view.
 - D) the difficulty realizing that things continue to exist even when they are not visible.
 - E) the process of identity formation between infancy and young adulthood.
14. In an experiment, children see a doll named Sally leave her ball in a red cupboard and go away. They then observe another doll, Anne, move the ball to a different location. In asking children where Sally will look for the ball upon her return, the investigators are testing the children's
- A) habituation.
 - B) accommodation.
 - C) moral reasoning.
 - D) theory of mind.
 - E) stranger anxiety.

15. The Russian psychologist Lev Vygotsky suggested that children's ability to solve problems is enhanced by
- A) basic trust.
 - B) egocentrism.
 - C) inner speech.
 - D) conservation.
 - E) imprinting.
16. According to Piaget, children acquire the mental operations needed to comprehend such things as mathematical transformations and conservation during the _____ stage.
- A) preoperational
 - B) sensorimotor
 - C) concrete operational
 - D) formal operational
 - E) preconventional
17. According to Piaget, people are first able to reason abstractly and think hypothetically during the _____ stage.
- A) preoperational
 - B) postconventional
 - C) formal operational
 - D) concrete operational
 - E) sensorimotor
18. Lilianne is beginning to develop a fear of strangers and will reach for her mother when she sees someone who is unfamiliar. It is likely that Lilianne has also just
- A) mastered the principle of conservation.
 - B) overcome the limitation of egocentrism.
 - C) developed a sense of object permanence.
 - D) lost her sense of secure attachment.
 - E) entered the postconventional stage of development.
19. The Harlows' studies of infant monkeys raised with artificial mothers suggest that body contact promotes
- A) egocentrism.
 - B) attachment.
 - C) stranger anxiety.
 - D) conservation.
 - E) schemas.

20. 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.
21. One-year-old Eunice is not overly fearful of strangers but she clearly prefers being held by her mother than by anyone else. Her behavior best illustrates
- A) habituation.
 - B) the rooting reflex.
 - C) secure attachment.
 - D) conservation.
 - E) egocentrism.
22. Instead of happily exploring the attractive toys located in the pediatrician's waiting room, little Sandra tenaciously clings to her mother's skirt. Sandra most clearly shows signs of
- A) habituation.
 - B) egocentrism.
 - C) insecure attachment.
 - D) the rooting reflex.
 - E) object permanence.
23. 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.
24. Monkeys raised in total isolation have been observed to
- A) imprint to the first moving object they observe.
 - B) become very fearful or aggressive when brought into close contact with other monkeys their age.
 - C) form a close attachment to the first monkey with whom they experience bodily contact.
 - D) show complete apathy and indifference to the first monkeys they encounter.
 - E) develop a theory of mind by modeling human behavior.

25. Authoritarian parents are especially likely to be
- A) inflexible.
 - B) educated.
 - C) permissive.
 - D) trusting.
 - E) egocentric.
26. Parents who make few demands on their children and use little punishment are
- A) authoritarian.
 - B) authoritative.
 - C) egocentric.
 - D) permissive.
 - E) conventional.
27. Gender differences in physical aggression are greatest in cultures characterized by
- A) individualism.
 - B) the pruning process.
 - C) gender inequality.
 - D) extraversion.
 - E) egocentrism.
28. Compared with males, females are more likely to base their sense of personal identity on their
- A) gender.
 - B) social relationships.
 - C) educational accomplishments.
 - D) socially distinctive personality traits.
 - E) income.
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 social roles assigned to women and men
- A) are virtually the same in all cultures.
 - B) have been virtually the same in all historical time periods.
 - C) differ widely across cultures.
 - D) differ widely across historical time periods but not across cultures.
 - E) are based on evolutionary and genetic strengths.
31. Gender identity refers to
- A) one's biological sex.
 - B) the sense of being male or female.
 - C) the set of expected behaviors for males and for females.
 - D) how masculine a boy is or how feminine a girl is.
 - E) a person's identification with the parent of the opposite sex.
32. Ten-year-old Migdalia insists on wearing very feminine-looking clothes because she wants to appear ladylike. This best illustrates the impact of
- A) individualism.
 - B) personal space.
 - C) collectivism.
 - D) gender typing.
 - E) maturation.
33. In comparison to parental influence, peer influence is
- A) more likely to affect a child's educational success.
 - B) less likely to affect whether a teen smokes.
 - C) more likely to affect a child's English language accent.
 - D) less likely to influence whether a preschooler will reject a certain food.
 - E) more likely to determine adult attachments.
34. Adolescence extends from
- A) the beginning of concrete operations to the end of formal operations.
 - B) 12 to 15 years of age.
 - C) the beginning of sexual maturity to independent adulthood.
 - D) the beginning to the end of the growth spurt.
 - E) the beginning of formal operations to the end of the conventional stage.

35. Primary sex characteristics are to _____ as secondary sex characteristics are to _____.
- A) male testes; adrenal glands
 - B) female ovaries; deepened male voice
 - C) female breasts; deepened male voice
 - D) male testes; female ovaries
 - E) adrenal glands; underarm hair
36. An example of a primary sex characteristic is a
- A) woman's ovaries.
 - B) man's larynx.
 - C) woman's breasts.
 - D) man's adrenal glands.
 - E) woman's hips.
37. 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.
38. The ability to think logically about hypothetical situations is indicative of the _____ stage of development.
- A) conventional
 - B) preconventional
 - C) preoperational
 - D) formal operational
 - E) postconventional
39. Fourteen-year-old Lisa was asked, "What would happen if everyone in the world suddenly went blind?" She responded, "Those who had previously been blind would become leaders." Lisa's answer indicates she is in the _____ stage of development.
- A) concrete operational
 - B) preconventional
 - C) postconventional
 - D) formal operational
 - E) preoperational

40. 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.
41. Formal operational thought is MOST necessary for the development of _____ morality.
- A) preoperational
 - B) conventional
 - C) preconventional
 - D) postconventional
 - E) operational
42. For Regis to think it's wrong to drive over the speed limit simply because he might get punished for doing so is demonstrating Kohlberg's _____ stage of morality.
- A) conventional
 - B) postconventional
 - C) preconventional
 - D) preoperational
 - E) formal operational
43. Critics of Kohlberg's theory of moral development have suggested that postconventional morality is more characteristic of
- A) men than women.
 - B) Democrats than Republicans.
 - C) socialists than capitalists.
 - D) African-Americans than White Americans.
 - E) Catholics than Protestants.
44. According to Erikson, trust is to _____ as identity is to _____.
- A) infancy; childhood
 - B) childhood; adolescence
 - C) adulthood; childhood
 - D) adolescence; adulthood
 - E) infancy; adolescence

45. Piaget is to cognitive development as Erikson is to _____ development.
- A) moral
 - B) physical
 - C) emotional
 - D) psychosocial
 - E) attachment
46. According to Erikson, infancy is to trust as adolescence is to
- A) autonomy.
 - B) identity.
 - C) generativity.
 - D) integrity.
 - E) competence.
47. According to Erikson, later adulthood is to integrity as young adulthood is to
- A) autonomy.
 - B) initiative.
 - C) intimacy.
 - D) identity.
 - E) generativity.
48. Fred has no meaningful occupational goals and has switched college majors several times. Erikson would have suggested that Fred lacks
- A) identity.
 - B) initiative.
 - C) trust.
 - D) autonomy.
 - E) competence.
49. 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.

50. Menopause is associated with a reduction in
- A) adrenaline.
 - B) testosterone.
 - C) estrogen.
 - D) acetylcholine.
 - E) dopamine.
51. Research on people aged 65 and over has shown that
- A) most older people become increasingly fearful of death as they age.
 - B) most older people experience a noticeable loss of visual sensitivity.
 - C) most victims of Alzheimer's disease can reverse the disorder by becoming physically active.
 - D) about 25 percent of those over 65 reside in health care institutions such as nursing homes.
 - E) older adults experience a marked decline in sexual activity.
52. The deterioration of memory and thinking caused by ailments such as Alzheimer's disease or a series of small strokes is called
- A) crystallized intelligence.
 - B) role confusion.
 - C) dementia.
 - D) menarche.
 - E) a critical period.
53. Dementia is most commonly associated with
- A) menopause.
 - B) role confusion.
 - C) Alzheimer's disease.
 - D) crystallized intelligence.
 - E) menarche.
54. Tonya asks people of different ages to complete a measure of life satisfaction. She then looks for life satisfaction differences across different age levels. Tonya is conducting a _____ study.
- A) longitudinal
 - B) preoperational
 - C) cross-sectional
 - D) concrete operational
 - E) naturalistic

55. Crystallized intelligence refers most directly to a person's
- A) accumulated knowledge and verbal skills.
 - B) ability to reason speedily and abstractly.
 - C) ability to assume the perspective of others.
 - D) willingness to revise beliefs in light of new information.
 - E) ability to master new information and to learn new skills.
56. Fluid intelligence refers most directly to a person's
- A) accumulated knowledge.
 - B) ability to reason speedily and abstractly.
 - C) ability to assume the perspective of others.
 - D) ability to utilize diffuse brain regions for storing memories.
 - E) ability to recall facts and concepts.
57. Older adults outperformed younger adults in their responses to *New York Times* crossword puzzles. The superior performance of these older adults best illustrates the value of
- A) habituation.
 - B) fluid intelligence.
 - C) concrete operational thought.
 - D) crystallized intelligence.
 - E) conservation.
58. The term *social clock* refers to
- A) the culturally preferred time to leave home, marry, have children, and retire.
 - B) the pace of life in a culture as assessed by its level of industrialization.
 - C) the average age of people in different social groups and organizations.
 - D) the different ways in which societies evaluate the physical and cognitive changes accompanying the aging process.
 - E) the average age at which community members achieve the formal operational stage.
59. Adults are _____ likely to divorce in their early forties than in their early twenties. They are _____ likely to commit suicide in their early forties than in their early seventies.
- A) less; less
 - B) equally; more
 - C) less; equally
 - D) more; less
 - E) more; more

60. Erik Erikson maintained that the two basic aspects of life that dominate adulthood are
- A) identity and independence.
 - B) intimacy and identity.
 - C) intimacy and generativity.
 - D) independence and generativity.
 - E) autonomy and trust.
61. According to Erikson, adolescence is to identity as late adulthood is to
- A) integrity.
 - B) autonomy.
 - C) generativity.
 - D) intimacy.
 - E) trust.
62. The grief experienced over the death of a loved one is especially severe when death is experienced
- A) as a time that requires sharing honest emotions with others.
 - B) after years of anticipating the death of one's loved one.
 - C) as a time for celebrating the life and memory of the deceased person.
 - D) as coming before it's expected time on the social clock.
 - E) early in human maturation.
63. The fact that many happy and well-adjusted adults were once rebellious and unhappy as adolescents is most relevant to the issue of
- A) continuity or stages.
 - B) preconventional or postconventional morality.
 - C) fluid or crystallized intelligence.
 - D) stability or change.
 - E) nature or nurture.
64. Ross believes that personality development is a matter of sudden qualitative changes at various turning points in the life span. His viewpoint is most directly relevant to the issue of
- A) imprinting or object permanence.
 - B) nature or nurture.
 - C) assimilation or accommodation.
 - D) continuity or stages.
 - E) schema or habituation.

65. There is very little relationship between the age of an adult and his or her
- A) fluid intelligence.
 - B) ability to recall meaningless information.
 - C) level of life satisfaction.
 - D) susceptibility to accidental physical injury.
 - E) susceptibility to colds and flu.

Answer Key

1. B
2. D
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. B
7. D
8. C
9. C
10. C
11. B
12. E
13. C
14. D
15. C
16. C
17. C
18. C
19. B
20. D
21. C
22. C
23. C
24. B
25. A
26. D
27. C
28. B
29. C
30. C
31. B
32. D
33. C
34. C
35. B
36. A
37. B
38. D
39. D
40. A
41. D
42. C
43. A
44. E
45. D
46. B
47. C
48. A
49. B
50. C
51. B
52. C
53. C
54. C
55. A
56. B
57. D
58. A
59. A
60. C
61. A
62. D
63. D
64. D
65. C