

PSYU 324 ADOLESCENCE

CHAPTER 3 QUIZ

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Which of the following statements about neurotransmitters is FALSE?
  - A) Neurotransmitters are chemicals that carry information across the synaptic gap.
  - B) Increases in serotonin may be related to the development of schizophrenia.
  - C) Levels of neurotransmitters change with the onset of puberty.
  - D) Increases in dopamine have been linked to an increase in risk-taking behavior.
  - E) All of these
  
2. Roy is 15 and Gary is 35. Both are shown pictures of faces displaying angry expressions. Compared to Gary, Roy is more likely to show brain activity in his
  - A) frontal lobe.
  - B) temporal lobe.
  - C) amygdala.
  - D) occipital lobe.
  - E) parietal lobe.
  
3. Which area of the brain is involved in reasoning, decision making, and self-control?
  - A) Hypothalamus
  - B) Medulla
  - C) Amygdala
  - D) Prefrontal cortex
  - E) Corpus callosum
  
4. The brain develops more synaptic connections than necessary. Unused ones then disappear or are replaced. This process of replacing or discarding unused connections is what neuroscientists call
  - A) sheathing.
  - B) dendritic alignment.
  - C) termination.
  - D) pruning.
  - E) neural resonance.
  
5. Researchers have discovered that
  - A) there is an increase in myelination during adolescence.
  - B) transmission of nerve cells' impulses increases during adolescence.
  - C) there is a decrease in gray matter by late adolescence.
  - D) there is an increase in white matter during adolescence.
  - E) All of these

6. According to Piaget's view of cognitive development, adolescents
  - A) take information from the environment and passively develop their cognitive worlds.
  - B) resist information from the environment.
  - C) take an active role in the construction of their thinking and understanding.
  - D) need social interaction to advance cognitively.
  - E) have trouble thinking logically.
  
7. A mental concept that exists in order to organize and make sense of information is what Piaget would call
  - A) concrete operational thinking.
  - B) equilibrium.
  - C) assimilation.
  - D) accommodation.
  - E) a schema.
  
8. Allysah has done indoor rock climbing for several years and now has decided to try her skills outdoors. She finds that all her knowledge about indoor climbing translates perfectly to the outdoor environment. Which Piagetian process is at work here?
  - A) Concrete operational thinking
  - B) Accommodation
  - C) Preoperational thinking
  - D) Assimilation
  - E) Conservation
  
9. Nina needs to have the actual events occur right before her in order to think about them. In which stage of cognitive development is she?
  - A) Concrete operational
  - B) Sensorimotor
  - C) Early formal operational
  - D) Preoperational
  - E) Late formal operational
  
10. The Piagetian task in which children are shown two identical beakers with the same amount of liquid in them and then watch as the contents of one beaker are poured into a different-sized container is used to measure
  - A) formal operational thinking.
  - B) hypothetical-deductive reasoning.
  - C) conservation.
  - D) classification.
  - E) All of these
  
11. Chad takes all the toy soldiers out of his toy box and arranges them into groups of marines, sailors, and "army guys." Then he further sorts them by uniform style. According to Piaget, what cognitive ability is this?
  - A) Formal operational thought
  - B) Hypothetical-deductive reasoning
  - C) Conservation
  - D) Classification
  - E) Assimilation

12. Sixteen-year-old Parker often thinks about what he will do after high school graduation, as well as all the incredible possibilities that are open to him. His thinking best reflects what characteristic of formal operational thought?
- A) Abstract
  - B) Logical
  - C) Trial-and-error
  - D) Idealistic
  - E) Symbolic
13. Criticisms of Piaget's theory include
- A) explanation of cognitive changes is too general.
  - B) adolescents' cognitive development is not stage-like.
  - C) there is evidence that some cognitive abilities emerge later than Piaget indicated.
  - D) there is evidence that some cognitive abilities emerge earlier than Piaget indicated.
  - E) All of these
14. Many developmental psychologists believe that adult thinking differs from adolescent thinking in several important ways. Which of the following is NOT one of the ways suggested?
- A) Adults are less idealistic than adolescents.
  - B) In adulthood, individuals switch from acquiring knowledge to applying knowledge.
  - C) Adults can be quantitatively more advanced in their knowledge.
  - D) Adults are more absolutist and dualistic than adolescents.
  - E) Adults are more likely to be provisional thinkers.
15. According to Vygotsky, cognitive growth depends on
- A) hereditary influences.
  - B) developmental influences.
  - C) interaction with others in cooperative activities.
  - D) socioeconomic status.
  - E) All of these
16. According to Vygotsky, the difference between what an adolescent student can do independently and what she or he can do with assistance is called
- A) assimilation.
  - B) the zone of proximal development.
  - C) metacognition.
  - D) scaffolding.
  - E) cognitive apprenticeship.
17. Piaget is to \_\_\_\_\_ as Vygotsky is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) unconscious processes; culture
  - B) individual; collaborative
  - C) collaborative; individual
  - D) facilitator; director
  - E) culture; internal motivation

18. According to Siegler's information-processing view, when adolescents perceive, encode, represent, and store information, they are engaged in
- A) automaticity.
  - B) self-modification.
  - C) strategy construction.
  - D) thinking.
  - E) rehearsal.
19. A series of nine numbers is read to an adolescent who is asked to repeat them back in order as quickly as possible. This task is used to assess
- A) long-term memory.
  - B) short-term memory.
  - C) selective attention.
  - D) shifting attention.
  - E) divergent thinking.
20. Thinking that goes from observation of specific things to general principles is known as
- A) divergent.
  - B) deductive.
  - C) inductive.
  - D) convergent.
  - E) flexible.
21. Ms. Chan wants to stimulate critical thinking skills in her 10th-grade Race and Ethnic Diversity class. Which of the following assignments should she require?
- A) Ask the students to develop a list of the major immigration acts in the last 100 years.
  - B) Ask the students to list, in order, the immigrant groups who settled in the United States since 1600.
  - C) Ask the students to articulate and defend their position on the current immigration reform proposals.
  - D) Ask the students to research the history of the Civil Rights Act.
  - E) Ask the students to interview someone whose ancestors were brought to the U.S. as slaves.
22. Compared to high intelligence, high creativity is more likely to involve
- A) divergent thinking.
  - B) convergent thinking.
  - C) special insights.
  - D) critical thinking.
  - E) automaticity.
23. Dean Pollard asked the students at a community college to come up with as many solutions to the problem of parking on campus as they could in advance of his meeting with the Board of Trustees. Dean Pollard is asking the students to engage in
- A) critical thinking.
  - B) risk taking.
  - C) creative thinking.
  - D) insight.
  - E) All of these

24. In Michael Pressley's view, the key to education is helping students learn
- A) a variety of cognitive strategies and when to use them.
  - B) a wide variety of subject matter so that they will be well-rounded.
  - C) divergent thinking.
  - D) how to brainstorm effectively.
  - E) scaffolding.
25. A recent review found that it was important to teach general cognitive skills as well as
- A) hypothetical reasoning.
  - B) domain specific skills.
  - C) social skills .
  - D) communication skills.
  - E) None of these
26. Problem-solving skills and the ability to adapt to and learn from life's everyday experiences is the traditional definition of
- A) IQ.
  - B) intelligence.
  - C) decision making.
  - D) divergent thinking.
  - E) All of these
27. Alfred Binet and Theophile Simon developed the first intelligence test for identifying
- A) gifted students.
  - B) students with behavioral difficulties.
  - C) students with highly developed problem-solving skills.
  - D) students who would benefit from instruction outside the regular classroom.
  - E) students with brain damage.
28. If Alice's IQ is 100, we know that she
- A) has achieved a perfect score on her intelligence test.
  - B) has performed better than 80% of other people who took the test.
  - C) has a mental age below that of people who are the same age as she.
  - D) has a mental age that is typical of other people of the same age as she.
  - E) has a mental age higher than that of people who are the same age as she.
29. In addition to an overall IQ, the Wechsler scales, developed by David Wechsler, yield two separate IQs. They are
- A) math and verbal.
  - B) spatial and math.
  - C) verbal and spatial.
  - D) nonverbal and verbal.
  - E) comprehension and performance.
30. WAIS-III is to WISC-IV integrated as \_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) adult; child
  - B) verbal; nonverbal
  - C) convergent; divergent
  - D) child; adult
  - E) verbal; performance

31. Which of the following is FALSE?
- A) Intelligence tests are some of psychology's most widely used tools.
  - B) People with higher intelligence test scores tend to get higher-paying jobs.
  - C) Intelligent tests measure potential abilities.
  - D) Intelligence test scores are good predictors of school success.
  - E) IQ scores can become self-fulfilling prophecies.
32. Marjorie is a psychotherapist who has the keen ability to understand her clients' concerns and to form therapeutic relationships with them. According to Gardner, Marjorie is demonstrating
- A) spatial skills.
  - B) bodily-kinesthetic skills.
  - C) spiritual skills.
  - D) mathematical skills.
  - E) interpersonal skills.
33. According to Sternberg, individuals who have practical intelligence
- A) often do poorly in school.
  - B) often have very good social skills.
  - C) often have good common sense.
  - D) may have successful careers as adults, despite poor school records.
  - E) have all of these characteristics.
34. Alison is a 14-year-old African American student who has been asked to take a test to assess her intellectual ability. She is aware of the general belief in society that African Americans are not smart, so she's feeling very anxious and subsequently doesn't perform well. This is an example of
- A) "the Bell Curve."
  - B) a culturally biased test.
  - C) stereotype threat.
  - D) the personal fable.
  - E) implicit personality theory.
35. Roger believes that everyone is picking on him and that he is "the only person in the world" who receives such treatment. This is an example of what Elkind calls
- A) the personal fable.
  - B) the imaginary fable.
  - C) the personal audience.
  - D) the imaginary audience.
  - E) social cognition.