

**Chapters 3/4: Developmental Psychology & Nature/Nurture  
Practice Test!**

1. A teratogen is a(n)
  - A) fertilized egg that undergoes rapid cell division.
  - B) unborn child with one or more physical defects or abnormalities.
  - C) chromosomal abnormality.
  - D) substance that can cross the placental barrier and harm an unborn child.
  - E) zygote that fails to implant in the uterine wall after the conception stage.
  
2. Habituation refers to the
  - A) awareness that things continue to exist even when not perceived.
  - B) decreasing responsiveness to a stimulus to which one is repeatedly exposed.
  - C) adjustment of current schemas to make sense of new information.
  - D) interpretation of new information in terms of existing schemas.
  - E) biological growth processes that are relatively uninfluenced by experience.
  
3. Newborns have been observed to show the greatest visual interest in a
  - A) rectangular shape.
  - B) circular shape.
  - C) bull's-eye pattern.
  - D) facelike image.
  - E) mirrored surface.
  
4. Maturation refers to
  - A) the acquisition of socially acceptable behaviors.
  - B) biological growth processes that are relatively uninfluenced by experience.
  - C) any learned behavior patterns that accompany personal growth and development.
  - D) the physical and sexual development of early adolescence.
  - E) experiential studies performed on older adults to assess crystallized intelligence.
  
5. Jean Piaget studied how children develop their abilities to think, know, and remember. Together, these abilities are called
  - A) maturation.
  - B) temperament.
  - C) cognition.
  - D) identity.
  - E) attachment.

6. Piaget was convinced that the mind of a child
- A) is like a blank slate at birth.
  - B) is not heavily influenced by maturation.
  - C) develops through a series of stages.
  - D) is heavily dependent on the child's personality.
  - E) develops due to psycho-social conflict resolution.
7. A concept or framework that organizes and interprets information is called a(n)
- A) assimilation.
  - B) attachment.
  - C) temperament.
  - D) schema.
  - E) neural network.
8. Social learning theorists emphasize that:
- A) observation and imitation play a crucial role in the gender-typing process.
  - B) children will exhibit only those gender-typed behaviors for which they have been directly rewarded.
  - C) children will not learn gender-typed behaviors if the same-sex parent is absent from the home.
  - D) all of the above are true.
9. Gender identity refers to:
- A) one's biological sex.
  - B) the sense of being male or female.
  - C) the set of expected behaviors for males and for females.
  - D) how masculine a boy is or how feminine a girl is.
  - E) a person's identification with the parent of the opposite sex.
10. Three-year-old Bert, who lives in Alaska where moose roam freely, has learned the schema for moose. When his family visits his cousin Michael on a horse farm, Bert modifies his schema for large, shaggy animals to include horses. This process is called
- A) habituation.
  - B) accommodation.
  - C) assimilation.
  - D) maturation.
  - E) conservation.

11. Incorporating new information into existing theories is to \_\_\_\_\_ as modifying existing theories in light of new information is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) conservation; habituation
  - B) imprinting; maturation
  - C) object permanence; insecure attachment
  - D) sensorimotor stage; preoperational stage
  - E) assimilation; accommodation
12. The awareness that things continue to exist even when they are not perceived is known as
- A) attachment.
  - B) conservation.
  - C) assimilation.
  - D) object permanence.
  - E) habituation.
13. If children cannot grasp the principle of conservation, they are unable to
- A) deal with the discipline of toilet training.
  - B) see things from the point of view of another person.
  - C) recognize that the quantity of a substance remains the same despite changes in its shape.
  - D) retain earlier schemas when confronted by new experiences.
  - E) think about moral situations in abstract, hypothetical ways.
14. Alex now realizes that his stereotypical view of women as weak is not accurate and so revises his beliefs. He is demonstrating the process of
- A) maturation.
  - B) assimilation.
  - C) imprinting.
  - D) accommodation.
  - E) conservation.
15. Five-year-old Tammy mistakenly believes that her short, wide glass contains less soda than her brother's tall, narrow glass. Actually, both glasses contain the same amount of soda. This illustrates that Tammy lacks the concept of
- A) conservation.
  - B) egocentrism.
  - C) assimilation.
  - D) object permanence.
  - E) accommodation.

16. Four-year-old Jennifer mistakenly believes that her mother would like to receive a toy doll as a Christmas present. This best illustrates Piaget's concept of
- A) accommodation.
  - B) attachment.
  - C) object permanence.
  - D) conservation.
  - E) egocentrism.
17. At about 8 months, children become increasingly likely to react to newcomers with tears and distress. This best illustrates
- A) role confusion.
  - B) insecure attachment.
  - C) egocentrism.
  - D) stranger anxiety.
  - E) postconventional behavior.
18. The powerful survival impulse that leads infants to seek closeness to their caregivers is called
- A) attachment.
  - B) imprinting.
  - C) habituation.
  - D) assimilation.
  - E) the rooting reflex.
19. Eighteen-month-old Justin follows his mother around the house, clinging tightly to her when he is frightened. This best illustrates
- A) object permanence.
  - B) attachment behavior.
  - C) stranger anxiety.
  - D) the rooting reflex.
  - E) habituation.
20. The Harlows' studies of infant monkeys raised with artificial mothers suggest that body contact promotes
- A) egocentrism.
  - B) attachment.
  - C) stranger anxiety.
  - D) conservation.
  - E) schemas.

21. Infant monkeys raised with a nourishing wire mother and a nonnourishing cloth mother
- A) preferred the nourishing wire mother.
  - B) preferred the nonnourishing cloth mother.
  - C) showed no preference for one mother over the other.
  - D) shifted their initial preference for the wire mother to the cloth mother as they matured.
  - E) did not become attached to either mother.
22. Mr. Johnson spends time each day caressing and rocking his infant daughter. This time together should serve most directly to promote
- A) habituation.
  - B) secure attachment.
  - C) stranger anxiety.
  - D) egocentrism.
  - E) conservation.
23. The process of imprinting involves the formation of a(n)
- A) attachment.
  - B) identity.
  - C) theory of mind.
  - D) primary sex characteristic.
  - E) self-concept.
24. The process by which certain birds form attachments during a critical period very early in life is called
- A) imprinting.
  - B) assimilation.
  - C) habituation.
  - D) bonding.
  - E) the rooting reflex.
25. In a pleasant but unfamiliar setting, infants with an insecure maternal attachment are most likely to
- A) demonstrate unusually low levels of stranger anxiety.
  - B) happily leave their mother's side and explore their new surroundings.
  - C) feel happy when their mothers leave them.
  - D) show indifference to their mother's return after a brief absence.
  - E) behave aggressively toward others.

26. Two-year-old Anna perceives her parents as cold and rejecting. This is most indicative of
- A) habituation.
  - B) egocentrism.
  - C) accommodation.
  - D) crystallized intelligence.
  - E) insecure attachment.
27. Even though Alicia was busy playing when her mother came to pick her up from her babysitter, she quickly ran to her mother, gesturing to be held. Alicia most clearly showed signs of
- A) conservation.
  - B) stranger anxiety.
  - C) habituation.
  - D) egocentrism.
  - E) secure attachment.
28. A mother who consistently responds supportively to her infant's cries for care and protection is most likely to encourage
- A) egocentrism.
  - B) habituation.
  - C) stranger anxiety.
  - D) secure attachment.
  - E) conservation.
29. Erik Erikson suggested that a sense of basic trust during infancy results from
- A) habituation.
  - B) object permanence.
  - C) responsive parenting.
  - D) inborn temperament.
  - E) accommodation.
30. Parents who are demanding and yet sensitively responsive to their children are said to be
- A) authoritarian.
  - B) conservative.
  - C) egocentric.
  - D) permissive.
  - E) authoritative.

31. Two characteristics of authoritarian parents are that they
- A) expect obedience but are responsive to their children's needs.
  - B) submit to their children's desires but are unresponsive in times of need.
  - C) impose rules and expect obedience.
  - D) exert control by setting rules and explaining the reasons for those rules.
  - E) are emotionally abusive and overly demanding.
32. Psychologists describe child-rearing in which rules are imposed without explanation as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ style.
- A) authoritative
  - B) egocentric
  - C) permissive
  - D) authoritarian
  - E) secure attachment
33. Parents who make few demands on their children and use little punishment are
- A) authoritarian.
  - B) authoritative.
  - C) egocentric.
  - D) permissive.
  - E) conventional.
34. The Albertsons establish and enforce rules for their children to follow. They give reasons for the rules and invite their teenagers to join in the discussion when new rules are being made. Psychologists would characterize the Albertsons as \_\_\_\_\_ parents.
- A) authoritarian
  - B) legalistic
  - C) authoritative
  - D) permissive
  - E) conventional
35. The body structures that enable reproduction are the
- A) primary sex characteristics.
  - B) secondary sex characteristics.
  - C) teratogens.
  - D) sex-linked genes.
  - E) schemas.

36. Nonreproductive sexual characteristics such as the deepened male voice and male facial hair are called
- A) masculine prototypes.
  - B) secondary sex characteristics.
  - C) primary sex characteristics.
  - D) teratogens.
  - E) schema.
37. According to Erikson, achieving a sense of identity is the special task of the
- A) toddler.
  - B) preschooler.
  - C) elementary schoolchild.
  - D) adolescent.
  - E) adult.
38. A cross-sectional study is one in which
- A) the same people are retested over a period of years.
  - B) different age groups are tested at the same time.
  - C) different characteristics of a given individual are assessed at the same time.
  - D) the behavior of a group is assessed by different researchers.
  - E) variables are manipulated carefully between groups.
39. In which research method are the same people retested over a period of years?
- A) longitudinal
  - B) experimental
  - C) chronological
  - D) cross-sectional
  - E) case study
40. Fluid intelligence refers most directly to a person's
- A) accumulated knowledge.
  - B) ability to reason speedily and abstractly.
  - C) ability to assume the perspective of others.
  - D) ability to utilize diffuse brain regions for storing memories.
  - E) ability to recall facts and concepts.



41. Which of the following terms refers to a person's accumulated knowledge and verbal skills?
- A) fluid intelligence
  - B) concrete operational intelligence
  - C) formal operational intelligence
  - D) crystallized intelligence
  - E) postconventional intelligence
42. According to Piaget, during the formal operational stage people begin to
- A) reason abstractly.
  - B) adhere to social norms.
  - C) distinguish between good and bad behaviors.
  - D) become aware of the positive and negative consequences of their own behaviors.
  - E) understand mathematical operations involving sets.
43. Children's ability to infer other people's intentions and feelings is indicative of their emerging
- A) theory of mind.
  - B) conservation.
  - C) conventional morality.
  - D) object permanence.
  - E) social identity.
44. According to Piaget, egocentrism refers to
- A) a sensorimotor need for self-stimulation, as evidenced in thumb sucking.
  - B) young children's exaggerated interest in themselves and their own pleasure.
  - C) the difficulty perceiving things from another person's point of view.
  - D) the difficulty realizing that things continue to exist even when they are not visible.
  - E) the process of identity formation between infancy and young adulthood.
45. 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.

46. 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.
47. 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
48. Two individuals are most likely to differ in intelligence if they are \_\_\_\_\_ twins who were raised \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) fraternal; together
  - B) identical; apart
  - C) fraternal; apart
  - D) identical; together
49. Identical twins reared apart have \_\_\_\_\_ similar personalities than identical twins reared together and \_\_\_\_\_ similar personalities than fraternal twins reared apart.
- A) more; more
  - B) less; less
  - C) more; less
  - D) less; more
50. Heritability refers to the extent to which trait variations among individuals are attributable to their differing:
- A) sex chromosomes.
  - B) ethnic identities.
  - C) gender roles.
  - D) schemas.
  - E) genes.