MULTIPLE CHOICE:

_____ 1. A major cognitive advance made during the sensorimotor stage is the ability to
A. think abstractly and creatively.
B. solve simple problems using mental representation.
C. understand that the self is distinct from other people and objects.
D. make mental representations of objects that are not physically present.
E. know that changes in appearance do not mean that the object itself changes.

_____ 2. A newborn duckling will imprint with
A. always the mother duck.
B. The first thing the duck sees.
C. either the mother or the father duck.
D. the first moving animal the duck sees.
E. the first creature that provides food.

_____ 3. According to Erikson, ego-integrity
A. occurs when reaching the highest level of moral reasoning.
B. occurs during the formation of formal operational thought.
C. is the integrated identity achieved following puberty.
D. is looking back on one's life without regrets.
E. is having a successful marriage with well-adjusted children.

_____ 4. According to Erikson, the identity crisis is experienced
A. in early adulthood.
B. during adolescence.
C. when we reach puberty.
D. when we are three to six years of age.
E. while the person is a spouse, a parent, and an employee.

_____ 5. According to Kohlberg's findings, the highest stage of moral reasoning is evident when an individual acts in order to
A. gain acceptance and avoid disapproval.
B. follow rules and avoid penalties.
C. achieve justice and avoid self-condemnation.
D. promote the welfare of her society.
E. achieve rewards and avoid punishments.

_____ 6. According to Piaget, the two basic processes at work in cognitive growth are
A. overregularization and object permanence.
B. schemes and motor skills.
C. assimilation and accommodation.
D. egocentrism and centration.
E. competence and inferiority.
_____ 7. Adolescence is characterized by Piaget's
A. sensorimotor stage.
B. formal operational stage.
C. preoperational stage.
D. concrete operational stage.
E. postconventional level.

_____ 8. Alcohol and nicotine are among the most common what?
A. placentas.
B. morphemes.
C. zygotes.
D. schemes.
E. teratogens.

_____ 9. Andre says that his G.I. Joe is hungry because of the concept of
A. centration.
B. animistic thinking.
C. assimilation.
D. accommodation.
E. egocentrism.

_____ 10. Assimilation occurs when people
A. believe that objects exist even if we can't see them at that moment.
B. add increasingly more symbolic representations of outer reality.
C. update or change existing schemes as a result of new information.
D. modify new information to fit into what is already known.
E. forget information that has not been accessed recently.

_____ 11. At birth, an infant ___________.
A. would be considered legally blind.
B. can only hear very high pitched sounds.
C. can roll over, but not sit up or crawl.
D. will recognize only its mother.
E. is good at perceiving small objects.

_____ 12. Because Jade has not mastered object permanence, she believes that
A. all grown-up men are fathers.
B. two small pieces of pizza are better than one large piece.
C. everyone is thinking about her.
D. the hidden doll no longer exists.
E. rain occurs when the clouds are sad.
Lifespan Development Quiz

_____ 13. Daryl believes that there is more Silly Putty when it is in a ball shape than when John makes it into a big 'pancake,' because Daryl has
A. learned object permanence.
B. not mastered conservation.
C. demonstrated egocentrism.
D. animistic thinking.
E. formal operational thought.

_____ 14. Dr. Thomas believes that development occurs in stages. We can say that Dr. Thomas
A. assumes the habituation perspective.
B. supports the interactionist theory.
C. believes in the process of cumulative action.
D. feels that behavior is mainly determined by nature.
E. endorses the discontinuity view.

_____ 15. What is it called when older individuals maintain only the most important social contacts?
A. demographic friendship
B. social differentiation
C. postformal thought
D. generativity
E. selective social interaction

_____ 16. During the formal operational stage, thinking becomes
A. egocentric.
B. animistic.
C. abstract.
D. habituated.
E. impulsive.

_____ 17. Four-year-old Bonnie wants to pick out and put on her clothes without any assistance from her mother. According to Erikson, Bonnie is in which stage?
A. concrete operational
B. trust vs. mistrust
C. initiative vs. guilt
D. intimacy vs. isolation
E. competence vs. inferiority

_____ 18. Harlow's famous attachment studies involved
A. pigeons.
B. rats.
C. monkeys.
D. humans.
E. rabbits.
19. In Order, what are the three stages a human goes through while in the womb?
A. differentiation, implantation, and strengthening.
B. embryo, zygote, and fetus.
C. placenta, umbilical, and embryonic.
D. embryonic, placenta, and umbilical.
E. zygote, embryo, and fetus.

20. Jean Piaget is best known for his efforts to understand what?
A. The way children interpret their emerging sense of sexuality
B. The way children think, reason, and solve problems
C. Language development in children
D. The ignoble savage
E. Examining animal's vs. children's behavior at 2 years of age

21. Kagan's temperament research found that about 10% of babies are "born" either of which two ways?
A. happy or sad
B. stable or unpredictable
C. shy or bold
D. easy or difficult
E. noisy or quiet

22. Life periods which are initiated by distinct change are ___.
A. always controlled by the environment.
B. typically studied in generativity research.
C. part of the continuity view.
D. tested in menarche studies.
E. known as developmental stages.

23. Parents risk undermining their child's healthy resolution of the initiative vs. guilt stage primarily by
A. setting expectations too high.
B. smothering the child with too much attention.
C. offering insufficient comfort.
D. failing to help the child master tasks.
E. being too controlling.

24. Piaget's stages of cognitive development occur in which of the following sequences?
A. preoperational; sensorimotor; concrete operational; formal operational
B. preoperational; concrete operational; sensorimotor; formal operational
C. sensorimotor; preoperational; concrete operational; formal operational
D. sensorimotor; preoperational; concrete operational; postoperational
E. sensorimotor; preconventional; conventional; postconventional
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_____ 25. Problems caused by genetic disorders such as Down syndrome
______________________.
A. cannot be helped by learning and environmental factors.
B. can be completely alleviated by factors such as environment and learning.
C. can sometimes be improved by learning-based treatments.
D. demonstrate the total dominance of heredity over environment.
E. can be cured by utilizing genetic-based treatments.

_____ 26. Psychologists believe that avoidant children act unconcerned when
separated from their mothers because
A. they no longer seek attachment because their efforts have met with
rejection in the past.
B. they are so securely attached that they feel confident in strange
situations.
C. they are so smothered by maternal attention that they are grateful for a
break.
D. they are of a personality type that does not crave attachment.
E. they really want their mothers to be there, but they do not know how to
show this.

_____ 27. Some animal species have an innate predisposition to form
attachment. This
tendency is called
A. menarche.
B. imprinting.
C. assimilation.
D. centration.
E. discontinuity.

_____ 28. Studies have shown that one of the major sources of concern for
adolescents is their
A. psycho-sexual identity.
B. relationship with their parents.
C. physical appearance.
D. intellectual performance.
E. career ambitions.

_____ 29. The heartbeat begins during which developmental period?
A. sensorimotor
B. zygote
C. fetus
D. embryo
E. differentiation
30. The risk of facial abnormalities is greatest when alcohol is consumed in what part of pregnancy?
A. The first two weeks
B. The first two months
C. The middle
D. The last two months

31. The risk of rubella is greatest at what time during pregnancy?
A. In the first week
B. Between two and four weeks
C. Between four and eight weeks
D. Between eight and sixteen weeks

32. What are Developmental Psychologists almost always most interested in trying to do?
A. trace the evolution of the human race.
B. identify the biochemical processes involved in thought.
C. determine how organisms change over time.
D. control and predict behavior.
E. study one's genetic material.

33. What does Piaget call it when a child modifies new environmental information to fit into what is already known?
A. Assimilation
B. Centration
C. Accommodation
D. Egocentrism

34. What does Piaget call it when a child restructures existing schemes so that new information is accounted for more completely?
A. Assimilation
B. Centration
C. Accommodation
D. Egocentrism

35. What have Adoption studies demonstrated?
A. heredity makes a substantial contribution to both intelligence and alcoholism.
B. heredity makes a substantial contribution to alcoholism but not intelligence.
C. heredity makes a substantial contribution to intelligence but not alcoholism.
D. heredity has no influence on either alcoholism or intelligence.
E. environment has influence on neither alcoholism nor intelligence.
36. What is the term for the predictable process of growth that is typical of all species' members reared in adequate environments?
A. maturation  
B. habituation  
C. dishabituation  
D. temperament  
E. differentiation

37. Which cognitive theorist began his investigations by carefully observing his own three children?
A. Locke  
B. Piaget  
C. Kubler-Ross  
D. Bowlby  
E. Freud

38. Which of the following is TRUE about sensory development in infants?
A. Infants fail to respond to the smell of rotten eggs and bananas.  
B. Infants show signs of pleasure at the taste of sugar water.  
C. Infants prefer unsalted to salted cereal.  
D. Infants' eyes are not alert for several days after birth.  
E. Infants do not really have a sense of touch.

39. Which of the following is TRUE of children's vision?
A. Infants can see at 20 feet what most people can see at 50 feet.  
B. At one week, a child can detect contours of a head at a close distance.  
C. Infants prefer human faces to most other stimuli.  
D. Babies typically can see color by about three weeks.  
E. At birth, a baby can scan the features of a caregiver's face.

40. Which of the following situations involves a self-fulfilling prophecy?
A. Andy is hungry, so he makes himself a tuna fish sandwich.  
B. Cheryl thinks she'll fail her history test, so she doesn't study and she fails.  
C. Danielle is very smart, so her parents enroll her in a program for gifted students.  
D. Kyle believes that Sue will not want to go on a date with him, but she does.  
E. June is a great tennis player because she had an excellent coach.

41. With what is the nature-nurture controversy concerned?
A. the use of a chronological versus a longitudinal approach.  
B. the difference between developmental and chronological age.  
C. the relative importance of heredity and environment.  
D. the extent to which development is continuous or discontinuous.  
E. whether to study similarities or differences between people.
42. Which theory argues that children acquire knowledge by following an inborn program of steps to acquire vocabulary?
A. innateness theory
B. language acquisition theory
C. cognitive developmental theory
D. humanistic theory
E. telegraphic theory

43. The idea that people have biologically predetermined mental structures that allow people to comprehend and produce speech was proposed by
A. Noam Chomsky.
B. Jean Piaget.
C. Anne Fernald.
D. John Bowlby.
E. Mary Ainsworth.

44. It is believed that which of the following is most responsible for our ability to speak and to understand grammar?
A. ego integrity
B. teratogens
C. contact comfort
D. ambivalence
E. Language Acquisition Device (LAD)

45. Shelley is just beginning to produce speech like sounds and to take turns with vocalizations. Shelley is most likely in which stage of speech production?
A. telegraphic
B. the one-word stage
C. scaffolding
D. babbling
E. formal operational

46. By the age of six, the average child is estimated to understand an astonishing __________ words.
A. 1,500
B. 9,000
C. 14,000
D. 20,000
E. 100,000

47. Between 18 months and 6 years of age, children learn approximately how many new words per day?
A. one
B. two
C. nine
D. twenty
E. forty
48. Around age 18 months, children's word learning often takes off at an amazing rate, during a phase called
A. two-word speech.
B. scaffolding.
C. telegraphic speech.
D. the naming explosion.
E. differentiation.

49. 21-month-old Kevin is in the third stage of language acquisition making utterances in a variety of sequences as he is trying to convey more complex meanings. He is in the
A. two-word stage.
B. telegraphic speech phase.
C. overregularization stage.
D. phoneme phase.
E. assimilation process.

50. While in the two-word stage, a child would be LEAST likely to say which of the following?
A. Daddy go
B. Mama here
C. Doggie there
D. TV on
E. Ball want

51. Children first develop the rules of grammar during which stage of language acquisition?
A. the one-word stage
B. the two-word stage
C. telegraphic speech
D. the morpheme stage
E. the phoneme stage

52. Speech that consists of short, simple sequences of nouns and verbs without plurals or tenses is known as
A. a two-word stage.
B. a one-word stage.
C. telegraphic.
D. overregulated words.
E. babbling.

53. Donal is beginning to form multi-word sentences. When he says things like, "Donal eat cookie full," he is using
A. scaffolding.
B. telegraphic speech.
C. motherese.
D. babbling.
E. assimilation.
54. Meaningful units of language are called
A. morphemes.
B. phonemes.
C. vocabules.
D. syllables.
E. surrogates.

55. Word units that mark possession, tense, and plurality are examples of
A. phonemes.
B. morphemes.
C. grammar.
D. scaffolds.
E. schemes.

56. Sachin says, "We eated pizza for dinner." He has made the error of
A. overregularization.
B. overgeneralization.
C. discrimination.
D. scaffolding.
E. underregulation.

TRUE OR FALSE:

57. A child who knows that the family dog still exists even when the dog leaves the room has acquired object permanence.

58. By the year 2030, there will be less people who are 60 and older than there are people who are younger than 20.

59. In Harlow's research, it was found that contact was as important as food in determining attachment.
Lifespan Development Quiz

_____ 60. Infants prefer human faces to other visual patterns.

_____ 61. Neglect can affect the time at which a child becomes capable of locomotion.

_____ 62. Newborns tend to prefer the sound of female voices.

_____ 63. While in the babbling stage, babies make nearly all sounds heard in all languages.

_____ 64. The brain attains its ultimate mass by about 11 years of age.

_____ 65. Growth in the brain after 11 years of age is due to the appearance of additional neurons.