

CD 1 Exam #1

- 1) The common goal of investigators who study child development is to
 - A) Describe and identify those factors that influence young people during the first two decades of life
 - B) Predict academic success during adolescence
 - C) Analyze human behavior and its effects on family relationships
 - D) Join the fields of psychology, sociology, anthropology, biology, and neuroscience

- 2) Development of the corpus callosum supports
 - A) Regulation of states of arousal
 - B) Smooth communication between the two cerebral hemispheres
 - C) Skeletal growth
 - D) Gains in motor skills

- 3) On Planet Theoretical, the allele for blue skin is dominant to the green skin allele. Mr. and Mrs. Pretend both have blue skin, and their daughter has green skin. Which of the following is TRUE about the Pretend family?
 - A) Mr. and Mrs. Pretend are both homozygous for skin color
 - B) Mrs. Pretend is homozygous for skin color, while Mr. Pretend is heterozygous
 - C) The couple's daughter is heterozygous for skin color
 - D) Mr. and Mrs. Pretend are both carriers of green skin

- 4) At what age does children's reasoning become logical and better organized?
 - A) 2-5 years
 - B) 4-6 years
 - C) 5-7 years
 - D) 7-11 years

- 5) Baby Sonya's initial Apgar score is 4, so the doctors should
 - A) Immediately provide medical attention because she is in serious danger
 - B) Give her a second rating because some babies who have trouble adjusting at first do well after a few minutes
 - C) Put her on a ventilator because Apgar scores below 5 indicate lack of oxygen
 - D) Ask her parents if they will allow extensive life-saving efforts performed on their daughter

- 6) According to Bronfenbrenner, the environment
 - A) Negatively impacts the breakdown in exosystem activities
 - B) Is a static force
 - C) Is an effective substitute for lack of parental involvement
 - D) Is an ever-changing system

- 7) George has suddenly outgrown his shoes, gloves, and pants; however, his jackets and shirts still fit well. This reversal of the proximodistal trend occurs during
 - A) Toddlerhood

- B) Puberty
 - C) Infancy
 - D) Middle childhood
- 8) Children who survive extreme forms of malnutrition
- A) Rarely show catch-up growth when their diets improve
 - B) Develop a high basal metabolism rate
 - C) Usually continue to undereat when food becomes plentiful
 - D) Tend to gain excessive weight when their diets improve
- 9) Where does fertilization usually take place?
- A) Fallopian tube
 - B) Cervix
 - C) Ovaries
 - D) Blastocyst
- 10) Of the following, which statement is TRUE regarding the stage theory of development?
- A) Change is fairly sudden rather than gradual and ongoing
 - B) Children undergo a slow transformation as they step up from one stage to the next
 - C) Children do not alternate plateaus; rather, they seamlessly glide through all developmental stages
 - D) Change is gradual and ongoing rather than sudden and distinct
- 11) Two-month old Yueh-Wen grasps a rattle and shakes it vigorously. She is most likely using
- A) The pincer grasp
 - B) Prereaching
 - C) Gross motor skills
 - D) The ulnar grasp
- 12) Lorenzo is much taller than his father, who, in turn, is taller than Lorenzo's grandfather. This is an example of a
- A) Thyroxine deficiency
 - B) Surplus growth hormone
 - C) Coincidental occurrence
 - D) Secular trend
- 13) According to a dynamic systems perspective, development occurs when
- A) Behavior is actively reorganized following a change in some part of the child's integrated system
 - B) A child internalizes the behaviors of more skilled members of society
 - C) A child is in the sensitive period for a particular behavior
 - D) Disequilibrium is experienced by the child in the home environment
- 14) The _____ reflex helps babies find their mother's nipple.
- A) Moro

- B) Rooting
 - C) Tonic neck
 - D) Babinski
- 15) In contrast to Freud, Erikson
- A) Viewed children as taking a more active role in their own development
 - B) Recognized the lifespan nature of development
 - C) Minimized the role of culture in individual development
 - D) Focused on the impact of early experiences on later behavior
- 16) Research on brain injuries shows that
- A) Reorganization of the brain can occur in adulthood after a stroke
 - B) Adult stroke victims are more likely to recover reading and math skills than spatial skills
 - C) Brain plasticity is restricted to infancy and early childhood
 - D) The adult brain cannot produce new neurons
- 17) By carrying her baby about on her hip all day, a Zambian mother reverses the poor NBAS score of her undernourished infant within a week. This is primarily due to
- A) The rich variety of sensory stimulus the infant receives
 - B) The inaccuracy of the initial NBAS score
 - C) A special diet designed to compensate for previous malnutrition
 - D) Parental bonding
- 18) During early childhood, language develops rapidly and children are responsive to conversational interactions. Based on these observations, one could argue that
- A) Language acquisition is due to a genetic blueprint
 - B) Children play a passive role in language acquisition
 - C) Language development begins in the womb
 - D) Early childhood is a sensitive period for language development
- 19) How does research on resilience highlight the complex connections between heredity and environment?
- A) Resilience is a heritable trait that is only expressed in certain contexts
 - B) Prenatal conditions alter the expression of a child's genetically programmed resilience
 - C) Community involvement has little impact on resilience
 - D) Children's characteristics, both genetic and acquired, inform their reactions to stressful situations
- 20) According to Bandura's social learning theory, children learn primarily through
- A) Classical conditioning
 - B) Behavior modification
 - C) Operant conditioning
 - D) Modeling