Child Psychology (Psyc 102) Test 1A

Fall 2014

1. Qualitative changes during development refer to
2. changes that are too small to quantify
3. increases in the amount of children's abilities
4. changes that seem random
5. step-like transformations in children's behavior and/or thought
6. Which of the following is not one of the characteristics of development during childhood?
7. It proceeds in a logical sequence.
8. It builds on past development.
9. Its rate is unpredictable in most children.
10. It proceeds toward greater complexity.
11. The general changes in behavior shown by most children as they grow older would be termed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ developmental changes.
12. individual
13. atypical
14. normative
15. evolutionary
16. 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
17. genetic diversity
18. natural selection
19. environmental determination
20. behavioral reorganization
21. The most common current viewpoint on the roles of heredity and environment in development is
22. heredity is the more important influence
23. environment is the more important influence
24. heredity and environment interact to influence development
25. analyzing the roles of heredity and environment in development is not important
26. Piaget was primarily interested in
27. normative development of cognitive abilities
28. individual differences in cognitive abilities
29. individuals' cognitive developmental history
30. all of the above
31. Which theory emphasizes the role played by social interaction and specific cultural practices in the development of cognitive skills?
32. social learning theory B. social modeling theory
33. psychoanalytic theory D. sociocultural theory
34. 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
35. social learning theory
36. psychoanalytic theory
37. Piagetian theory
38. all theories of child development
39. Generalizing from the text, we can conclude that information processing theory stresses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ developmental changes, while Piaget's theory emphasizes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ changes in children.
40. quantitative; qualitative
41. qualitative; quantitative
42. cognitive; emotional
43. intellectual; physical
44. Which of the following is **NOT** true of Erikson's theory of development?
45. Personality and emotional development are assumed to occur throughout the lifespan.
46. Critical social relationships during the first year or two of life can influence later social development.
47. Inappropriate emotional experiences during early life may lead to fixations in a particular developmental stage.
48. Developmental stages are qualitatively distinct, and an individual passes through the stages in a particular order.
49. According to social learning theory, changes in children's behavior are produced by
50. reinforcement
51. vicarious reinforcement
52. modeling/imitation
53. all of the above
54. Bowlby's theory was most heavily influenced by
55. an evolutionary focus on adaptation and Freud's emphasis on early social relationships
56. Freud's emphasis on feeding and a social learning approach to attachment
57. Freud's emphasis on infantile sexuality and Piaget's concept of stages
58. evolutionary theories on feeding and Piaget's concept of stages
59. The early vs. current experience issue is in part due to
60. whether the timing of experience has a decisive influence on later development
61. the level of analysis used by researchers to explain when development occurs
62. the fact that development is so stable across experiences
63. the effects of the environment on development
64. The issue of cultural specificity has been raised most often in connection with
65. the fact that so much of developmental research is based on North American and European populations
66. the fact that so much of developmental research is based on North American populations
67. the fact that ethnic group is often not reported in research studies
68. the fact that few developments are specific to a culture
69. 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
70. crossing over
71. genetic anomalies
72. mitosis
73. genetic mutations
74. Spitz (1945) observed that infants in institutions became apathetic, unresponsive, and withdrawn, probably because of
75. inadequate physical care
76. lack of physical and social stimulation
77. overstimulation from the noisy environment
78. serious malnutrition and disease
79. According to Bronfenbrenner, the individual child’s initial contribution to the process of development is
80. unique responses to the environment
81. the beginnings of personality
82. his or her biological makeup
83. a particular temperament
84. In Bronfenbrenner’s model of developmental contexts, the outermost ring that influences all other contexts is
85. the biological context
86. the social and economic context
87. the immediate context
88. the cultural context
89. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ effects can be seen very clearly in the development of sex-typed behavior in children.
90. Bidirectional
91. Transactional
92. Two-way
93. Unidirectional
94. Based on research examining the effects of neighborhoods on development, which child would be most likely to have a positive developmental outcome?
95. Steve, whose parents are both employed and who lives in a relatively affluent neighborhood.
96. Alicia, whose parents are both teachers and who lives in a poor community with high unemployment.
97. Martin, whose mother receives financial assistance from the state and who lives in an isolated rural environment
98. All are equally likely to have a positive outcome since neighborhoods have little impact on development.
99. The tendency for development to proceed from the general to the refined and specific is called
100. differentiation
101. reorganization
102. organogenesis
103. proximodistal development

22. 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. In general, siblings share approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ genetic material.
6. 20%
7. 30%
8. 50%
9. 80%
10. 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.
11. critical period
12. development stage
13. proximodistal period
14. trimester
15. After fertilization, the zygote begins to grow through a process of cell divisions called
16. meiosis
17. organogenesis
18. mitosis
19. insemination
20. The first two weeks of prenatal development are known as
21. the fetal period
22. the germinal period
23. the embryonic period
24. the post-conceptual period
25. The development of the embryo’s life support system consists of
26. the development of the placenta
27. the development of the amniotic sac and fluid
28. the development of the umbilical cord
29. all of the above
30. Which of the following is **NOT** true of critical periods in prenatal development?
31. Different organs and body systems have different critical periods.
32. They are particularly concentrated during the period of the embryo.
33. The timetable they follow varies from one baby to another.
34. They are times when specific developments are most susceptible to disruption.
35. The trimesters of pregnancy correspond to
36. the germinal, embryonic, and fetal periods
37. changes in the mother's experience of pregnancy
38. clearly identifiable changes in fetal development
39. all of the above
40. A child who is born with cells containing two YY chromosomes and one X chromosome has
41. Down syndrome
42. a Mendelian disorder
43. a sex chromosome abnormality
44. PKU
45. An environmental substance that can cause physical malformations during prenatal development is referred to as a(n)
46. critical agent
47. teratogen
48. inductive substance
49. all of the above
50. The neonate comes into this world with
51. a set of reflexes, some of which are useful
52. a large set of organized behaviors
53. means-ends behavior
54. highly advanced sensory and perceptual skills
55. Which statement about brain growth is true?
56. The head and brain are much closer to their adult size at birth than other body parts.
57. An infant’s brain at birth weighs close to what it will weigh as an adult brain.
58. Head circumference has no connection to brain growth.
59. The brain grows very little until the baby’s first birthday.
60. Early brain development involves
61. neuron formation and neuron migration
62. differentiation of neurons
63. myelination
64. all of the above
65. Which of the following statements about infant sleep patterns is true?
66. 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.
67. 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.
68. 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
16. Which of the following statements about infant eye movements is most accurate?
17. Controlled eye movements are not present until about two months of age.
18. Newborns show some controlled eye movements, but they cannot follow a moving object smoothly or accurately.
19. Newborns show smooth pursuit eye movements, but only for slowly moving objects.
20. Newborns can smoothly track objects, even if they are moving rapidly.
21. Results from various techniques for studying infants' visual acuity all show
22. very poor acuity in newborns, followed by rapid improvement during the first six months of life
23. very poor acuity in newborns, with slow improvement over the first two years of life
24. surprisingly good acuity in newborns, with adult-level acuity by about four months
25. close to adult acuity in newborns, followed by a temporary decline until accommodation skills develop

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

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

42. The term used to describe those things that are not present at birth but will develop at a later time in all normal children is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. The research methodology in which children are followed and assessed as they grow older 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?”