Chapter Test

1. The embryonic stage of pregnancy is
   a. the point of rapid cell division that immediately follows fertilization
   b. a stage when miscarriage might occur without the mother knowing she was pregnant
   c. when the second polar body fuses with the endometrium
   d. the point at which the teratogens have the least amount of effect on development
   Answer: B  
   Difficulty: 3  Conceptual
   Goal 3: Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

2. Alcohol is one of the most harmful of the ___________, and can cause congenital malformation.
   a. teratogens
   b. bacteria
   c. estrogens
   d. terroragens
   Answer: A  Difficulty: 1  Factual
   Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

3. Among the reflexes, which of the following is NOT a survival reflex?
   a. the swallowing reflex
   b. the sucking reflex
   c. the rooting reflex
   d. the plantar reflex
   Answer: D  Difficulty: 1  Factual
   Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

4. Babies exhibit consistent patterns of behaviors from birth that range from fussy to calm. These patterns are called
   a. personality
   b. teratogens
   c. extraversion
   d. temperament
   Answer: D  Difficulty: 1  Factual
   Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

5. When this dimension of temperament is high in an infant, he or she should be able to inhibit inappropriate behaviors.
   a. effortful control
   b. negative emotionality
   c. secure attachment
   d. extraversion
   Answer: A  Difficulty: 2  Factual
   Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

6. All of the following are true regarding temperament, EXCEPT:
   a. Temperament can be observed shortly after a baby is born.
b. Temperament is not a biologically based phenomenon.
c. Personality traits can sometimes be predicted by an infant’s temperament.
d. Temperament can play a role in the type of attachment a child forms with his or her caregivers.

Answer: B  difficulty: 2  factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

7. The unique experiences of each infant that contribute to the environmental portion of temperament and other developmental phenomenon are termed the
a. unshared environment
b. biological environment
c. shared environment
d. ecological environment

Answer: A  difficulty: 1  factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

8. Children develop an ______________ of the world as they begin socially interacting with caregivers.
   a. internal working model
   b. expectation system
   c. assimilation model
   d. attachment paradigm

Answer: A  difficulty: 2  factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

9. Fourteen-month-old Elsie shows little distress when her mother leaves her with her aunt, but also shows little interest in interacting with her when she returns. Elsie’s attachment style is
   a. secure
   b. unorganized
   c. insecure-ambivalent
   d. avoidant

Answer: D  difficulty: 1  conceptual

Goal 4: Application of Psychology

10. Two-year-old Brandon is always on high alert. When his mother leaves him in the care of his grandmother, he is often inconsolable, even when his mother returns to try and ease the stress of the situation. Brandon exhibits this attachment style.
   a. insecure-ambivalent
   b. avoidant
   c. secure
   d. unorganized

Answer: A  difficulty: 1  conceptual

Goal 4: Application of Psychology
11. Children are said to construct these units of knowledge that serve as cognitive models of the world.
   a. assimilations
   b. schemas
   c. accommodations
   d. conservations
   Answer: B, difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

12. When Fabio was about 13 months old, he had just learned the word *dog*. One day he looked out of the car window, pointed to a cow in a field and delightedly observed, “dog!” This is an example of
   a. accommodation
   b. assimilation
   c. schema acquisition
   d. language detection
   Answer: B, difficulty: 2 conceptual

Goal 4: Application of Psychology

13. The stage in which a child begins to develop the understanding that an object may retain its identity even if its appearance is changed for some reason is known as the _____________ stage.
   a. formal operational
   b. preoperational
   c. sensorimotor
   d. concrete operational
   Answer: C, difficulty: 1 conceptual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

14. Nine-year-old Michael knows that when his teacher pours liquid from one of two identical containers into a taller, slimmer container, the amount of liquid is the same in both containers. Michael is most likely in this developmental stage.
   a. preoperational
   b. sensorimotor
   c. formal operational
   d. concrete operational
   Answer: D, difficulty: 1 conceptual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

15. Because the quantity of _____________ increases in the brain during adolescence, there is an increase in the speed and efficiency of neural transmission in some parts of the brain.
   a. gray matter
   b. white matter
   c. cerebrospinal fluid
   d. temporal lobe matter
16. This parenting style, characterized by firm but fair rules and warm parental care, is viewed most positively in Western cultures.
   a. permissive
   b. authoritarian
   c. authoritative
   d. neglectful
   Answer: C  difficulty: 1 factual
   Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

17. One problem with conclusions about the benefits of the authoritative parenting style is that
   a. the effects of parenting styles cannot be separated from the effects of shared environmental influences
   b. the flexibility of the authoritative style means that it is sometimes hard to distinguish from the authoritarian style
   c. the physical characteristics of children may lead to a more relaxed approach to parenting when the child resembles one of the parents
   d. the personality characteristics that led to the parenting style may have also been passed to the offspring
   Answer: D  difficulty: 3 conceptual
   Goal 3: Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

18. Good evidence of the importance of peers in the United States comes from observations that adolescents engage in this activity more than anything else, besides schoolwork.
   a. quietly reading
   b. talking with parents
   c. talking with peers
   d. spending time alone
   Answer: C  difficulty: 2 factual
   Goal 4: Application of Psychology

19. This level of morality is characterized by an application of societal rules and is most common in early adolescence.
   a. preconventional
   b. conventional
   c. postconventional
   d. epiconventional
   Answer: B  difficulty: 1 factual
   Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

20. Haidt (2001) proposed that members of Western cultures often utilized this foundation of morality when evaluating moral scenarios.
a. respect for authority  
b. fairness and justice  
c. purity and sanctity  
d. loyalty to one’s group  
Answer: B difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

21. According to Erikson, the conflict that follows the search for identity in early adulthood is  
a. autonomy vs. self-doubt  
b. intimacy vs. isolation  
c. generativity vs. stagnation  
d. competence vs. performance  
Answer: B difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

22. Though the statistics regarding divorce are discouraging, all of the following are true of married couples, EXCEPT:  
a. Married people are healthier than unmarried people.  
b. Married people live longer than unmarried people.  
c. The children of married people enjoy the same benefits of marriage as their parents.  
d. Married people are less financially secure than unmarried people.  
Answer: D difficulty: 3 conceptual

Goal 4: Application of Psychology

23. In the later years of life, activity level is the best predictor of  
a. vitality and endurance  
b. depression and anxiety  
c. cognitive impairment  
d. Alzheimer’s disease  
Answer: A difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 4: Application of Psychology

24. One of the main differences between Alzheimer’s disease and mild cognitive impairment is that the brains of Alzheimer’s patients  
a. respond to pharmacological treatment  
b. lose brain cells because of plaques and tangles  
c. become overly connected due to myelin tangles  
d. shrink in size at a slower rate  
Answer: B difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

25. All of the following are stages in Elisabeth Kubler-Ross’s Death and Dying descriptions, EXCEPT  
a. denial  
b. hostility
c. depression
d. bargaining

Answer: B  difficulty: 1  factual

Goal 4: Application of Psychology