

Chapter 9 - Development

Extra Credit Study Guide - Worth 10 points.

To be fully completed and placed in notebooks for full credit._

- 1) Psychologists have resolved the nature-nurture controversy by saying that we are the products of
 - A) environment.
 - B) heredity.
 - C) both heredity and environment.
 - D) neither heredity nor environment.
 - E) all of our experiences.
- 2) Which of the following statements is most accurate with regard to the "Jim twins"?
 - A) They are no more similar than other siblings.
 - B) They are similar because they were raised in the same family environment.
 - C) It has been proved that their similarities are just chance.
 - D) It is reasonably certain that their similarities come from shared early experiences.
 - E) We cannot say for certain that their similarities are mainly genetic.
- 3) Which perspective says that developmental change is a gradual process?
 - A) the discontinuity view
 - B) the longitudinal view
 - C) the environmental view
 - D) the hereditarian view
 - E) the continuity view
- 4) Which one of the following best exemplifies a developmental change that results from an interaction of heredity and environment?
 - A) the appearance of facial hair in a teenage boy
 - B) a child learning to talk
 - C) hair color
 - D) eye color
 - E) winning the lottery
- 5) Which of the following does not appear before birth?
 - A) vocalizations
 - B) the heartbeat
 - C) movement of limbs
 - D) growth and migration of neurons
 - E) all appear before birth
- 6) After birth, brain development emphasizes the
 - A) multiplication of neurons.
 - B) function of individual neurons.
 - C) development of connections among neurons.
 - D) migration of neurons.
 - E) development of the brain stem.
- 7) You are a psychologist working in a pediatric hospital. What would you recommend as one of the most important things that the staff could do for newborn babies to promote their healthy development?
 - A) Talk to them.
 - B) Touch them.
 - C) Feed them on a fixed schedule.
 - D) Begin toilet training them.
 - E) Make eye contact with them.
- 8) You would expect your newborn baby to
 - A) react negatively to the taste of lemon.
 - B) mimic facial expressions.
 - C) smile when eating.
 - D) prefer the father's deeper voice to the mother's higher voice.
 - E) quickly learn to recognize the sound of his or her name.
- 9) Mary Ainsworth found two main types of attachment,
 - A) strong and weak.
 - B) shy and bold.
 - C) nature and nurture.
 - D) introverted and extraverted.
 - E) secure and insecure.

- 10) Which one of the following is an innate ability that promotes survival?
- A) recognition of the mother's face
 - B) sharp vision
 - C) the grasping reflex
 - D) smell
 - E) toilet training
- 11) Ivan is now able to recognize that his brothers also have a brother and it is Ivan. he is demonstrating what Piagetian concept?
- A) centration
 - B) abstract thinking
 - C) conservation
 - D) object permanence
 - E) reversibility
- 12) Imagine that you are a family counselor. Which parenting style would you encourage parents to adopt in order to encourage their children to become confident and self-reliant?
- A) authoritarian
 - B) permissive
 - C) uninvolved
 - D) authoritative
 - E) rejecting-neglecting
- 13) A child who likes to explore on their own and begin drawing tasks without the help of their parents would be said to be in the
- A) generativity vs. stagnation.
 - B) competence vs inferiority stage.
 - C) autonomy vs. shame and doubt stage.
 - D) identity vs. role confusion.
 - E) trust-vs mistrust stage.
- 14) Which one of the following would be considered a secondary sex characteristic?
- A) production of semen
 - B) deepening of the voice in males
 - C) menarche
 - D) ovulation
 - E) maturation of the genitals
- 15) Which one is a stage of life that is NOT recognized by some cultures?
- A) adulthood
 - B) infancy
 - C) adolescence
 - D) childhood
 - E) old age
- 16) Which one is associated with a major challenge of adolescence, according to Erikson?
- A) stagnation
 - B) identity
 - C) ego-integrity
 - D) generativity
 - E) intimacy
- 17) Which one of the following groups becomes most influential in the lives of adolescents?
- A) peers
 - B) celebrities
 - C) children
 - D) teachers
 - E) parents
- 18) According to Kohlberg, as moral reasoning advances, individuals become less
- A) emotional.
 - B) questioning.
 - C) attached to their parents.
 - D) self-centered.
 - E) ruled by instinct.
- 19) Which of the following is a cognitive change appearing in adolescence that affects one's ability to think more deeply and abstractly about the social pressures of adolescence?
- A) depression
 - B) formal operational thought
 - C) assimilation and accommodation
 - D) nature and nurture
 - E) conservation
- 20) According to Erikson, a person who successfully faces the issue of intimacy versus isolation will have
- A) children.
 - B) a thirst for knowledge.
 - C) social support.
 - D) people to attend to their basic needs.
 - E) a meaningful career.

- 21) According to Erikson, people at midlife most want to
- A) have the freedom and independence to pursue their leisure interests.
 - B) make a contribution to their career, society, or future generations.
 - C) maintain or improve their physical appearance.
 - D) hang out with their friends.
 - E) develop independence.
- 22) A major demographic shift is now in progress. This change involves
- A) fewer men becoming primary caregivers.
 - B) an increase in the average age of the population.
 - C) fewer women assuming professional roles.
 - D) a culture that is increasingly focusing on youth.
 - E) the roles of worker and parent becoming more rigidly defined.
- 23) Old age eventually means that the person will experience decline in
- A) emotional well-being.
 - B) thinking and problem-solving abilities.
 - C) social support from family.
 - D) vision and hearing.
 - E) ego-integrity.
- 24) Development occurs in abrupt stages, in which view?
- 25) Briefly explain the nature versus nurture issue.
- 26) What are three stages of prenatal development, and when does each begin and end?
- 27) Toxic substances that can harm or damage the fetus are labelled as what?
- 28) Explain how imprinting occurs in chicks.
- 29) Mary Ainsworth describes three different types of attachment that infants have with their caregivers -- name them.
- 30) Summarize the findings of the Harlows regarding contact comfort in monkeys.
- 31) Briefly explain Piaget's concepts of assimilation and accommodation.
- 32) What are the characteristics of preoperational children?
- 33) Billy looks at two identical strings of beads, one stretched out in a line and the other heaped in a small pile. His ability to recognize that although the beads look different they are not different in number is called what?
- 34) Define temperament.
- 35) Explain how authoritative and authoritarian parents differ in their dealings with their children.
- 36) Explain the happenings in Erik Erikson's stage of trust vs. mistrust.
- 37) Explain what occurs in Piaget's formal operational stage.
- 38) What is a key criticism of Kohlberg's morality theory?
- 39) Briefly explain Erikson's stage of generativity vs. stagnation.
- 40) Explain how cognition may change in older adults.
- 41) Briefly explain the stage of bargaining in Elisabeth Kubler-Ross's stages of death and dying.