

DEP 2000 TEST II

1. Because the rate of Alex's growth during his preschool years is \_\_\_\_\_ than during infancy, Alex needs \_\_\_\_\_ food to maintain his growth.
  - a. slower; less
  - b. faster; more
  - c. slower; more
  - d. faster; less
  
2. Natalie is a 2-year-old child who weighs around 40 pounds. What health problem is Natalie likely to have?
  - a. Diabetes
  - b. Obesity
  - c. Psychosomatic illness
  - d. Malnutrition
  
3. What is considered the greatest risk to the health and well-being of a preschool-age child?
  - a. Illness
  - b. Nutritional problems
  - c. Accidents
  - d. Neglect
  
4. Which of the following most likely contributes to the high level of accidents in the preschool age group?
  - a. Parental neglect, parents working full time, lack of supervision
  - b. Preschooler's high level of physical activity, curiosity, lack of judgment
  - c. Dangerous furniture, unsafe living conditions, poor lighting
  - d. Lack of quality day care, lack of supervision, poorly trained day care workers
  
5. The left hemisphere of the brain processes information \_\_\_\_\_, while the right hemisphere of the brain processes information \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. globally; sequentially
  - b. sequentially; globally
  - c. sequentially; one piece of data at a time
  - d. reflecting on it as a whole; sequentially
  
6. During the preschool years, which part of the brain demonstrates a growth in nerve connections and is responsible for sophisticated information processing?
  - a. Cerebral cortex
  - b. Cerebellum
  - c. Corpus callosum
  - d. Hippocampus

7. According to Piaget, in which stage, between ages two and seven, does children's use of symbolic thinking grow, mental reasoning emerge, and use of concepts increase?
- Concrete operational
  - Preoperational
  - Abstract operational
  - Symbolic functioning
8. Madeline is working to teach her 4-year-old daughter, Eliza, how to count. She places 10 buttons in one row with very little space between the buttons, and 8 buttons in another row with more space between the buttons; therefore, the second row is longer than the first. Then Madeline asks her daughter which row has more buttons. Eliza chooses the second row, even though she knows that 10 is more than 8. What is this an example of?
- Symbolic functioning
  - Concrete operations
  - Preoperational functioning
  - Centration
9. Four-year-old Johnny is having lunch with his mother and sister. When his mother pours milk in the children's glasses, she finds there is not enough to fill both glasses, so she carefully pours half of the milk in the shorter, fatter glass in front of Johnny and half into a thin, taller glass in front of Johnny's sister. Immediately, Johnny complains that his sister got more milk than he did, and even when his mother tries to explain that they both got the same amount, Johnny insists he is right. In this example, Johnny is demonstrating a lack of development in the area of \_\_\_\_\_.
- reversibility
  - conservation
  - concrete operational thought
  - preoperational thought
10. On Christmas morning, three-year-old Billy opens one of his gifts from his mother and finds a new sweater. Disappointed that it is not a toy, Billy frowns and throws the sweater aside in front of his mother with no regard for her feelings. Billy is demonstrating \_\_\_\_\_.
- centration
  - egocentric thought
  - conservation
  - intuitive thought
11. When discussing the reliability of memories, the memory of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is considered the most vulnerable to suggestion and therefore the least reliable.
- senior citizen
  - adult
  - school-age child
  - preschool-age child

12. Which developmental psychologist believed that the nature of the partnership between children, adults, and peers is determined through cultural and societal factors such as preschools and play groups and the emphasis on certain tasks that are valued by the culture and society, and that even the toys that children play with reflect the nature of the society in which the child lives?
- Jean Piaget
  - Lev Vygotsky
  - John Watson
  - B.F. Skinner
13. The preschool years largely encompass what Erikson called the \_\_\_\_\_ stage.
- self-concept
  - autonomy versus shame
  - individualistic orientation
  - initiative versus guilt
14. According to Erikson, children three to six years of age, who experience conflict between independence of action and the results of that action, are in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- initiative versus guilt stage
  - autonomy versus shame stage
  - individualistic orientation
  - collectivistic orientation
15. In preschool one day, five children decide to build a fort together. Each child looks for objects in the classroom that can be put together to build the fort. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ play.
- cooperative
  - parallel
  - functional
  - onlooker
16. What is the term for parents who are controlling, punitive, rigid, cold, and whose word is law?
- Authoritative
  - Involved
  - Authoritarian
  - Permissive

17. Five-year-old Benjamin and his younger sister were playing together in the living room, and his sister grabbed at the toy that Benjamin was playing with. He lashed out and punched his sister in the arm and took back the toy, making her cry. Benjamin's mother immediately took Benjamin aside and, rather than punishing him, explained how his behavior made his sister cry and that he needed to learn to share his toys. This is an example of which parenting style?
- Authoritative
  - Permissive
  - Authoritarian
  - Uninvolved
18. While spanking may produce a child's immediate compliance, the long-term side effects may include all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- poorer mental health for both child and parent
  - higher levels of delinquency and antisocial behavior
  - teaching children that violence is an acceptable solution to problems
  - a greater sense of independence and autonomy in the child, who will adhere to social and cultural norms
19. What two parts of the limbic system in the brain can be permanently altered as a result of childhood abuse?
- Prefrontal cortex and corpus callosum
  - Thalamus and corpus callosum
  - Temporal lobe and amygdala
  - Hippocampus and amygdala
20. The social learning approach to aggression emphasizes that aggressive behavior is learned through \_\_\_\_\_.
- direct reinforcement
  - biological and primitive urges
  - only direct methods
  - only indirect methods
21. Bandura's research indicates that when children watch adults modeling aggressive behavior with the Bobo doll, they are likely to \_\_\_\_\_.
- be frustrated
  - get frightened and angry
  - be as aggressive as or more aggressive than the adults
  - be less aggressive than the adults
22. Children between five and nine years of age are most likely to be killed \_\_\_\_\_.
- in a house fire
  - in a gun-related death
  - in an automobile accident
  - by drowning

23. What is one significant reason for the advances in fine motor skills in children six to eight years old?
- Children live long enough to get more practice with fine motor skills.
  - Children's cognitive development is increasing.
  - Children have more opportunity to model fine motor skill behavior(s) from others and practice on a consistent basis.
  - The amount of myelin in the brain increases to protect, insulate, and surround the nerve cells, raising the speed at which electrical impulses travel between neurons.
24. Which of the following is the most likely reason why children's psychological disorders are neglected?
- Parents and family members are embarrassed.
  - Children often express psychological symptoms differently than adults.
  - There are no treatments available for children with psychological problems.
  - Most children grow out of their symptoms.
25. What is the term for a learning disability marked by inattention, impulsiveness, a low tolerance for frustration, and generally a great deal of inappropriate activity?
- Bipolar disorder
  - Childhood schizophrenia
  - Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
  - Generalized anxiety disorder
26. What is the term for the ability to consider multiple aspects of a situation?
- Concrete operational
  - Abstract operational
  - Preoperational
  - Decentering
27. What is the term that refers to the stage of cognitive development between 7 and 12 years of age, which is characterized by the active and appropriate use of logic?
- Concrete operational
  - Decentering
  - Abstract operational
  - Preoperational
28. When a child initially records information in a form usable to memory, this is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- rehearsal
  - listening
  - visualization
  - encoding

29. Seven-year-old Marvin and his four-year-old brother are sitting at the table as their mother pours milk into their glasses. Both glasses are the same size and shape. However, Marvin's mother notices a scratch/nick on the lip of his glass and decides that it is safer if she pours that milk into another glass so Marvin doesn't cut his lip. The new glass is shorter and much wider, and when she pours the milk into it, Marvin's younger brother laughs and says that now he has more milk than Marvin. However, Marvin is not upset because he knows that he still gets the same amount of milk. Marvin is exhibiting \_\_\_\_\_.
- formal operations
  - decentering
  - preoperational
  - abstract reversing
30. What is Vygotsky's term for the level at which a child can almost, but not quite, understand or perform a task?
- Metamemory
  - Transference
  - Zone of proximal development
  - Theory of mind
31. What is the term for an understanding of one's own use of language?
- Metamemory
  - Comprehension
  - Metalinguistic awareness
  - Expressive/receptive communication
32. What is the term for the capacity to understand the world, think with rationality, and use resources effectively when faced with challenges?
- Education
  - Assertiveness
  - Achievement
  - Intelligence
33. Who is the psychologist that linked intelligence and school success in constructing an intelligence test that continues to provide reasonable indicators of a student's ability to be successful in school?
- Freud
  - Binet
  - Skinner
  - Watson

34. Some developmentalists suggest that two kinds of intelligence exist. What is the term for intelligence that reflects information-processing capabilities, reasoning, and memory?
- Triarchic theory of intelligence
  - Fluid intelligence
  - Crystallized intelligence
  - Intellectual quotient
35. If a person has an IQ score that falls in the range of around 35 or 40 to 50 or 55, this is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- intellectual disability
  - moderate intellectual disability
  - borderline intellectual development
  - mild intellectual disability
36. According to Erikson, from roughly ages 6 to 12, children go through the period characterized by efforts to meet the challenges presented by parents, peers, school, and the other complexities of the modern world. This stage is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- inferiority versus superiority
  - industry versus inferiority
  - social comparison
  - puberty
37. Which of the following terms relates to an individual's overall and specific positive and negative self-evaluation?
- Social comparison
  - Self-concept
  - Self-esteem
  - Downward social comparison
38. According to psychologist Lawrence Kohlberg, which of the following stages reflects concrete interests of the individual considered in terms of rewards and punishments?
- Conventional morality
  - Postconventional morality
  - Moral reasoning
  - Preconventional morality
39. According to psychologist Lawrence Kohlberg, which of the following stages reflects a person's approach to moral problems as a member of society?
- Conventional morality
  - Postconventional morality
  - Moral reasoning
  - Preconventional morality

40. Which of the following psychologists developed the three stages of moral development for women?
- Lawrence Kohlberg
  - B. F. Skinner
  - Carol Gilligan
  - Sigmund Freud
41. Which of the following terms describes the period during which the sexual organs mature?
- Maturation
  - Puberty
  - Latency
  - Growth spurt
42. Male sex hormones are called \_\_\_\_\_; female sex hormones are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- estrogens; androgens
  - androgens; estrogens
  - testosterone; estrogens
  - estrogens; testosterone
43. The visible signs of sexual maturity that do not directly involve the sex organs are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- primary sex characteristics
  - secondary sex characteristics
  - maturation
  - secular trend
44. Meredith is a 17-year-old adolescent female who weighs approximately 82 pounds and is gaunt and frail, with a skeletal appearance. Whenever she looks at herself in the mirror, she thinks she is disgustingly fat. Meredith is suffering from which condition?
- Anorexia nervosa
  - Obesity
  - Malnutrition
  - Bulimia
45. Stella is a 16-year-old adolescent female who privately eats large quantities of food and then purges it immediately afterward by making herself vomit. Stella is suffering from \_\_\_\_\_.
- anorexia nervosa
  - obesity
  - bulimia
  - malnutrition

46. Which of the following is the most likely reason for adolescent impulsivity and risky behavior(s)?
- ADD/ADHD
  - Developing myelination of nerve cells, which makes the transmission of neural messages more efficient
  - The immaturity of the adolescent prefrontal cortex
  - Alterations in dopamine sensitivity
47. According to Piaget, the stage at which people develop the ability to think abstractly is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- concrete operational stage
  - preoperational stage
  - formal operational stage
  - theory of mind
48. The state of self-absorption in which the world is viewed as focused on oneself is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
- formal operational thought disorder
  - schizophrenia
  - adolescent egocentrism
  - fantasy
49. 16-year-old Sally primps in front of every mirror she comes across and believes that she is the focus of everyone's attention—even fictitious observers. Sally is demonstrating \_\_\_\_\_.
- adolescent egocentrism
  - imaginary audience
  - formal operation thought disorder
  - personal fable
50. According to Erikson, the period during which teenagers seek to determine what is unique and distinctive about themselves is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- self-disclosure
  - the identity versus identity confusion stage
  - the self-esteem stage
  - the self-concept stage