Child Psychology (Psyc 102) Test 1B

Fall 2014

1. Which of the following is not one of the characteristics of development during childhood?
2. It proceeds in a logical sequence.
3. It builds on past development.
4. Its rate is unpredictable in most children.
5. It proceeds toward greater complexity.
6. The general changes in behavior shown by most children as they grow older would be termed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ developmental changes.
7. individual
8. atypical
9. normative
10. evolutionary
11. The idea that human infants have a built-in tendency to seek contact with caregivers because in the distant past humans with that characteristic were likely to survive to adulthood and produce offspring is an example of
12. genetic diversity
13. natural selection
14. environmental determination
15. behavioral reorganization
16. Which theory emphasizes the role played by social interaction and specific cultural practices in the development of cognitive skills?
17. social learning theory B. social modeling theory
18. psychoanalytic theory D. sociocultural theory
19. One reason that the role of mothers has been so strongly emphasized in research on children’s development is that the importance of maternal care was a cornerstone of
20. social learning theory
21. psychoanalytic theory
22. Piagetian theory
23. all theories of child development
24. Generalizing from the text, we can conclude that information processing theory stresses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ developmental changes, while Piaget's theory emphasizes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ changes in children.
25. quantitative; qualitative
26. qualitative; quantitative
27. cognitive; emotional
28. intellectual; physical
29. Which of the following is **NOT** true of Erikson's theory of development?
30. Personality and emotional development are assumed to occur throughout the lifespan.
31. Critical social relationships during the first year or two of life can influence later social development.
32. Inappropriate emotional experiences during early life may lead to fixations in a particular developmental stage.
33. Developmental stages are qualitatively distinct, and an individual passes through the stages in a particular order.
34. According to social learning theory, changes in children's behavior are produced by
35. reinforcement
36. vicarious reinforcement
37. modeling/imitation
38. all of the above
39. Bowlby's theory was most heavily influenced by
40. an evolutionary focus on adaptation and Freud's emphasis on early social relationships
41. Freud's emphasis on feeding and a social learning approach to attachment
42. Freud's emphasis on infantile sexuality and Piaget's concept of stages
43. evolutionary theories on feeding and Piaget's concept of stages
44. The early vs. current experience issue is in part due to
45. whether the timing of experience has a decisive influence on later development
46. the level of analysis used by researchers to explain when development occurs
47. the fact that development is so stable across experiences
48. the effects of the environment on development
49. The issue of cultural specificity has been raised most often in connection with
50. the fact that so much of developmental research is based on North American and European populations
51. the fact that so much of developmental research is based on North American populations
52. the fact that ethnic group is often not reported in research studies
53. the fact that few developments are specific to a culture
54. Although you inherited certain genetic traits from each of your parents, your gametes no longer carry the exact set of chromosomes from either parent. This is a result of
55. crossing over
56. genetic anomalies
57. mitosis
58. genetic mutations
59. Spitz (1945) observed that infants in institutions became apathetic, unresponsive, and withdrawn, probably because of
60. inadequate physical care
61. lack of physical and social stimulation
62. overstimulation from the noisy environment
63. serious malnutrition and disease
64. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ effects can be seen very clearly in the development of sex-typed behavior in children.
65. Bidirectional
66. Transactional
67. Two-way
68. Unidirectional
69. Based on research examining the effects of neighborhoods on development, which child would be most likely to have a positive developmental outcome?
70. Steve, whose parents are both employed and who lives in a relatively affluent neighborhood.
71. Alicia, whose parents are both teachers and who lives in a poor community with high unemployment.
72. Martin, whose mother receives financial assistance from the state and who lives in an isolated rural environment
73. All are equally likely to have a positive outcome since neighborhoods have little impact on development.
74. The tendency for development to proceed from the general to the refined and specific is called
75. differentiation
76. reorganization
77. organogenesis
78. proximodistal development

17 . During meiosis, a single parent cell will produce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ daughter cells, each with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chromosomes.

1. 2; 46
2. 4; 46
3. 4; 23
4. 2; 23
5. According to Bronfenbrenner, the individual child’s initial contribution to the process of development is
6. unique responses to the environment
7. the beginnings of personality
8. his or her biological makeup
9. a particular temperament
10. In Bronfenbrenner’s model of developmental contexts, the outermost ring that influences all other contexts is
11. the biological context
12. the social and economic context
13. the immediate context
14. the cultural context
15. In general, siblings share approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ genetic material.
16. 20%
17. 30%
18. 50%
19. 80%
20. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to a limited time during which some part of a developing organism is susceptible to influences that can bring about specific and permanent changes.
21. critical period
22. development stage
23. proximodistal period
24. trimester
25. After fertilization, the zygote begins to grow through a process of cell divisions called
26. meiosis
27. organogenesis
28. mitosis
29. insemination
30. The first two weeks of prenatal development are known as
31. the fetal period
32. the germinal period
33. the embryonic period
34. the post-conceptual period
35. The development of the embryo’s life support system consists of
36. the development of the placenta
37. the development of the amniotic sac and fluid
38. the development of the umbilical cord
39. all of the above
40. Qualitative changes during development refer to
41. changes that are too small to quantify
42. increases in the amount of children's abilities
43. changes that seem random
44. step-like transformations in children's behavior and/or thought
45. Which of the following is **NOT** true of critical periods in prenatal development?
46. Different organs and body systems have different critical periods.
47. They are particularly concentrated during the period of the embryo.
48. The timetable they follow varies from one baby to another.
49. They are times when specific developments are most susceptible to disruption.
50. The most common current viewpoint on the roles of heredity and environment in development is
51. heredity is the more important influence
52. environment is the more important influence
53. heredity and environment interact to influence development
54. analyzing the roles of heredity and environment in development is not important
55. Piaget was primarily interested in
56. normative development of cognitive abilities
57. individual differences in cognitive abilities
58. individuals' cognitive developmental history
59. all of the above
60. The trimesters of pregnancy correspond to
61. the germinal, embryonic, and fetal periods
62. changes in the mother's experience of pregnancy
63. clearly identifiable changes in fetal development
64. all of the above
65. A child who is born with cells containing two YY chromosomes and one X chromosome has
66. Down syndrome
67. a Mendelian disorder
68. a sex chromosome abnormality
69. PKU
70. An environmental substance that can cause physical malformations during prenatal development is referred to as a(n)
71. critical agent
72. teratogen
73. inductive substance
74. all of the above
75. The neonate comes into this world with
76. a set of reflexes, some of which are useful
77. a large set of organized behaviors
78. means-ends behavior
79. highly advanced sensory and perceptual skills
80. Which statement about brain growth is true?
81. The head and brain are much closer to their adult size at birth than other body parts.
82. An infant’s brain at birth weighs close to what it will weigh as an adult brain.
83. Head circumference has no connection to brain growth.
84. The brain grows very little until the baby’s first birthday.
85. Early brain development involves
86. neuron formation and neuron migration
87. differentiation of neurons
88. myelination
89. all of the above
90. Which of the following statements about infant eye movements is most accurate?
91. Controlled eye movements are not present until about two months of age.
92. Newborns show some controlled eye movements, but they cannot follow a moving object smoothly or accurately.
93. Newborns show smooth pursuit eye movements, but only for slowly moving objects.
94. Newborns can smoothly track objects, even if they are moving rapidly.
95. Results from various techniques for studying infants' visual acuity all show
96. very poor acuity in newborns, followed by rapid improvement during the first six months of life
97. very poor acuity in newborns, with slow improvement over the first two years of life
98. surprisingly good acuity in newborns, with adult-level acuity by about four months
99. close to adult acuity in newborns, followed by a temporary decline until accommodation skills develop
100. Which of the following statements about infant sleep patterns is true?
101. Most infants in the United States do not begin to sleep for long blocks of time at night until they are about 6 months old.
102. Most infants in the United States begin to shift to a pattern of long blocks of sleep at night by about 8 weeks of age.
103. When infants do begin to sleep for long blocks of time at night, they also show increased fussiness during the nighttime hours.

D. Infants from all cultures shift to longer nighttime sleep blocks at the same age, indicating a strong neurological basis for the change.

1. The functions of reflexes in the newborn include
2. providing infants with organized responses to the environment before they have had a chance to learn
3. providing initial responses that will later be modified by learning, thus speeding acquisition of important behaviors
4. demonstrating remnants of humans' evolutionary past
5. all of the above
6. An infant is repeatedly presented with a musical tone that captures his attention. After 30 seconds of listening to the tone, the infant loses interest in it. Which of the following learning processes explains this?
7. orienting response
8. habituation
9. classical conditioning
10. associative learning
11. An infant will usually exhibit good control of the upper-arm muscles before they show good control of the hands. This illustrates the principle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ development.
12. bottom-up
13. cephalocaudal
14. differentiated
15. proximodistal

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The first stage in Erikson’s theory of development is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

42. The term used to describe those things that are present at birth in all normal children is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. The research methodology in which children in different age groups are compared is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ design.
2. The most commonly used scale for rating the condition of a neonate just after birth is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Contrary to what is written in the book, in class we discussed the fact that Piaget’s theory of development has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ major periods or stages.

Short Paragraph Answers: Choose 46A or 46B, do not answer both (continue writing on the back if you need more space)

46A. Describe the cycle of poverty.

46B. Describe what the visual cliff is and what it has shown us about the development of depth perception.

Extra Credit (just for fun)

1. Who is the current Secretary of State of the USA?
2. How many centimeters are there in an inch?
3. Who composed “The Four Seasons?”