

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____ Score: + _____

Chapter 4 Test Review

Please print using .5" margins and 12 pt font. Always remember to highlight your answers.

1. Dr. Joan Goodman is studying how memory changes as people get older. She is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist. A) social B) cognitive C) developmental D) experimental
2. Which is the correct order of stages of prenatal development? A) zygote, fetus, embryo B) zygote, embryo, fetus C) embryo, zygote, fetus D) embryo, fetus, zygote E) fetus, embryo, zygote
3. A child can be born a drug addict because: A) drugs used by the mother will pass into the child's bloodstream. B) addiction is an inherited personality trait. C) drugs used by the mother create genetic defects in her chromosomes. D) the fetus's blood has not yet developed a resistance to drugs.
4. A child whose mother drank heavily when she was pregnant is at heightened risk of: A) being emotionally excitable during childhood. B) becoming insecurely attached. C) being born with the physical and cognitive abnormalities of fetal alcohol syndrome. D) addiction to a range of drugs throughout life.
5. The rooting reflex occurs when a:
A) newborn's foot is tickled. B) newborn's cheek is touched. C) newborn hears a loud noise.
D) newborn makes eye contact with his or her caregiver. E) newborn hears his or her mother's voice.
6. When psychologists discuss maturation, they are referring to stages of growth that are not influenced by:
A) conservation. B) nature. C) nurture. D) continuity.
7. Most people's earliest memories do not predate _____ of age.
A) 6 months B) 1 year C) 2 years D) 3 years E) 4 years
8. Calvin, who is trying to impress his psychology professor with his knowledge of infant motor development, asks why some infants learn to roll over before they lift their heads from a prone position, while others develop these skills in the opposite order. What should Calvin's professor conclude from this question? A) Calvin clearly understands that the sequence of motor development is not the same for all infants. B) Calvin doesn't know what he's talking about. Although some infants reach these developmental milestones ahead of others, the order is the same for all infants. C) Calvin needs to be reminded that rolling over is an inherited reflex, not a learned skill. D) Calvin understands an important principle: motor development is unpredictable.
9. Research findings on infant motor development are consistent with the idea that: A) cognitive development lags significantly behind motor skills development. B) maturation of physical skills is relatively unaffected by experience. C) in the absence of relevant earlier learning experiences, the emergence of motor skills will be slowed. D) in humans, the process of maturation may be significantly altered by cultural factors.
10. Before Piaget, people were more likely to believe that: A) the child's mind is a miniature model of the adult's. B) children think about the world in radically different ways from adults. C) the child's mind develops through a series of stages. D) children interpret their experiences in terms of their current understandings.
11. Which is the correct sequence of stages in Piaget's theory of cognitive development? A) sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, formal operational B) sensorimotor, preoperational, formal operational, concrete operational C) preoperational, sensorimotor, concrete operational, formal operational D) preoperational, sensorimotor, formal operational, concrete operational E) sensorimotor, concrete operational, preoperational, formal operational

- 12.** I am 14 months old and fearful of strangers. I am in Piaget's _____ stage of cognitive development.
A) sensorimotor B) preoperational C) concrete operational D) formal operational
- 13.** During which stage of cognitive development do children acquire object permanence? A) sensorimotor
B) preoperational C) concrete operational D) formal operational
- 14.** As a child observes, liquid is transferred from a tall, thin tube into a short, wide jar. The child is asked if there is now less liquid in order to determine if she has mastered: A) the schema for liquids. B) the concept of object permanence. C) the concept of conservation. D) the ability to reason abstractly.
- 15.** Piaget held that egocentrism is characteristic of the: A) sensorimotor stage. B) preoperational stage.
C) concrete operational stage. D) formal operational stage.
- 16.** I am 3 years old, can use language, and have trouble taking another person's perspective. I am in Piaget's _____ stage of cognitive development. A) sensorimotor B) preoperational C) concrete operational
D) formal operational
- 17.** Four-year-old Jamail has a younger sister. When asked if he has a sister, he is likely to answer _____; when asked if his sister has a brother, Jamail is likely to answer _____.
A) yes; yes B) no; no C) yes; no D) no; yes
- 18.** In Piaget's theory, conservation is to egocentrism as the _____ stage is to the _____ stage.
A) sensorimotor; formal operational B) formal operational; sensorimotor C) preoperational; sensorimotor
D) concrete operational; preoperational
- 19.** Compared to when he was younger, 4-year-old Antonio is better able to empathize with his friend's feelings. This growing ability to take another's perspective indicates that Antonio is acquiring a:
A) self-concept. B) schema. C) temperament. D) theory of mind.
- 20.** In Piaget's stage of concrete operational intelligence, the child acquires an understanding of the principle of:
A) conservation. B) deduction. C) attachment. D) object permanence.
- 21.** Thirteen-year-old Irene has no trouble defeating her 11-year-old brother at a detective game that requires following clues in order to deduce the perpetrator of a crime. How might Piaget explain Irene's superiority at the game? A) Being older, Irene has had more years of schooling. B) Girls develop intellectually at a faster rate than boys. C) Being an adolescent, Irene is beginning to develop abstract reasoning skills. D) Girls typically have more experience than boys at playing games.
- 22.** According to Piaget, the ability to think logically about abstract propositions is indicative of the stage of:
A) preoperational thought. B) concrete operations. C) formal operations. D) fluid intelligence.
- 23.** Stranger anxiety develops soon after: A) the concept of conservation. B) egocentrism. C) a theory of mind. D) the concept of object permanence.
- 24.** Harlow's studies of attachment in monkeys showed that:
A) provision of nourishment was the single most important factor motivating attachment. B) a cloth mother produced the greatest attachment response. C) whether a cloth or wire mother was present mattered less than the presence or absence of other infants. D) attachment in monkeys is based on imprinting.
- 25.** In a 1998 movie, a young girl finds that a gaggle of geese follows her wherever she goes because she was the first "object" they saw after they were born. This is an example of:
A) conservation. B) imprinting. C) egocentrism. D) basic trust.

- 26.** The term critical period refers to: A) prenatal development. B) the initial 2 hours after a child's birth. C) the preoperational stage. D) a restricted time for learning.
- 27.** Insecurely attached infants who are left by their mothers in an unfamiliar setting often will: A) hold fast to their mothers on their return. B) explore the new surroundings confidently. C) be indifferent toward their mothers on their return. D) display little emotion at any time.
- 28.** Joshua and Ann Bishop have a 13-month-old boy. According to Erikson, the Bishops' sensitive, loving care of their child contributes to: A) the child's sense of basic trust. B) the child's secure attachment. C) the child's sense of control. D) a. and b. only.
- 29.** The developmental theorist who suggested that securely attached children develop an attitude of basic trust is: A) Piaget. B) Harlow. C) Vygotsky. D) Freud. E) Erikson.
- 30.** Children who in infancy formed secure attachments to their parents are more likely than other children to: A) prefer the company of adults to that of other children. B) become permissive parents. C) show a great deal of social competence. D) be less achievement oriented.
- 31.** Which of the following was not found by Harlow in socially deprived monkeys? A) They had difficulty mating. B) They showed extreme fear or aggression when first seeing other monkeys. C) They showed abnormal physical development. D) The females were abusive mothers.
- 32.** Adolescence is marked by the onset of: A) an identity crisis. B) parent-child conflict. C) the concrete operational stage. D) puberty.
- 33.** The average age at which puberty begins is _____ in boys; in girls, it is _____.
A) 14; 13 B) 13; 11 C) 11; 10 D) 10; 9
- 34.** Among the hallmarks of growing up are a boy's first ejaculation and a girl's first menstrual period, which is also called: A) puberty B) menopause. C) menarche. D) generativity.
- 35.** Based on the text discussion of maturation and popularity, who among the following is probably the most popular sixth grader? A) Jessica, the most physically mature girl in the class B) Roger, the most intellectually mature boy in the class C) Rob, the tallest, most physically mature boy in the class D) Cindy, who is average in physical development and is on the school debating team
- 36.** Which of the following is correct? A) Early maturation places both boys and girls at a distinct social advantage. B) Early-maturing girls are more popular and self-assured than girls who mature late. C) Early maturation places both boys and girls at a distinct social disadvantage. D) Early-maturing boys are more popular and self-assured than boys who mature late.
- 37.** Whose stage theory of moral development was based on how people reasoned about ethical dilemmas? A) Erikson B) Piaget C) Levinson D) Kohlberg E) Kübler-Ross
- 38.** To which of Kohlberg's levels would moral reasoning based on the existence of fundamental human rights pertain? A) preconventional morality B) conventional morality C) postconventional morality D) generative morality
- 39.** Sam, a junior in high school, regularly attends church because his family and friends think he should. Which stage of moral reasoning is Sam in? A) preconventional B) conventional C) postconventional D) too little information to tell

40. In preconventional morality, the person:

- A) obeys out of a sense of social duty. B) conforms to gain social approval.
- C) obeys to avoid punishment or to gain concrete rewards. D) follows the dictates of his or her conscience.

41. Which of the following was not mentioned in the text as a criticism of Kohlberg's theory of moral development? A) It does not account for the fact that the development of moral reasoning is culture-specific. B) Postconventional morality appears mostly in educated, middle-class persons. C) The theory is biased against the moral reasoning of people in communal societies such as China. D) The theory is biased in favor of moral reasoning in men.

42. According to Erikson, the central psychological challenges pertaining to adolescence, young adulthood, and middle age, respectively, are: A) identity formation; intimacy; generativity. B) intimacy; identity formation; generativity. C) generativity; intimacy; identity formation. D) intimacy; generativity; identity formation. E) identity formation; generativity; intimacy.

43. After puberty, the self-concept usually becomes: A) more positive in boys. B) more positive in girls. C) more positive in both boys and girls. D) more negative in both boys and girls.

44. In Erikson's theory, individuals generally focus on developing _____ during adolescence and then _____ during young adulthood.

- A) identity; intimacy B) intimacy; identity C) basic trust; identity D) identity; basic trust

45. After a series of unfulfilling relationships, 30-year-old Carlos tells a friend that he doesn't want to marry because he is afraid of losing his freedom and independence. Erikson would say that Carlos is having difficulty with the psychosocial task of: A) trust versus mistrust. B) autonomy versus doubt. C) intimacy versus isolation. D) identity versus role confusion. E) generativity versus stagnation.

46. Compared with her teenage brother, 14-year-old Samantha is likely to play in groups that are:

- A) larger and less competitive. B) larger and more competitive. C) smaller and less competitive.
- D) smaller and more competitive.

47. Compared with men, women: A) use conversation to communicate solutions. B) emphasize freedom and self-reliance. C) talk more openly. D) do all of the above.

48. Fourteen-year-old Cassandra feels freer and more open with her friends than with her family. Knowing this is the case, Cassandra's parents should: A) be concerned, because deteriorating parent-adolescent relationships, such as this one, are often followed by a range of problem behaviors. B) encourage Cassandra to find new friends. C) seek family counseling. D) not worry, since adolescence is typically a time of growing peer influence and diminishing parental influence. E) ask their friends to suggest ways to communicate with Cassandra.

49. Research on social relationships between parents and their adolescent children shows that:

- A) parental influence on children increases during adolescence. B) high school girls who have the most affectionate relationships with their mothers tend to enjoy the most intimate friendships with girlfriends.
- C) high school boys who have the most affectionate relationships with their fathers tend to enjoy the most intimate friendships with friends. D) most teens are strongly influenced by parents in matters of personal taste. E) parent-adolescent conflict is most common between mothers and daughters.

50. The end of menstruation is called:

- A) menarche. B) menopause. C) the midlife crisis. D) generativity.

51. After menopause, most women:

- A) experience anxiety and a sense of worthlessness. B) lose interest in sex. C) secrete unusually high levels of estrogen. D) gain a lot of weight. E) feel a new sense of freedom.

52. In terms of incidence, susceptibility to short-term illnesses _____ with age and susceptibility to long-term ailments _____ with age.

- A) decreases; increases B) increases; decreases C) increases; increases D) decreases; decreases

53. Of the following, which is a possible cause of dementia?

- A) stroke B) brain tumor C) alcoholism D) all of the above are possible causes

54. Which of the following statements concerning the effects of aging is true?

- A) Aging almost inevitably leads to dementia if the individual lives long enough. B) Aging increases susceptibility to short-term ailments such as the flu. C) Significant increases in life satisfaction are associated with aging. D) The aging process can be significantly affected by the individual's activity patterns.

55. Underlying Alzheimer's disease is a deterioration in neurons that produce:

- A) epinephrine. B) norepinephrine. C) serotonin. D) acetylcholine. E) dopamine.

56. The cognitive ability that has been shown to decline during adulthood is the ability to:

- A) recall new information. B) recognize new information. C) learn meaningful new material. D) use judgment in dealing with daily life problems.

57. Which statement illustrates cognitive development during the course of adult life?

- A) Adults in their forties have better recognition memory than do adults in their seventies. B) Recall and recognition memory both remain strong throughout life. C) Recognition memory decreases sharply at midlife. D) Recall memory remains strong until very late in life. E) Adults in their forties have better recall memory than do adults in their seventies.

58. The cross-sectional method: A) compares people of different ages with one another. B) studies the same group of people at different times. C) tends to paint too favorable a picture of the effects of aging on intelligence. D) is more appropriate than the longitudinal method for studying intellectual change over the life span.

59. Longitudinal tests: A) compare people of different ages. B) study the same people at different times. C) usually involve a larger sample than do cross-sectional tests. D) usually involve a smaller sample than do cross-sectional tests. E) are less informative than cross-sectional tests.

60. Cross-sectional studies of intelligence are potentially misleading because: A) they are typically based on a very small and unrepresentative sample of people. B) retesting the same people over a period of years allows test performance to be influenced by practice. C) they compare people who are not only different in age, but of different eras, education levels, and affluence. D) of all of the above reasons.

61. A person's general ability to think abstractly is called _____ intelligence. This ability generally _____ with age.

- A) fluid; increases B) fluid; decreases C) crystallized; decreases D) crystallized; increases

62. A person's accumulation of stored information, called _____ intelligence, generally _____ with age.

- A) fluid; decreases B) fluid; increases C) crystallized; decreases D) crystallized; increases

63. Sixty-five-year-old Calvin cannot reason as well as he could when he was younger. More than likely, Calvin's _____ intelligence has declined. A) analytic B) crystallized C) fluid D) both b. and c.

- 64.** Notable achievements in fields such as _____ are often made by younger adults in their late twenties or early thirties, when _____ intelligence is at its peak. A) mathematics; fluid B) philosophy; fluid C) science; crystallized D) literature; crystallized E) history; crystallized
- 65.** Deborah is a mathematician and Willie is a philosopher. Considering their professions:
A) Deborah will make her most significant career accomplishments at an earlier age than Willie will.
B) Deborah will make her most significant career accomplishments at a later age than Willie will.
C) Deborah will make her most significant career accomplishments at about the same time as Willie.
D) there is still not enough information for predicting such accomplishments.
- 66.** Stage theories have been criticized because they fail to consider that development may be significantly affected by: A) variations in the social clock. B) each individual's experiences. C) each individual's historical and cultural setting. D) all of the above.
- 67.** The social clock refers to: A) an individual or society's distribution of work and leisure time. B) adulthood responsibilities. C) typical ages for starting a career, marrying, and so on. D) age-related changes in one's circle of friends.
- 68.** Research on the American family indicates that: A) fewer than 23 percent of unmarried adults, but nearly 40 percent of married adults, report being "very happy" with life. B) the divorce rate is now one-half the marriage rate. C) of those who divorce, 75 percent remarry. D) all of the above are true.
- 69.** Research on the relationship between self-reported happiness and employment in American women has revealed that: A) women who work tend to be happier. B) women who do not work tend to be happier. C) women today are happier than in the past, whether they are working or not. D) the quality of a woman's experience in her various roles is more predictive of happiness than the presence or absence of a given role.
- 70.** After their grown children have left home, most couples experience:
A) the distress of the "empty nest syndrome." B) increased strain in their marital relationship.
C) both a. and b. D) greater happiness and enjoyment in their relationship.
- 71.** Given the text discussion of life satisfaction patterns, which of the following people is likely to report the greatest life satisfaction? A) Billy, a 7-year-old second-grader B) Kathy, a 17-year-old high-school senior C) Alan, a 30-year-old accountant D) Mildred, a 70-year-old retired teacher E) too little information to tell
- 72.** An elderly person who can look back on life with satisfaction and reminisce with a sense of completion has attained Erikson's stage of: A) generativity. B) intimacy. C) isolation. D) acceptance. E) integrity.
- 73.** The popular idea that terminally ill and bereaved people go through predictable stages, such as denial, anger, and so forth: A) is widely supported by research. B) more accurately describes grieving in some cultures than others. C) is true of women but not men. D) is not supported by research studies.
- 74.** Most contemporary developmental psychologists believe that:
A) personality is essentially formed by the end of infancy. B) personality continues to be formed until adolescence. C) the shaping of personality continues during adolescence and well beyond.
D) adolescent development has very little impact on adult personality.
- 75.** Which of the following statements is consistent with the current thinking of developmental psychologists?
A) Development occurs in a series of sharply defined stages. B) The first two years are the most crucial in determining the individual's personality. C) The consistency of personality in most people tends to increase over the life span. D) Social and emotional style are among the characteristics that show the least stability over the life span.