

Developmental Psychology: Infancy and Childhood

- 1 Cross-sectional research differs from longitudinal research in that:
 - (A) Cross-sectional research studies the developmental changes of subjects who are of different ages.
 - (B) Cross-sectional research studies developmental changes using the same group of subjects over time as they grow older.
 - (C) Cross-sectional research is more reliable than developmental research.
 - (D) Cross-sectional research is too specific to the group of people being used for research.
 - (E) Cross-sectional research takes too much time to gather results.
- 2 Of the following sets of themes, which pair best represents the core emphasis of developmental psychology?
 - (A) Cross-sectional versus longitudinal and self-esteem versus self-doubt
 - (B) Individual versus shared and stability versus change
 - (C) Young versus old and stability versus change
 - (D) Individual versus shared and young versus old
 - (E) Stability versus change and self-esteem versus self-doubt
- 3 Which of the following reflexes is *not* a reflex infants enter the world equipped with?
 - (A) Sucking
 - (B) Swallowing
 - (C) Stepping
 - (D) Rooting
 - (E) Licking

- 4 Temperament is best defined as:
 - (A) Personality traits inherited from biological parents
 - (B) Learned behavioral tendencies of a young child
 - (C) Physical and emotional characteristics of a newborn child and young infant
 - (D) Psychological and physiological personality traits a young child models from his or her environment
 - (E) Emotional traits that infants outgrow by the time they turn two years old

- 5 Research has determined that, between the ages of 6 and 12 months, all babies have acquired:
 - (A) Three-dimensional dreaming
 - (B) The ability to walk
 - (C) The ability to talk
 - (D) Depth perception
 - (E) Potty-training abilities

- 6 Motor development in babies develops in a proximodistal fashion. This is best described as:
 - (A) From nearest to the center of the body to the farthest from the center
 - (B) From the top of the head to the bottom of the feet
 - (C) From the farthest from the center to the nearest to the center
 - (D) From the bottom of the body to the top of the body
 - (E) From the left of the body to the right of the body

- 7 Which of the following statements best defines maturation?
 - (A) It is directly based on social cognitive learning.
 - (B) It is the basis for all physiological and psychological development.
 - (C) It is an automatic biological development of the body and nervous system that naturally unfolds over time.
 - (D) It does not take place in all human beings.
 - (E) It is directly associated with genetic links.

- 8 According to Jean Piaget, at what stages of development are children able to grasp the concepts of object permanence and conservation, respectively?
 - (A) Formal operational; preoperational
 - (B) Concrete operational; formal operational
 - (C) Concrete operational; sensorimotor
 - (D) Sensorimotor; preoperational
 - (E) Sensorimotor; concrete operational

- 9 Jean Piaget defined egocentrism as:
- (A) The belief that young adults don't listen to their parents
 - (B) The idea that preschool children cannot see things from another's point of view
 - (C) The understanding that young children cannot learn outside of a structured classroom
 - (D) The idea that young children are selfish and grow out of it over time
 - (E) The belief that children cannot do more than one task at a time
- 10 According to Jean Piaget, what type of learning do individuals acquire during the formal operational stage?
- (A) Abstract thought
 - (B) Symbolism
 - (C) Memorization skills
 - (D) Visual learning
 - (E) Auditory learning
- 11 An awareness that objects continue to exist when out of sight is called:
- (A) Mental images
 - (B) Sensory-motor
 - (C) Object permanence
 - (D) Object understanding
 - (E) Conservation
- 12 According to Jean Piaget, children understand the concept of symbolism during which stage of development?
- (A) Sensory-motor
 - (B) Preoperational
 - (C) Concrete operational
 - (D) Formal operational
 - (E) Operational

- 13** One major difference between assimilation and accommodation is that assimilation:
- (A) Is a process by which children use old methods to deal with new situations
 - (B) Is a process by which children change their thought process to meet the needs of their world
 - (C) Is a process by which children gain an understanding of the world around them
 - (D) Is a process by which individuals shape their lives based on learned observations
 - (E) Is a process by which individuals begin using hypothetical thinking skills
- 14** According to Lawrence Kohlberg, during the preconventional stage of moral development children tend to:
- (A) Use abstract thoughts or principles to determine their behavior
 - (B) Make behavioral decisions based on legal issues
 - (C) Understand morality based on customs or values
 - (D) Interpret behavior in terms of concrete consequences
 - (E) Define good behavior as that which pleases other people
- 15** During a discussion in class regarding cheating in school, a student argues, “Cheating is wrong; it is important to follow rules.” Lawrence Kohlberg would say this student is in what stage of moral development?
- (A) Preconventional
 - (B) Conventional
 - (C) Postconventional
 - (D) Nonconventional
 - (E) Advanced conventional
- 16** As a preschooler, Emma has developed a number of cognitive and social skills that she will use to assume responsibility. According to Erik Erikson, what stage of psychosocial development is Emma in?
- (A) Trust versus mistrust
 - (B) Autonomy versus self-doubt
 - (C) Initiative versus guilt
 - (D) Industry versus inferiority
 - (E) Identity versus role confusion

- 17 When Daniel begins walking, talking, and exploring, he is bound to get into conflict with his parents. If his parents punish his explorations, Daniel may develop a feeling that independence is bad. According to Erik Erikson, what stage of psychosocial development would this occur in?
- (A) Identity versus role confusion
 - (B) Industry versus inferiority
 - (C) Initiative versus guilt
 - (D) Autonomy versus self-doubt
 - (E) Trust versus mistrust
- 18 According to Sigmund Freud, what is the correct order of the five psychosexual stages of development?
- (A) Oral, anal, phallic, early, genital
 - (B) Oral, anal, phallic, latency, genital
 - (C) Anal, phallic, latency, genital, oral
 - (D) Genital, oral, latency, phallic, anal
 - (E) Phallic, anal, oral, latency, genital
- 19 If individuals successfully solve their problems during each stage of life, they will develop good social traits. If they do not, their problem-solving skills will be hindered, causing new problems at the next stage. Which psychologist(s) would agree with this statement?
- (A) Freud
 - (B) Piaget
 - (C) Erikson
 - (D) A and B
 - (E) A and C
- 20 Monica is extremely neat and orderly. She cannot stand it when people touch things on her desk. She also has a problem lending money to even her closest friends. Freud would say she is stuck in what psychosexual stage?
- (A) Oral
 - (B) Anal
 - (C) Phallic
 - (D) Latency
 - (E) Genital

- 21 Jenna is extremely sarcastic. She uses this to cover up her low self-esteem. Freud would say she is stuck in which psychosexual stage?
- (A) Oral
 - (B) Anal
 - (C) Phallic
 - (D) Latency
 - (E) Genital
- 22 If a child believes stealing in order to save a life is OK because life is even more important than following the law, this child would be in what stage of moral development?
- (A) Level one: preconventional
 - (B) Level two: conventional
 - (C) Level three: postconventional
 - (D) Level four: operational
 - (E) Level five: formal operational
- 23 Which of the following statements is a major criticism of Jean Piaget's work with cognitive development?
- (A) Piaget failed to include clear age differences for his stages.
 - (B) Piaget placed too much emphasis on cognitive differences between young children and adolescents.
 - (C) Piaget often overestimated the cognitive abilities of children.
 - (D) Piaget often underestimated the cognitive abilities of children.
 - (E) Piaget gave little credit to other psychologists who helped him develop his theory.
- 24 The rooting reflex is an infant's tendency to:
- (A) Throw legs up in the air
 - (B) Wave arms when startled
 - (C) Open mouth and turn head when touched on the cheek
 - (D) Follow a moving object with eyes
 - (E) Grasp nearby objects
- 25 Harry Harlow's experiment with monkeys and surrogate mothers emphasized the importance of:
- (A) Satisfying hunger
 - (B) Body temperature
 - (C) Fulfilling needs
 - (D) Intrinsic motivation
 - (E) Contact