Quiz Human Development (Conception until Death)

Name___________________________________

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) _______ psychology is the branch which studies lifelong, often age-related, processes of change in physical, cognitive, moral, emotional, and social domains.
   A) Social
   B) Personality
   C) Evolutionary
   D) Developmental
   E) Clinical

2) Which of the following is an issue in Developmental Psychology?  
   A) continuity vs. discontinuity
   B) nature vs. nurture
   C) stability vs. change
   D) activity vs. passivity
   E) all of the above

3) Which type of developmental research involves comparing many individuals of different ages to discover the differences between older people and younger people?  
   A) correlation research
   B) longitudinal research
   C) naturalistic research
   D) case study research
   E) cross-sectional research

4) Events that occur prior to birth are _______.  
   A) biotnal
   B) prenatal
   C) neonatal
   D) postnatal
   E) unfortunatal

5) Fertilization of the ovum by the sperm most frequently occurs in the _______.  
   A) fallopian tube
   B) ovary
   C) vagina
   D) uterus
   E) cervix
6) A fertilized egg is called a(n) ________.
A) zygote  B) fetus  C) fallopian  D) embryo  E) ovum

7) Substances that can cross the placental barrier and cause damage during the prenatal period are called ________.
   A) spoilers  B) teratogens  C) inhibitors  D) deterions  E) antiplacentrics

8) ________ periods are times during childhood development when the child is especially vulnerable.
   A) Developmental  B) Swinging door  C) Emergency  D) Urgent  E) Critical

9) What is the leading cause of mental retardation that is known to be preventable?
   A) Prenatal Lead Poisoning Syndrome  B) Down's Syndrome  C) Korsakoff's Syndrome  D) Defective Neurological System Syndrome  E) Fetal Alcohol Syndrome

10) When a mother smokes cigarettes during pregnancy, it
    A) causes babies to be born past their due date.  B) addicts the child to tobacco.  C) restricts the flow of oxygen to the developing child.  D) causes fetal hemorrhage.  E) causes malformations of fetal limbs.

11) Cephalocaudal development describes a pattern of growth that proceeds
    A) from the extremities to the head and torso.  B) from undifferentiated to the detailed.  C) from head to tail.  D) from left to right.  E) from inside to outside.
12) All infants are born with certain inherent responses which are called _______.
   A) traits
   B) neuroimpulses
   C) reflexes
   D) actions
   E) genetic behaviors

13) Lucinda touches her newborn lightly on the cheek. The infant responds by
   A) grasping the object touching the cheek.
   B) turning its head and trying to suck.
   C) closing its eyes and sighing.
   D) turning away and crying.
   E) extending its arms convulsively.

14) Infants, according to Fantz’s studies, preferred looking at __________.
   A) random scribbles
   B) straight, colorful lines
   C) blocks
   D) animals
   E) human faces

15) Infants begin to crawl, on average, between approximately what ages?
   A) 1 to 3 months
   B) 6 to 9 months
   C) 18 to 21 months
   D) 12 to 15 months
   E) 1 to 3 weeks

16) The “visual cliff” was developed by Gibson and Walk to determine what?
   A) infants’ understanding of language
   B) infants’ curiosity levels
   C) infants’ depth perception development
   D) infants’ motor skills development
   E) infants’ desire to hold “visual cliff” objects

17) _______ asserted that development occurs in a biologically determined sequence but emphasized that development is a process of adapting to the world using the processes of assimilation and accommodation.
   A) Skinner  B) Erikson  C) Hull  D) Piaget  E) Freud
18) What is a schema?  
A) a theory of personality  
B) an emotional structure  
C) a functional area of the brain  
D) a behavioral complex  
E) a mental structure  

19) Absorbing a new idea into an existing cognitive schema is ________, while modifying an existing schema to adapt it to a new experience is ________.  
A) accommodation, assimilation  
B) a formal operation, an informal operation  
C) object permanence, assimilation  
D) assimilation, accommodation  
E) assimilation, object permanence  

20) Which of the following is NOT one of Piaget’s stages of cognitive development?  
A) pre-operational  
B) post-operational  
C) formal operational  
D) concrete operational  
E) sensorimotor  

21) Six-year-old Ryan understands that his brothers, Matt and Brett, don’t like the same foods as he does. This is an example of  
A) object permanence.  
B) decentration.  
C) sibling rivalry.  
D) conservation.  
E) egocentrism.  

22) The hallmark of the formal-operational stage is ________ thought.  
A) exciting  
B) negative  
C) abstract  
D) circular  
E) new  

23) Vygotsky believed that skills and knowledge are ________.  
A) learned in isolation  
B) innate  
C) culture bound  
D) completely biological  
E) emotionally based
24) Attachment is the term used to describe
   A) the latching on of rigid thought patterns that are hard to change.
   B) the casual bond between kids and their teachers.
   C) the desire to be told what to do by others and have them to make your decisions.
   D) the strong emotional tie a person feels towards special people in one's life.
   E) the enjoyment one gets out of life.

25) Harlow found that monkeys raised from birth with a terry cloth "mother" and a wire, food dispensing "mother" would do what when scared?
   A) pull a string to make a curtain come down around the cage
   B) eat a lot more food than usual
   C) cling to the terry cloth mother
   D) open the cage door to get out
   E) cling to the wire cloth mother

26) What is the response called where an eight-month-old child becomes fearful when its primary caregiver leaves the room?
   A) dire need response
   B) separation anxiety
   C) primary threat
   D) absence fear
   E) none of the above

27) This is a technique used to measure attachment by having a parent leave the child in a room where the child has never been previously.
   A) the brief separation paradigm
   B) the empty room scenario
   C) the anxiety production moment
   D) the strange situation technique
   E) the open-ended parent loss

28) Children who have not formed secure attachments early in life, are more likely to become
   A) strong and resilient
   B) anxious and overly dependent
   C) less disciplined
   D) more mature at a faster rate
   E) independent and creative
29) What is the name for an early-emerging, long-lasting, individual difference in disposition and display of emotional reactivity?
   A) temperament
   B) intellectual capacity
   C) anxiety proneness
   D) inhibition process
   E) temper tantrum

30) Which one of Kohlberg’s levels/stages of morality is where children conform to rules to avoid the disapproval of others?
   A) deconventional
   B) conventional
   C) reconventional
   D) preconventional
   E) postconventional

31) Adolescence is defined as a period __________.
   A) of great turmoil and personal difficulties
   B) where you are most likely to know everything possible
   C) of generally positive experiences
   D) extending from age 10 to age 15
   E) extending from puberty onset to early adulthood

32) The first menstruation for girls is called what?
   A) menarche
   B) menogenesis
   C) spermarche
   D) puberty
   E) ovopause

33) Most adolescents are in which of Piaget’s cognitive developmental stages?
   A) preoperational
   B) concrete operational
   C) logical processing
   D) formal operational
   E) sensorimotor

34) The personal fable is when teenagers believe themselves to be
   A) overly vulnerable to risk.
   B) the subject of everyone else’s scrutiny.
   C) unreal and are thus, completely detached from reality.
   D) the victims of faulty logic.
   E) so unique that risks don’t apply to them.
35) Which of the following is true of adolescent egocentrism?  
A) it may allow adolescents to take on new roles  
B) it may allow adolescents to integrate views of the self  
C) even adults may show similar thought patterns  
D) it may allow adolescents to break away from parents  
E) all of the above

36) Which parenting style seems to be associated with high academic achievement in adolescents?  
A) permissive  
B) authoritarian  
C) over protective  
D) lenient  
E) authoritative

37) Which of the following is the most true statement on adolescent suicide rates?  
A) They are moderate and have remained steady for decades.  
B) They are relatively high and have increased in recent decades.  
C) They are relatively low, but have slightly increased in recent decades.  
D) They are relatively low and have slightly decreased in recent decades.  
E) They are relatively high, but have declined in recent decades.

38) Ethnic identity is what?  
A) The feeling you get being part of a historically famous group.  
B) The feeling you get being part of a peer group.  
C) Feelings of belonging to an ethnic group that is a majority in society.  
D) Feelings of belonging to an ethnic group that is a minority in society.  
E) Feelings of a sense of membership in a cultural group.

39) Which of the following statements about playing sports in adolescents is most accurate according to your book?  
A) Playing sports is associated with higher satisfaction with body image.  
B) Playing sports is associated with lower satisfaction with body image.  
C) Playing sports is usually a negative experience for all but the most skilled athletes.  
D) Playing sports increases family cohesion and brings kids closer to their parents.  
E) Playing sports is a universally good experience for everyone who plays.

40) Tom’s peer group is likely to pressure/influence him on what issues?  
A) self-concept development  
B) manner of dress  
C) social interaction  
D) forms of rebellion  
E) all of the above
41) By what age have most children first developed some sense of gender identity?
   A) 3  B) 15  C) 10  D) 1  E) 6

42) Disease characterized by low bone mass and deterioration of bone tissue is known as ________.
   A) osteobiflex  B) osteodegenesis  C) osteoporosis  D) osteodisintegration  E) osteogenesis

43) The idea that damage occurs as a result of normal living and that this progressive degeneration leads to aging and disease of the body, is known as what?
   A) old and used theory  B) wear and tear theory  C) cellular degeneration theory  D) disintegration theory  E) chaos theory

44) What is the most protective factor in preventing cognitive declines in older age?
   A) a use it or lose it approach, staying cognitively active  B) good genes
   C) taking a lot of walks and staying physically active  D) a good supportive family  E) having good retirement healthcare coverage

45) Which theorist had a stage theory that accounted for late life development?
   A) Sigmund Freud  B) Terrence Kohlater  C) Erik Erikson  D) Jean Piaget  E) B.F. Skinner

46) Erikson’s generativity versus stagnation stage encompasses which time in life?
   A) middle adulthood  B) middle adolescence  C) early childhood  D) late adulthood  E) early adulthood
47) Which of the following is a developmental challenge faced by those over 65 years old?
   A) maintaining an adequate standard of living
   B) beginning to lose similar aged friends and family to death
   C) coping with health issues
   D) retirement
   E) all of the above

48) Terrence is 65 years old, happy and healthy. However, he is being forced by his company to retire because of his age. This kind of treatment is called _______.
   A) worker demotion
   B) fossilization
   C) retiree promotion
   D) down-sizing
   E) ageism

49) Corina has begun to have difficulty forming complete sentences, remembering personal and important information, and her personal hygiene has been declining. What is she likely a victim of?
   A) a lack of proper dietary nutrition
   B) a form of dementia
   C) a transient ischemic attack
   D) a sudden, massive stroke
   E) an attack of delirium

50) Thanatology is the study of
   A) underlying processes of cognitive degeneration in Alzheimer’s disease.
   B) the spiritual benefits of living to a ripe old age.
   C) psychological and medical aspects of death and dying.
   D) the unconscious drive toward aggression and destruction.
   E) the mid-life crisis process in middle aged men and women.