Multiple Choice

1. Which of these developmental periods lasts the longest?
   _a. embryonic period_    _c. prenatal period_
   _b. germinal period_     _d. fetal period_

2. At which stage, or at what time, is the developing human at greatest risk of a physical defect?
   _a. as a zygote_         _c. as a growing fetus_
   _b. during the embryonic stage_    _d. during the birth process_

3. Which of these typically has the most adverse effect on the developing human organism?
   _a. the mother’s inability to gain weight during pregnancy_
   _b. inadequate calcium intake during pregnancy_
   _c. having to take antibiotics, such as penicillin, during pregnancy_
   _d. alcohol use or abuse during pregnancy_

4. Which of these senses is least well developed in the neonate?
   _a. vision_              _c. hearing_
   _b. smell_              _d. taste_

5. On what basis were Piaget’s stages of development determined?
   _a. the actual, chronological age of the child_
   _b. whether the child uses accommodation or assimilation_
   _c. the extent to which the child is egocentric or social_
   _d. how schemas are formed or modified with experience_

6. Of the several criticisms of Piaget’s theory of development, which is LEAST reasonable?
   _a. It lacks attention to cognitive processing._
   _b. The divisions between stages are not as clear as Piaget asserted._
   _c. Piaget underestimated to abilities of preschool children._
   _d. It lacks a significant concern for cross-cultural differences._

7. The memory strategy of elaboration is generally first put in use
   _a. within days after birth._
   _b. by the time the frontal lobe has developed (about age 2)._ 
   _c. only after children have begun school (even kindergarten)._ 
   _d. early in adolescence._
8. Melanie is 9 years old. She can easily get to school and back, a distance of six city blocks. On the other hand, she has great difficulty telling you how she manages the trip to school and back each day. Melanie is in Piaget’s __________ stage of cognitive development.
   ___a. sensorimotor   ___c. concrete operations  
   ___b. preoperational   ___d. formal operations

9. Kohlberg’s theory of development focuses mainly on the development of
   ___a. cognitive representations, called schemas. 
   ___b. strategies that children use to learn. 
   ___c. morality and a sense of right and wrong. 
   ___d. how children and adolescents interact with each other.

10. Of these, which is the largest difference between Piaget’s theory and Erikson’s theory of development? Erikson’s theory
   ___a. relies less on the notion of stages. 
   ___b. was based on experiments, not observations. 
   ___c. is more relevant for boys than for girls. 
   ___d. describes development through the lifespan.

11. Which observation about the development of gender identity is most supported by cross-cultural evidence?
   ___a. Girls relate better with their mothers, while girls relate better with their fathers.
   ___b. Children show no particular preferences for toys; they prefer to play with whatever their parents what them to.
   ___c. Right from birth, there are significant differences in temperament or “difficulty” between boys and girls.
   ___d. By the age of three or four years and throughout their early school years, children prefer same-sex playmates.

12. If secure attachment is going to occur, it will occur for most children (nearly two-thirds) when they are
   ___a. born.   ___c. five years old.  
   ___b. one year old.   ___d. about to become teenagers.

13. Everything else being equal, of course, which parenting style is most likely to foster academic achievement, self-esteem, and self-reliance?
   ___a. permissive   ___c. indulgent  
   ___b. authoritative   ___d. authoritarian
14. Which of these observations about adolescence is most valid?
   ___a. It is a developmental stage through which many individuals will not pass successfully.
   ___b. It is a developmental stage defined in terms of stress, turmoil, and abnormality.
   ___c. It is a developmental stage through which most pass in psychologically adaptive ways.
   ___d. It is a developmental period—the only one—defined in biological terms.

15. Which “biological” phenomenon is LEAST associated with the onset of adolescence?
   ___a. penile erections and nocturnal emissions in boys
   ___b. a growth spurt in both boys and girls
   ___c. menarche in girls
   ___d. the appearance of secondary sex characteristics

16. Which observation concerning menarche is TRUE?
   ___a. It is found more commonly in boys than in girls.
   ___b. It occurs, on average, at a younger age than it did 100 years ago.
   ___c. It generally occurs two to three years before puberty begins.
   ___d. It is produced, or triggered, by an increased level of androgens.

17. At the time of their puberty, or in their early adolescence, who seems to benefit the MOST?
   ___a. early-blooming males
   ___b. early-blooming females
   ___c. late-blooming males
   ___d. late-blooming females

18. Which of Piaget’s stages of development is best associated with adolescence?
   ___a. identity formation
   ___b. postconventional reasoning
   ___c. identity achieved
   ___d. formal operations

19. What two concepts, taken together, best characterize the beginning of adulthood?
   ___a. independence and interdependence
   ___b. death and dying
   ___c. growth and development
   ___d. assimilation and accommodation

20. For Erikson, early adulthood is best characterized in terms of
   ___a. competence vs. inferiority.
   ___b. ego-identity vs. despair.
   ___c. intimacy vs. isolation.
   ___d. generativity vs. stagnation.

21. The evidence suggests that—in general, of course—a woman is most likely to choose to marry someone who
   ___a. she believes to be most like herself.
   ___b. she believes will earn the most money in his lifetime.
   ___c. is physically most attractive.
   ___d. is most unlike, or opposite from, her father.
22. Of all the concerns that one might have about the characteristics of a mate, the one trait that varies most widely from culture to culture seems to be
   ___a. chastity.  ___c. earning potential.
   ___b. intelligence or wisdom.  ___d. kindness.

23. Which of the following best characterizes the elderly in the United States?
   ___a. Most of them (more than 50%) require supervision of the sort found in nursing homes.
   ___b. Most of them (more than 50%) are preoccupied with thoughts of their own deaths.
   ___c. Most (more than 75%) are vigorous and healthy.
   ___d. Most (nearly 65%) list their health as a serious problem.

24. According to Kubler-Ross, the final stage in facing one’s own death is the stage of
   ___a. anger.  ___c. acceptance.
   ___b. denial.  ___d. joy.

True/False
1. ____True ____False  Fetal alcohol syndrome includes the likelihood of intellectual retardation.
2. ____True ____False  because of its beneficial effects on cardiovascular functioning, pregnant women are now being advised to drink at least 1, but no more than 3 glasses of red wine each day.
3. ____True ____False  In humans, the sense of smell does not begin to develop until at least two to three months after birth.
4. ____True ____False  In developing his theories of cognitive development, Piaget seems to have underestimated the cognitive skills of very young, preschool children.
5. ____True ____False  Carol Gilligan has argued that with regard to moral development, there are no sex differences in morality, but that males and females approach moral dilemmas differently.
6. ____True ____False  Whether a child will become securely attached depends on the behaviors of the child as well as the behaviors of the caregiver.
7. ____True ____False  Most adolescents are seriously troubled, rebellious, and uncooperative.
8. ____True ____False  Boys profit from early maturity more than girls do, and they suffer more from late maturity.
9. ____True ____False  Any sort of experimentation with drugs by adolescents will have long-term negative consequences.

10. ____True ____False  Most young adults are unhappy or dissatisfied with their first career choice.

11. ____True ____False  Most Americans (male and female) experience a real mid-life crisis, accompanied by the realization that “time is running out,” and that they may not get to do all that they wanted to do.