

Practice Tests for

Berk

**DEVELOPMENT
THROUGH THE LIFESPAN**

Prepared by Celia C. Reaves

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Chapter 1

- 1.1 When we say that a field of study is applied, we mean that it
- A. has practical importance for bettering people's lives.
 - B. grew from a combination of many different fields.
 - C. is based on careful scientific and statistical data analyses.
 - D. deals with ancient philosophical questions and answers.
- 1.2 A view of development as a process of expanding and improving on skills that were present in basic, simplified forms from the beginning is called _____ development.
- A. discontinuous
 - B. continuous
 - C. pathwise
 - D. interactive
- 1.3 Relatively long periods of stability, during which skills are improved and enlarged but basic thinking does not change, and which are separated by relatively short transitions when basic processes are reorganized, are known as
- A. eras.
 - B. histories.
 - C. plateaus.
 - D. stages.
- 1.4 Which of these is the best example of a history-graded influence in development?
- A. Joe, born in 1960, argues against his parent's racist attitudes.
 - B. Nayisha saw a bad accident and now fights for auto safety issues.
 - C. Morey started needing reading glasses when he turned 45.
 - D. Tanya was paralyzed by an illness and now uses a wheelchair.
- 1.5 Which of these is the best example of a question that might be the focus of the domain of cognitive development?
- A. How do children learn to read and write?
 - B. How do babies learn to crawl and walk?
 - C. How do parents form bonds with their children?
 - D. How do older adults keep their health?
- 1.6 The developmental idea of preformation refers to the belief that children are
- A. innately evil and must be strictly trained to goodness.
 - B. innately good and must be allowed to develop freely.
 - C. miniature adults, lacking only in size and training.
 - D. God's special gifts, deserving of kindness and gentleness.
- 1.7 The developmental concept that children have an inborn ability for orderly, healthy growth without outside interference is known as
- A. tabula rasa.
 - B. noble savagery.
 - C. preformation.
 - D. original sin.

- 1.8 The psychoanalytic perspective on development emphasizes
- A. the imitation of behaviors a child has seen other people perform.
 - B. reinforcing children for behaving the way we want them to.
 - C. innate sexual and aggressive drives and the child's unique history.
 - D. how the child's reasoning abilities change during development.
- 1.9 The behavioral study with the infant Little Albert was designed to show that
- A. human beings cannot be conditioned the same way animals can.
 - B. small children will repeat a behavior in order to get a reward.
 - C. children can be conditioned to fear a formerly neutral stimulus.
 - D. humans have an innate, inborn fear of white furry objects.
- 1.10 An approach to development that emphasizes how the child constructs mental structures to reason about the world is the _____ theory.
- A. psychoanalytic
 - B. social learning
 - C. cognitive-developmental
 - D. mental-behavioral
- 1.11 The information processing approach to development views the mind as
- A. a system for manipulating symbols.
 - B. a conscious and an unconscious part.
 - C. a collection of stimuli and responses.
 - D. a system of genetically programmed behaviors.
- 1.12 At the mesosystem level in Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory, one might examine
- A. the interactions between a mother and her children.
 - B. the relationship between home and school environments.
 - C. the health and welfare services of a community.
 - D. the moral, ethical, and religious values of a society.
- 1.13 According to Vygotsky's sociocultural theory of development, children learn primarily through
- A. formal instruction in basic skills.
 - B. classical and operant conditioning.
 - C. an unfolding genetic program.
 - D. cooperative dialogues with adults.
- 1.14 Which major theory of development emphasizes a combination of both continuous and discontinuous changes in development?
- A. Ethology
 - B. Psychoanalysis
 - C. Cognitive development
 - D. Sociocultural theory
- 1.15 An important strength of the naturalistic observation method of research is that
- A. it gives all children an equal opportunity to participate.
 - B. the conditions of the observations can be well controlled.
 - C. it produces objective, statistically reliable data.
 - D. the observations will apply to the children's everyday lives.

- 1.16 In order to discover the reasons behind a behavior, not just the behavior itself, a researcher will have to use a _____ method.
- A. laboratory experimentation
 - B. self-report
 - C. physiological measurement
 - D. naturalistic observation
- 1.17 A research method that combines interviews, observation, and test scores to produce a full picture of a single child is called the _____ method.
- A. survey
 - B. clinical
 - C. naturalistic
 - D. short-term
- 1.18 A researcher interested in the effects of day care compared the intelligence test scores of two groups of children: children in full-time day care, and children who stayed at home. This study used a(n) _____ research design.
- A. correlational
 - B. cross-sectional
 - C. longitudinal
 - D. experimental
- 1.19 A researcher studied the math knowledge of a group of second graders, a group of third graders, and a group of fourth graders, all in the same month. This researcher was using a _____ research design.
- A. longitudinal
 - B. time lag
 - C. cross-sectional
 - D. clinical
- 1.20 Under what conditions is it considered acceptable to use deception in research with children?
- A. If the parents give their permission.
 - B. If the children are less than seven years old.
 - C. If the researcher can demonstrate it is necessary.
 - D. Never; deception is always forbidden with children.

Chapter 2

- 2.1 An organism's genotype is
- A. strongly influenced by its environment.
 - B. inherited directly from its parents.
 - C. the only factor that determines its behavior.
 - D. a product of both inheritance and environment.
- 2.2 Genes are made up of
- A. thousands of chromosomes.
 - B. parts of many different cells.
 - C. segments of DNA of varying lengths.
 - D. either X cells or Y cells.
- 2.3 The process of cell duplication is called
- A. gameosis.
 - B. mitosis.
 - C. replicasis.
 - D. halitosis.
- 2.4 In the female, the process of meiosis results in ____ gamete(s); in the male, it results in ____ gamete(s).
- A. two; four
 - B. one; one
 - C. one; four
 - D. two; one
- 2.5 Conception occurs when
- A. a single sperm cell penetrates an ovum.
 - B. the woman's ovary produces an ovum.
 - C. a zygote implants in the uterine wall.
 - D. a gamete is produced through meiosis.
- 2.6 In human cells, the 22 pairs of matching chromosomes are called
- A. gametes.
 - B. replicants.
 - C. autosomes.
 - D. somasomes.
- 2.7 Fraternal twins are created when
- A. a fertilized egg divides into two separate clusters of cells.
 - B. two different egg cells are fertilized by the same sperm cell.
 - C. one egg cell is fertilized by two different sperm cells.
 - D. two different eggs are fertilized by two different sperm.

- 2.8 A heterozygous individual who can pass a recessive gene on to his or her children is called a
- A. codominant.
 - B. codependent.
 - C. carrier.
 - D. mutant.
- 2.9 It is much more difficult to trace the genetic foundations of characteristics that display which sort of inheritance?
- A. Dominant-recessive
 - B. X-linked
 - C. Codominant
 - D. Polygenic
- 2.10 Mental retardation, a flattened face and protruding tongue, almond-shaped eyes, a short stocky build, and a tendency toward heart defects are all common symptoms of _____ syndrome.
- A. Down
 - B. Turner
 - C. fragile-X
 - D. Klinefelter
- 2.11 Amniocentesis, chorionic villi biopsy, and fetoscopy are used primarily to
- A. decide which women are healthy enough to bear children.
 - B. detect and diagnose health problems in unborn babies.
 - C. fix chromosomal abnormalities before they cause problems.
 - D. determine the exact date on which a baby will be born.
- 2.12 According to the social systems perspective, the family is
- A. a stable and unchanging unit.
 - B. relatively unimportant to development.
 - C. immune to social and cultural forces.
 - D. dynamic and ever-changing.
- 2.13 Lower-class and low-income parents are most likely to interact with their children in ways that are
- A. harsh and restrictive.
 - B. warm and supportive.
 - C. persuasive and interactive.
 - D. the same overall as higher-income parents.
- 2.14 Parents are more likely to maintain close contact with their children's schools if they
- A. have low-income jobs.
 - B. live in small towns.
 - C. are of ethnic minorities.
 - D. have little educational background.

- 2.15 One important reason that the American people have been reluctant to accept the idea of publicly supported day care is that
- A. few mothers of very young children work outside the home.
 - B. American values emphasize independence and self-reliance.
 - C. most grandparents regularly participate in child rearing.
 - D. any separation from the mother is very harmful to young children.
- 2.16 The author's analysis of the social and financial condition of elderly people in the U.S. can best be summarized by saying that
- A. there are many problems, but the situation is much better than it was 30 years ago.
 - B. there has been almost no improvement in their situation over the last several decades.
 - C. elderly people today are financially better off than almost every other social group.
 - D. most government assistance goes to social networks, not to financial or medical help.
- 2.17 Scientists compute heritability estimates in order to help answer which of these questions?
- A. Which genes influence a particular trait?
 - B. How was a trait developed through evolution?
 - C. How much does heredity influence a trait?
 - D. Why do parents value a particular trait?
- 2.18 Scientists use concordance rates to study heritability in traits that are
- A. polygenic in structure.
 - B. socially undesirable.
 - C. either present or absent.
 - D. controlled by genetics.
- 2.19 If a behavior is strongly canalized, then it is
- A. a higher-level behavior, such as logical reasoning.
 - B. highly responsive to changes in the environment.
 - C. not much affected by changes in the environment.
 - D. unaffected by even extreme environmental forces.
- 2.20 "Niche-picking" is an example of a(n) _____ genetic-environmental correlation.
- A. concordant
 - B. heritable
 - C. active
 - D. passive

Chapter 3

- 3.1 The amnion is
- A. the organ through which the baby' and mother exchange oxygen and nutrients.
 - B. a hollow, fluid-filled ball of cells that develops within a few days of fertilization.
 - C. a small cluster of cells on the inside of the blastocyst from which the embryo will develop.
 - D. the outer membrane which forms a protective covering around the developing organism.
- 3.2 The placenta is an organ which
- A. allows the blood of the mother and baby to mix directly.
 - B. is connected to the embryo by the umbilical cord.
 - C. develops before implantation in the uterine wall.
 - D. serves to cushion the fetus against the mother's movements.
- 3.3 Teratogens have their largest structural effects during the embryonic period primarily because this is the time when the unborn baby is
- A. growing very rapidly larger in size.
 - B. laying down its most basic organs.
 - C. "on its own," unconnected to the mother.
 - D. almost ready to be born.
- 3.4 Newborn babies who have a particularly shrill, piercing cry are often born to mothers who took _____ during pregnancy.
- A. aspirin
 - B. cocaine
 - C. DES
 - D. thalidomide
- 3.5 Which of these patterns is more common in babies whose mothers smoked during pregnancy?
- A. Mental retardation and deformities of the limbs.
 - B. Lung deformities and difficulty in breathing.
 - C. Difficulty with sexual relations and having children.
 - D. Inattention to sounds and increased muscle tension.
- 3.6 When a pregnant woman drinks a small to moderate amount of alcohol during pregnancy, and has a baby who shows a few mild symptoms similar to babies whose mothers drank a lot, the condition is called
- A. fetal alcohol effects.
 - B. alcoholic teratogenesis.
 - C. prenatal alcoholism.
 - D. fetal alcohol syndrome.

- 3.7 Problems during pregnancy are most likely to occur if an Rh negative mother is carrying her
- A. first Rh positive baby.
 - B. first Rh negative baby.
 - C. second Rh positive baby.
 - D. second Rh negative baby.
- 3.8 When the number of pregnancy complications are compared between healthy women in their twenties and healthy women in their forties, the results show that
- A. older women have fewer problems.
 - B. both groups have the same number of problems.
 - C. younger women have fewer problems.
 - D. older women rarely have healthy babies.
- 3.9 The third stage of labor typically lasts
- A. five to 10 minutes.
 - B. 30 minutes to an hour.
 - C. one to two hours.
 - D. 12 hours.
- 3.10 Which of these is best able to protect a baby from the oxygen deprivation that generally occurs during labor?
- A. Medical anesthetics administered to the mother.
 - B. Medical anesthetics administered directly to the baby.
 - C. High levels of stress hormones produced by the baby.
 - D. High levels of stress in the mother during pregnancy.
- 3.11 If a newborn baby is in good physical condition, it should score _____ on the Apgar Scale.
- A. 1
 - B. 5 or less
 - C. 3 or more
 - D. 7 or more
- 3.12 Margo and Tomas attended classes about the childbirth process, and learned techniques to improve Margo's breathing and relaxation. They were most likely learning about which form of childbirth?
- A. prepared childbirth
 - B. induced labor
 - C. cesarean delivery
 - D. retrograde childbirth
- 3.13 If a mother has had a healthy pregnancy and shows no signs of difficulty in labor, fetal monitoring
- A. is necessary to detect hidden problems with the baby.
 - B. reduces the probability that her baby will die.
 - C. is NOT associated with fewer infant deaths.
 - D. reduces the probability of cesarean delivery.

- 3.14 The most common reason that a woman has a cesarean delivery is
- the baby is in breech position and can't be moved.
 - the mother is trying to give birth at home.
 - the woman has had a previous cesarean delivery.
 - the mother and father have chosen this option.
- 3.15 Two babies are born, each weighing 3 pounds. Baby A was born two weeks before its due date; Baby B was born three months before its due date. What would you predict about these babies when they are in middle childhood?
- Baby A will probably have a higher IQ than Baby B.
 - Baby B will probably have a higher IQ than Baby A.
 - Baby A is more likely to have Down syndrome.
 - Both babies are unlikely to do very well in life.
- 3.16 What conditions are necessary for parents to develop a strong feeling of affection and concern for their infants?
- They must be together within the first two or three hours after birth.
 - They must not be separated for more than a few hours during the first two months.
 - The infant and parent must both be awake, alert, and unaffected by medications.
 - This relationship can develop under many different conditions in different families.
- 3.17 The neonatal stepping reflex
- looks like walking, but is actually unrelated.
 - cannot be produced in a baby over 3 weeks old.
 - will form the basis of voluntary walking later.
 - contributes to the baby's immediate survival.
- 3.18 Research into an infant's sensitivity to sounds indicates that they are most sensitive to
- constant, unchanging sounds, such as a room fan.
 - sounds in the frequency range of human speech.
 - simple rhythmic sounds, such as heart beats.
 - natural sounds than to artificial sounds.
- 3.19 If a baby's eyes are closed but moving around, and the baby is grimacing and breathing rapidly and unevenly, the baby is in the state of
- REM sleep.
 - NREM sleep.
 - drowsiness.
 - fussing.
- 3.20 "Recovery curves" on Brazelton's Neonatal Behavioral Assessment Scale (NBAS) can be used to predict
- whether a parent has the necessary parenting skills.
 - the child's intelligence scores up until age three or four.
 - the probability that a baby will develop cerebral palsy.
 - when a child is going to need special medical intervention.

Chapter 4

- 4.1 The cephalocaudal trend in development means that
- A. the extremities develop before the central regions.
 - B. the head region develops before the foot region.
 - C. males develop more rapidly than females.
 - D. females develop more rapidly than males.
- 4.2 The best way to assess the physical maturation of children is to measure
- A. chronological age.
 - B. skeletal age.
 - C. the ratio of height to weight.
 - D. the ratio of weight to height.
- 4.3 Neurons in the brain that are myelinated are
- A. not used for transmitting or storing information.
 - B. able to transmit nerve signals more efficiently.
 - C. a sign that there were complications in childbirth.
 - D. much more common in boys than in girls.
- 4.4 The ability of another part of the brain to take over the functions of a damaged region is known as
- A. myelinization.
 - B. plasticity.
 - C. convergence.
 - D. lateralization.
- 4.5 Between birth and two years, the greatest change in an infant's sleeping patterns is that
- A. the amount of sleep the infant needs is reduced by almost half.
 - B. many short sleep periods are put together into a few longer ones.
 - C. the infant's need for constant closeness with the mother grows.
 - D. the infant begins to have true dreams for the first time.
- 4.6 One important difference between breast-fed babies and bottle-fed babies is that the breast-fed babies
- A. become hungry more often, about every 1 1/2 to 2 hours.
 - B. have a greater probability of developing emotional problems.
 - C. are at greater risk from developing illnesses or infections.
 - D. are able to go for longer periods of time between feedings.
- 4.7 When infants have a higher-than-average level of body fat, what does this mean for them later in life?
- A. They are much more likely to be overweight children.
 - B. They are less likely to become overweight children.
 - C. There is no relationship at all with weight later on.
 - D. They are slightly at risk for being overweight children.

- 4.8 Of the following conditions, which generally develops in a baby after it is weaned from the mother's breast?
- A. Marasmus
 - B. Hypernutrition
 - C. Kwashiorkor
 - D. Colostrum
- 4.9 Nonorganic failure to thrive is caused by
- A. lack of sufficient nutrients.
 - B. overstimulation in infancy.
 - C. brain damage during birth.
 - D. lack of affection or social contact.
- 4.10 In motor development, several previously acquired skills are combined to produce more advanced, complex skills, known as
- A. dynamic systems of action.
 - B. fine motor skill suites.
 - C. gross motor skill packages.
 - D. coordinated trends.
- 4.11 Parents of different cultures differ widely in their attitudes about
- A. whether children need love and affection from parents.
 - B. the importance of children to society as a whole.
 - C. whether motor development can or should be encouraged.
 - D. nothing; parents everywhere have very consistent attitudes.
- 4.12 The ability to grasp an object develops in a sequence of skills which are, in order:
- A. ulnar grasp, prereaching, pincer grasp.
 - B. prereaching, ulnar grasp, pincer grasp.
 - C. pincer grasp, ulnar grasp, prereaching.
 - D. prereaching, pincer grasp, ulnar grasp.
- 4.13 A neutral stimulus which is repeatedly associated with another stimulus that reliably elicits a reflexive response, and therefore begins to elicit a response of its own, is called a(n) _____ stimulus.
- A. dependent
 - B. independent
 - C. conditioned
 - D. unconditioned
- 4.14 An outcome or consequence that increases the probability that the behavior that caused it will be repeated is called a(n)
- A. conditioned stimulus.
 - B. unconditioned stimulus.
 - C. reinforcer.
 - D. habituator.