**Genetics Basis**

Multiple Choice Question

1) Knowledge of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is foundational to understanding evolutionary theories.

A) genetics

B) biological processes

C) epigenetics

D) developmental milestones

Answer: B

2) Evolutionary theorists propose that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_ ultimately determine cognitive and behavioural changes over time.

A) genetic mutation; natural selection

B) genetics; epigenetics

C) genetics; physiological processes

D) nature; nurture

Answer: A

3) Strings of genetic material in the nuclei of the cell are called

A) genes.

B) chromosomes.

C) deoxyribonucleic acid.

D) amino acids.

Answer: B

4) The nuclei of our body cells contain \_\_\_\_ pairs of chromosomes.

A) 15

B) 23

C) 30

D) 46

Answer: B

5) \_\_\_\_\_ are the genetic units responsible for determining traits such as a person’s blood type.

A) Genomes

B) Chromosomes

C) Genes

D) Phenotypes

Answer: C

6) The entire DNA that an individual human body possesses is called its

A) genotype.

B) genome.

C) phenotype.

D) genetic profile.

Answer: B

7) An individual’s own unique genetic blueprint is their

A) genome.

B) phenotype.

C) genotype.

D) genetic inheritance.

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 25*

*Topic: X*

8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are organic compounds that form the core structural elements of muscle, brain, and bone in the human body.

A) Genes

B) Chromosomes

C) Amino acids

D) Proteins

Answer: D

*Page Ref: 24*

9) Describing one’s self as male, 5’10”, with brown eyes and brown curly hair provides details about appearance that would be called one’s \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the scientific world.

A) genome

B) phenotype

C) polygenetic inheritance

D) genotype

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 25*

10) Broad lips, nearsightedness, and freckles are produced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in genetic transmissions.

A) dominant genes

B) two recessive genes

C) polygenetic gene influences

D) multifactorial gene influences

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 25*

11) A pattern of inheritance in which a single gene strongly influences a person’s outward appearance is called

A) polygenetic inheritance pattern.

B) dominant-recessive pattern.

C) expressive gene pattern.

D) silent gene pattern.

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 25*

*Skill: 1*

Objective: Knowledge

12) Patrick and Mary both have brown eyes. If their child has blue eyes, then

A) both Patrick and Mary must be carrying a recessive gene for blue eyes.

B) either Mary or Patrick must be carrying a recessive gene for blue eyes.

C) both Mary and Patrick must be carrying a dominant gene for blue eyes.

D) either Mary or Patrick must be carrying a dominant gene for blue eyes.

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 25*

13) Martha carries two genes for brown eyes (dominant gene) and John carries two genes for blue eyes (recessive gene). Their child will have a

A) 50 percent chance of brown eyes.

B) 75 percent chance of brown eyes.

C) 100 percent chance of blue eyes.

D) 100 percent chance of brown eyes.

Answer: D

*Page Ref: 25*

14) Alexia, Sasha, and Derek have each inherited curly hair from their father. Alexia has wavy hair, Sasha has medium coils, and Derek has tight curls. The variance in the amount and type of curly hair among the children is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in genetic inheritance.

A) recessive gene

B) homozygous gene carriers

C) gene expressivity

D) polygenetic influences

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 25*

15) Fumi has dark skin. Her husband Liam has pale skin. Their children will likely have

A) dark skin (dominant-recessive).

B) pale skin (dominant-recessive).

C) blended colour skin (polygenetic inheritance).

D) some with dark skin; some with light skin (polygenetic inheritance).

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 26*

16) Height as a genetic trait is largely determined by

A) dominant genes.

B) environmental factors like nutrition and abuse/neglect.

C) genes and environmental factors.

D) race, culture, and gender.

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 27*

17) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are genes found only in the fluid that surrounds an unfertilized ovum.

# A) Miscreation genes

B) Morphogen genes

C) Mitochondria genes

D) Mutant genes

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 27*

18) Epigenetic mechanisms regulate gene expression by

A) altering the DNA structure and function of certain genes

B) signalling certain genes to be activated or “turned on”

C) signalling certain genes to be either dominant or recessive

D) signalling certain genes to be either active or inactive

Answer: D

*Page Ref: 27*

19) Recent research discoveries have revealed that epigenetic mechanisms can be affected and altered by all of the following EXCEPT:

A) maternal diet

B) maternal age

C) quality of maternal care of offspring

D) direct intergenerational genetic transmission

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 27*

20) The human species’ genetically transmitted unique ability to develop grammatical language is evidence that supports \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ evolutionary theory.

A) natural selection

B) nativism

C) survival of the fittest

D) ethology

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 27*

21) The theory that maintains that humans possess unique traits that will be manifested in all members of the species regardless of their environments is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory.

A) humanism

B) nativism

C) ethology

D) behaviourial genetics

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 28*

22) Which statement provides the best example of a core belief of ethology evolutionary theory?

A) Human children, regardless of their environment, have the unique ability to learn language early in life without any specific instruction from adults.

B) Evolution has producedgenes that cause humans to form emotional relationships like bonding that facilitate survival

C) Traits like intelligence, shyness, and aggressiveness are directly transmitted through heredity.

D) Evolution has provided humans with genetic programming that helps us cooperate and survive in groups.

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 28-29*

23) Scientists who study the role and impact of heredity on traits in individuals are interested in a branch of evolutionary theory study known as

a. behavioural genetics.

b. ethology.

C) nativism.

D) evolutionary prenatal programming.

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 28-30*

24) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ applied to human development is the approach that emphasizes genes that aid group survival.

A) Evolutionary psychology theory

B) Evolutionary sociology theory

C) Sociobiology theory

D) Interdisciplinary evolutionary theory

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 29*

25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is defined as the study of genetically inherited cognitive and social characteristics produced via natural selection to promote human adaptation and survival.

A) Sociobiology

B) Evolutionary anthropology

C) Evolutionary prenatal programming

D) Evolutionary psychology

Answer: D

26) Evolutionary developmental psychology theorists believe that traits designed to promote survival and adaptation across the human lifespan are

A) culturally defined.

B) gender specific.

C) age dependant.

D) socially learned.

Answer: C

27) According to the predictive–adaptive response theory, a fetus will adapt its \_\_\_\_ to accommodate an anticipated future environment based on conditions in its prenatal environment.

A) perception

B) gestation length

C) physiology

D) calorie intake

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 30*

28) Based on clues and conditions in its prenatal environment, a fetus will make changes geared to ensure its survival in a similar postnatal future environment. This survival process is called

A) natural selection.

B) survival of the fittest.

C) survival–adaptation response.

D) predictive–adaptive response.

Answer: D

*Page Ref: 30*

29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the branch of science involved in the study of human genetic make-up, including gene location and gene functioning.

A) Epigenetics

B) Human genomics

C) Microbiology

D) Evolutionary biology

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 32*

30) According to newer research theories such as the predictive–response theory, to be most effective, early intervention strategies designed to prevent chronic diseases like diabetes must focus on the \_\_\_\_ stage of development.

A) prenatal

B) 0–2 yrs.

C) 0–6 yrs.

D) 0–puberty

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 32*

31) Which of the following is NOT one of the noted criticisms of evolutionary theories?

A) The role and impact of environment is underestimated.

B) Too much emphasis is placed on historical theories vs. modern scientific advances.

C) Other factors or theories could also explain theory claims.

D) Claims are difficult to prove.

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 32*

32) Psychoanalytic theorists explain developmental change in terms of

A) relationships between the individual and his or her environment.

B) assimilation and accommodation of external stimuli.

C) manipulation of environmental influences to reward or punish.

D) the influence of internal drives and emotions upon behaviour.

Answer: D

*Page Ref: 33*

33) One of Freud's most important theoretical contributions is the idea that human behaviour is governed by conscious and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ processes.

A) self-actualizing

B) unconscious

C) sexual

D) analytical

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 33*

34) The aspect of our personality that demands to be satisfied in physically pleasurable ways is the

A) the ego

B) the psyche

C) the id

D) the subconscious

Answer: C

35) The instinctual drive for physical pleasure present at birth and forming the motivating force behind all human behaviour is the

A) libido.

B) id.

C) ego.

D) superego.

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 33*

36) According to Freud's model of personality, which of the following would be most consistent with the actions of the id?

A) restraining your desire to have a hot-fudge sundae

B) planning to seduce a sexual partner

C) stealing food to eat when you are hungry

D) learning by your mistakes

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 33*

37) Alejandro and Miguel were shopping and saw a CD that they both wanted. Alejandro did not have the money to buy the CD, so he decided to steal it. Miguel decided to wait until he had saved the money as he had been punished by his mother for previously stealing a CD. Miguel is acting on his

A) id.

B) ego.

C) superego.

D) libido.

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 33*

38) When Sheilagh received a bad grade on her developmental psychology exam, she shrugged and said, "I don't really care. This course isn't important to me." This is an example of the defence mechanism known as

A) rationalization.

B) denial.

C) displacement.

D) projection.

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 33*

39) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are strategies, suggested by Sigmund Freud, for reducing anxiety, such as repression, denial, or projection.

A) Psychosexual stages

B) Psychosocial stages

C) Defence mechanisms

D) Fixations

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 33*

40) A clinician utilizing Freud's theories in therapy would

A) assist clients to forget bad experiences they had as children.

B) encourage clients to express their sexuality.

C) ask clients how they felt about their parents.

D) assist clients to remember traumatic experiences in order to learn how to cope with them.

Answer: D

*Page Ref: 33*

41) According to Sigmund Freud, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is characterized by behaviours that reflect unresolved problems and unmet needs.

A) libido

B) fixation

C) defence mechanism

D) conscious thought

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 34*

42) The psychosexual stage in which pleasure comes from touching the genitals is the

A) latency stage.

B) oral stage.

C) anal stage.

D) phallic stage.

Answer: D

*Page Ref: 34*

43) Ying tends to overeat, smoke, and drink quite a bit. Sigmund Freud would assert that he developed a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and did not progress through the stage properly.

A) anal fixation

B) oral fixation

C) penis envy

D) Oedipus complex

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 34*

44) Which of the following represents the correct order in the progression of Freud's stages of psychosexual development?

A) libido, personality structures, defence mechanisms, and identification

B) genital, latency, phallic, oral, and anal

C) oral, anal, phallic, latency, and genital

D) anal, oral, phallic, latency, and genital

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 34*

45) When Robert is told by his girlfriend that she does not want to be involved with him anymore he states, " Oh yes you do, you are just tired today," he is showing an example of Freud's defence mechanism called

A) intellectualization.

B) displacement.

C) denial.

D) regression.

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 33*

46) Why did Freud place so much importance on the psychosexual stages?

A) He wanted to liberate society.

B) Unresolved problems occur when needs are unmet at any stage.

C) All of his clients were sexually dysfunctional.

D) Sexuality is a natural human function.

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 34*

47) The theorist who developed the Theory of Psychosocial Stages was

A) Sigmund Freud.

B) Erik Erikson.

C) Jean Piaget.

D) B. F. Skinner.

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 34*

48) Erik Erikson believed that one must pass through eight \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stages to develop a stable identity.

A) psychosocial stages

B) lifespan stages

C) psychosexual stages

D) cognitive–social stages

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 34*

49) Erikson is to Freud as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) assimilation; accommodation

B) psychosocial; psychosexual

C) identity; cognition

D) reinforcement; mental category

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 34*

50) Erikson's psychosocial theory of development is based on the idea that development occurs from the interaction between internal drives and

A) cognitions.

B) cultural demands.

C) environmental reinforcements or punishments.

D) defence mechanisms.

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 34*

51) What factor is generally considered to be an essential aspect of an infant's first psychosocial task?

A) learning to control bodily sensations or developing shame if unsuccessful and not sensitively treated by caregivers

B) becoming purposeful, goal-oriented, and assertive, which leads to conflicts to parents

C) learning to differentiate tasks that can be accomplished independently and tasks that require assistance to accomplish

D) being treated lovingly and predictably by caregivers and learning to trust

Answer: D

*Page Ref: 34*

52) 16-year-old Soo Ling is trying to decide what to do about university. She isn't sure what career she wants to pursue and she can't decide which university to choose. She is in the stage of

A) identity versus role confusion.

B) trust versus mistrust.

C) industry versus inferiority.

D) integrity versus despair.

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 35*

53) According to Erikson, the foundation or prerequisite for resolving the crisis of intimacy versus isolation is

A) self-esteem and self-efficacy.

B) the formation of an identity.

C) formal operational thought.

D) self acceptance.

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 35*

54) Which of the following is a way to achieve a sense of generativity?

A) quitting your job because you are not able to get along with your new boss

B) caring for elderly parents

C) leaving your partner because they are abusive

D) retiring from a long-held occupation or career

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 35*

55) A central feature of psychoanalytic theories is

A) a schema, or a mechanism for understanding the world.

B) the attachment of a new response to an old stimulus.

C) physical growth and maturation.

D) the importance of a child's early interactions and relationships.

Answer: D

*Page Ref: 36*

56) Which of the following is NOT a contribution that psychoanalytic theories have made to the study of human development?

A) recognition of the impact of a family's interaction patterns on the development of its children's personalities and health

B) the recognition that parenting processes must evolve and adapt as children develop

C) the belief that diverse environmental stimuli are essential to children's normal physical development and sensory functioning

D) an understanding of the importance of a child's early relationships with caregivers

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 36-37*

57) The major weakness of psychoanalytic theories is that

A) they contribute more to our understanding of how learning occurs than to our knowledge of human development.

B) it has been very difficult to test their key concepts.

C) such theories do not explain social, emotional, or personality development.

D) few scientists have accepted or acknowledged their key principles.

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 36-37*

58) The idea that each human being is motivated to achieve full human potential is a key concept of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theories.

A) systems

B) psychoanalytic

C) humanistic

D) social learning

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 37*

59) Which of the following most accurately represents Maslow's key concept in his theory of human development?

A) Development is influenced by early childhood experiences and the development of a stable identity.

B) Humans are motivated to develop schemes for understanding their worlds. These schemes further develop through equilibration, assimilation, and accommodation.

C) Deficiency motives are drives to maintain physical or emotional homeostasis by eating, drinking, or being loved; being motives lead us to seek understanding and personal growth.

D) Development is motivated by role models, intrinsic reinforcements, and cognitive elements in learning.

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 37-38*

60) Why are humanistic theories important to our understanding of human development?

A) They only focus on the best in people.

B) They de-emphasize physical needs.

C) They combine psychoanalytic and learning theories.

D) They view each person as having potential.

Answer: D

*Page Ref: 37*

61) Abraham Maslow used the term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to describe the ultimate goal of human life.

A) physiological needs

B) esteem needs

C) self-actualization

D) deficiency motives

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 37*

62) Theories that assert that development results from an accumulation of experiences are known as

A) psychoanalytic theories.

B) learning theories.

C) cognitive theories.

D) evolutionary theories.

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 38*

63) Learning that results from the association of stimuli is called

A) classical conditioning.

B) operant conditioning.

C) observational learning.

D) social-cognitive conditioning.

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 39*

64) Classical conditioning was rooted in the ideas and research conducted by

A) Jean Piaget.

B) Ivan Pavlov.

C) B. F. Skinner.

D) Abraham Maslow.

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 39*

65) Salivation occurs naturally when you put food in your mouth. In classical conditioning the food is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and salivating is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) unconditioned stimulus; unconditioned response

B) conditioned stimulus; conditioned response

C) unconditioned stimulus; conditioned response

D) conditioned stimulus; unconditioned response

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 39*

66) In classical conditioning, if the acidity of lemon juice automatically causes your mouth to pucker, the lemon juice is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the puckering of lips is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) conditional stimulus; unconditioned response

B) conditional stimulus; conditioned response

C) punishment; conditioned response

D) unconditional stimulus; unconditioned response

Answer: D

*Page Ref: 39*

67) Learning to repeat or stop behaviours because of their consequences refers to

A) classical conditioning.

B) operant conditioning.

C) observational learning.

D) punishment.

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 39*

68) Which of the following is an aspect of operant conditioning that would make a behaviour more likely to occur again?

A) negative reinforcement

B) extinction

C) intrinsic reinforcement

D) positive punishment

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 39*

69) Marvin is pestering his mother for an advance on his allowance, whining for 10 minutes saying things like, "Please, Mom, can't I have my allowance early? Please? Oh, come on, Mom, I need it now. Mom!" His mother ignores Marvin's pleas for 10 minutes, but finally gives in and says, "Oh, all right. Here it is. Anything to stop your whining." If in the future the boy engages in more whining to get what he wants, and the mother gives in even more easily, then according to the principles of the learning theory, Marvin has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the mother has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) positively reinforced; punished

B) negatively reinforced; punished

C) negatively reinforced; positively reinforced

D) positively reinforced; negatively reinforced

Answer: D

*Page Ref: 39-40*

70) Eleven-year-old Madison is expected to keep her room clean and to empty all trash and garbage in the house. When Madison is too busy to complete her household chores, she is grounded. Her parents tell her that until her room is clean and the trash is emptied she is to remain at home, have no visitors, and may not use her iPod. In this situation, grounding serves as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for Madison.

A) negative reinforcement

B) intrinsic reinforcement

C) punishment

D) positive reinforcement

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 40-41*

71) Roberta has been studying very hard and finds out that she has received an A+ on her English Test. Her parents praise her and take her out to buy a new summer outfit. She is so happy that her parents are proud of her that she studies even harder for the next English test. This is an example of

A) positive reinforcement.

B) negative reinforcement.

C) partial reinforcement.

D) extinction.

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 40-42*

72) A teacher succeeds in eliminating a student's undesirable behaviour by ignoring it. This is referred to as

A) negative reinforcement.

B) extinction.

C) shaping.

D) partial reinforcement.

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 40*

73) If you play slot machines or buy lottery tickets, your behaviour is based upon a pattern of

A) partial reinforcement.

B) intrinsic motivation.

C) positive reinforcement.

D) extinction.

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 40*

74) Last year, 5-year-old Emily began a bedtime ritual that frustrated her parents. Shortly after being put to bed for the evening, Emily would begin a series of requests: "I need a drink of water." "Please read me another story." "I think something is under my bed. Come look!" Emily's parents finally resolved that they would not respond to Emily and warned her that once she went to bed, she was expected to go quietly to sleep. Through a long and difficult week, Emily's parents held firm and ignored her pleas and tears. Now, Emily drifts peacefully and quickly to sleep when she is put to bed. Emily's parents practiced the learning principle of

A) punishment.

B) extinction.

C) positive reinforcement.

D) modelling.

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 40*

75) Albert Bandura's observation that we may learn by watching another person behave in a certain way and experience reinforcement or punishment is the foundation for what theory?

A) social cognitive theory

B) classical conditioning

C) operant conditioning

D) social interaction theory

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 47*

76) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to Skinner as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to Bandura.

A) Intrinsic reinforcement; scheme

B) Libido; assimilation

C) Unconditional stimulus; working memory

D) Reinforcement; observational learning

Answer: D

*Page Ref: 47*

77) Which of the following is an example of behaviour influenced by the principles of social cognitive theory?

A) Lise cooperates when the dentist cleans her teeth.

B) As a result of the role conflict between her parental responsibilities and her need for personal development, Irina decides to drop out of college for a semester.

C) Nick misses his 11 p.m. curfew by one hour and is grounded by his parents for a week. He vows never to let that happen again.

D) When Dr. Jones responds angrily to a request from her daughter Sally, Sally's sister Judy decides she will wait until tomorrow to ask her mother for permission to buy a new video game.

Answer: D

*Page Ref: 47-48*

78) The belief in one's own capacity to cause an intended event to occur or to perform a task is known as

A) reciprocal determinism.

B) self-efficacy.

C) modelling.

D) reinforcement.

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 48*

79) Martina knows that she has a sound knowledge of the biological sciences, so she decides to work hard and persevere so that she may attend medical school. This is an example of

A) reciprocal determinism.

B) a strong sense of self-efficacy.

C) operant conditioning.

D) modelling.

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 48*

80) In terms of explaining human development and behaviour, learning theories are least useful for explaining

A) how behaviours change with age.

B) how problem behaviour can be modified.

C) consistency and change in behaviour across different environments.

D) how specific behaviours are acquired.

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 48*

81) The work of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attempts to answer the question "How does thinking develop?"

A) B. F. Skinner

B) Jean Piaget

C) Sigmund Freud

D) Uri Bronfenbrenner

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 48*

82) According to the principles of Piaget's theory of cognitive development, if you know how to act at a party you are using a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to guide and direct your behaviour.

A) scheme

B) reinforcement

C) defence mechanism

D) memory

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 43*

83) Twelve-month-old Ahmed pointed to an airplane flying overhead and said "Bird!" This is an example of the Piagetian process of

A) concrete operations.

B) accommodation.

C) preoperational thought.

D) assimilation.

Answer: D

*Page Ref: 43*

84) According to Piaget, assimilation involves

A) being shaped by the environment.

B) using a scheme to make sense of an event or experience.

C) changing the scheme as a result of acquiring new information.

D) using an internal model of experience.

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 43*

85) Three-year-old Ali used to call all flying objects, such as airplanes and slowly falling leaves, "birds." Now he correctly labels airplanes, butterflies, birds, and bees. What Piagetian process has Ali accomplished?

A) assimilation

B) accommodation

C) concrete operations

D) scheme

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 43*

86) A child who efficiently sucks a breast or a bottle is presented with a drinking straw, which requires a different sucking strategy. What is likely to happen?

A) The child will assimilate a new strategy and immediately be successful at sucking in a new fashion.

B) The child will be frustrated and unable to learn the new strategy. Children who learn to drink from bottles are unsuccessful at learning to drink from straws.

C) The child will accommodate the straw by changing the existing scheme for sucking and adding a new strategy to deal with the straw.

D) The child will abandon previous schemes for sucking and create a new scheme for sucking from a straw.

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 43*

87) The Piagetian process of accommodation involves

A) taking in an event or experience and connecting it to an existing scheme.

B) changing an existing scheme as a result of new information or experiences.

C) understanding the world in terms of one's senses and motor actions.

D) using symbols to represent the world.

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 43*

88) Piaget believed that in the process of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, children use both assimilation and accommodation to create schemes that fit the reality of their environments.

A) nativism

B) equilibration

C) scaffolding

D) accommodation

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 43*

89) In Piaget's theory of cognitive development, a child begins to understand the world in terms of sensory information and motor activities in the stage

A) of preoperations.

B) from birth to 18 months.

C) of equilibration.

D) from 2 to 6 years of age.

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 43*

90) In the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stage of cognitive development, a child begins to use symbols to think and communicate and also begins to take others' perspectives.

A) formal operations

B) sensorimotor

C) preoperational

D) concrete operations

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 43-44*

91) According to Piaget, it is in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stage of cognitive development that a child can manipulate ideas as well as concrete objects or events. In this stage a child can think about abstract ideas and hypothetical situations.

A) equilibration

B) information processing

C) formal operations

D) concrete operations

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 44*

92) According to the information-processing theory of cognition, a developmental psychology student is using the memory process of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when she relates the information about memory formation that she learned in developmental psychology class to the information she had previously learned in introductory psychology class.

A) encoding

B) abstraction

C) accommodation

D) equilibration

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 44*

93) Neo-Piagetian theories have had what effect on information-processing theory?

A) made it more credible

B) contradicted it

C) completely disproved it

D) expanded on it

Answer: D

*Page Ref: 44*

94) An often-used metaphor for the information-processing theory of cognition is

A) "the human mind as a computer."

B) "the mind as library."

C) "mind over matter."

D) "subliminal perception."

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 44*

95) Information that is to be stored in memory, such as a grocery list or a friend's birthday, is processed in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before it is moved to long-term memory for storage.

A) sensory memory

B) the superego

C) the proximodistal stage

D) short-term memory

Answer: D

*Page Ref: 45*

96) A neo-Piagetian developmentalist would explain the development of cognition in children on the basis of

A) increased exposure to social and cultural demands.

B) improved capacity in their short-term memory, which enables problem-solving.

C) their enrollment in preschool or elementary school and exposure to an enriched environment.

D) development through the psychosexual stages.

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 46*

97) Developmentalists who study children's cognitive development from a Piagetian perspective and from an information-processing perspective would agree upon all of the following observations about children's cognitive development EXCEPT:

A) The development of memory is an important aspect of cognitive development.

B) The development of logical thinking is based on processes that are more complex than conditioned responses.

C) Cognitive development occurs as a result of diversified experiences in an enriched environment.

D) Age is a determining factor in how children manage and process information to think about and act upon the world.

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 46*

98) The theory that asserts that a child's learning of new cognitive skills is guided by an adult, more skilled child, or older sibling, who structures their learning experience would be

A) sociocultural theory.

B) classical conditioning.

C) operant conditioning.

D) the hierarchy of needs.

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 46*

99) Which of the following theories best explains that to teach a child an adult must: gain and keep the child's attention; model the best strategy; and adapt the whole process to the child's developmental level.

A) psychoanalytic theories

B) social-cognitive theory

C) sociocultural theory

D) information processing theory

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 40*

100) According to Albert Bandura, a person's ability to learn a phobia by watching another person respond with some particular action is called

A) proximal zone integration.

B) scaffolding.

C) vicarious learning.

D) schema.

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 47*

101) Research based on cognitive theories has demonstrated that the simplistic views of the conditioning theorists cannot explain the complex development of

A) self-efficacy.

B) humanism.

C) original sin.

D) logical thinking.

Answer: D

*Page Ref: 48*

102) Seven-year-old Elena is developing her math skills. She can add and subtract single-digit math problems (7 + 3 = 10), and with assistance from her mother, she works double digit problems (12 + 10 = 22). Vygotsky would suggest that this situation illustrates Elena's

A) adaptive processes of assimilation, accommodation, and equilibration.

B) sensorimotor development.

C) scaffold.

D) zone of proximal development.

Answer: D

*Page Ref: 46*

103) This theory maintains the position that humans possess unique genetic traits that will be manifested in all members of the species, regardless of their environments.

A) nativism

B) humanism

C) ethology

D) epigenetics

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 28*

104) Holism, the view that the whole is greater than the sum of its parts, is a core principle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory.

A) evolutionary

B) Vygotsky’s Sociocultural

C) systems

D) cognitive learning

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 50*

105) Bronfenbrenner’s bioecological theory is considered a(n)

a. learning theory.

b. humanistic theory.

C) systems theory.

D) cognitive theory.

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 44*

106) The systems approach to human development takes into consideration the ever-changing (dynamic) interaction of personal factors with

A) social relationships.

B) biological systems.

C) cognitive processing.

D) the environment.

Answer: D

*Page Ref: 50*

107) In a classroom based upon Lev Vygotsky's ideas, all of the following statements are true EXCEPT:

A) teaching strategies are adapted to children's developmental level or zone of proximal development

B) teachers model strategies for learning and guide children through questions, demonstrations, and explanations

C) teachers create scaffolds

D) the child actively engages in a process of balancing assimilation and accommodation to create schemes that fit his learning

environmentAnswer: D

*Page Ref: 46*

108) Which of the following is NOT a key developmental question that would typically be addressed by theories of human development?

A) Is development stable and continuous, or is it more a matter of change?

B) Is development more readily accomplished earlier or later in the lifespan?

C) Is a person active or passive in her own development?

D) What are the relative contributions of nature and nurture to development?

Answer: B

109) The general criteria for evaluating the usefulness of a developmental theory include

A) its degree of correctness or truth.

B) its ability to prove what the theorist wants to prove.

C) its application to environmental influences.

D) the stimulation of thinking and research by subsequent developmentalists.

Answer: D

110) If the criterion of "ability to generate predictions that can be tested" is used to evaluate the following theories of human development, all of the following theories would receive a favourable evaluation EXCEPT:

A) Freud's theory of psychosexual stages of development

B) Vygotsky's socio-cultural theory

C) Pavlov's classical conditioning

D) Piaget's theory of cognitive development

Answer: A

*Page Ref: 36,42, 44, 49*

111) In Bronfenbrenner’s bioecological systems theory, the macrosystem refers to the

A) immediate context.

B) sociocultural context.

C) socioeconomic context.

D) individual context.

Answer: B

*Page Ref: 52*

112) The most important current trend in the field of human development is

A) systems theory.

B) interdisciplinary collaboration.

C) eclecticism.

D) biogenetics.

Answer: C

*Page Ref: 52*

**True False Question**

113) Freud believed that persons who use defence mechanisms will inevitably commit suicide or become mentally ill.

A) True

B) False

Answer: False

*Page Reference: 26*

114) The toddler who screams angrily when she is denied candy is being controlled by her ego.

A) True

B) False

Answer: False

*Page Reference: 26*

115) According to Freud, if needs are unmet and problems are not resolved during a child's early experiences, then a fixation may result.

A) True

B) False

Answer: True

*Page Reference: 27*

116) According to Erikson's theory, development occurs as a result of the interaction between an individual's drives and the demands of his culture.

A) True

B) False

Answer: True

*Page Reference: 28*

117) Repressed memories do NOT really exist.

A) True

B) False

Answer: False

*Page Reference: 27*

118) The hallmark of psychoanalytic theories is the interaction among the environmental contexts within which a child lives and develops.

A) True

B) False

Answer: False

*Page Reference: 29*

119) According to Erikson's theory of development, at mid-life an individual is confronted with the crisis of integrity versus despair.

A) True

B) False

Answer: False

*Page Reference: 28*

120) A major assumption of Maslow's theory is that each person is born with a basic drive to achieve her or his full potential, or to achieve self-actualization.

A) True

B) False

Answer: True

*Page Reference: 31*

121) Positive punishment is the same as negative reinforcement.

A) True

B) False

Answer: False

*Page Reference: 33*

122) A mother or father of an infant usually serves as conditioned stimuli for pleasant feelings, which is why their mere presence may comfort a child.

A) True

B) False

Answer: True

*Page Reference: 33*

123) Receiving a paycheque or being praised for a job well done are examples of intrinsic reinforcements.

A) True

B) False

Answer: False

*Page Reference: 33*

124) The gradual elimination of a behaviour through repeated nonreinforcement is called extinction.

A) True

B) False

Answer: False

*Page Reference: 34*

125) Piaget's theory of cognitive development provides a comprehensive explanation for how children acquire emotional responses such as fear or comfort.

A) True

B) False

Answer: False

*Page Reference: 37*

126) If Gregory says "doggie" to describe a horse, a cow, and an elephant, then he has not yet learned to accommodate.

A) True

B) False

Answer: True

*Page Reference: 37*

127) The capacity of working memory is much less than the capacity of long-term memory.

A) True

B) False

Answer: True

*Page Reference: 38*

128) A parent tries to help a child learn how to read by sounding out new words. This is an example of scaffolding.

A) True

B) False

Answer: True

*Page Reference: 40*

129) Albert Bandua’s social learning theory suggests that people are passive receptors of learning based on observation and modelling.

A) True

B) False

Answer: False

*Page Reference: 47*

130) The theories of nativism, ethology, and sociobiology have a common focus: the role of genetic factors in human development.

A) True

B) False

Answer: True

*Page Reference: 28*

131) Critics of evolutionary theories claim that they underestimate the impact of the environment and place too much emphasis on heredity.

A) True

B) False

Answer: True

*Page Reference: 32*

132) The predictive-adaptive response suggests that the prenate has an intuitive ability to predict its future post birth environment and is then able to adapt its physiology to ensure survival in that anticipated environment.

A) True

B) False

Answer: False

*Page Reference: 30*

133) The systems approach to human development emphasizes the biological system when studying "how humans grow."

A) True

B) False

Answer: False

*Page Reference: 54*

134) Piaget's theory of cognitive development has had great heuristic value in developmental research.

A) True

B) False

Answer: True

*Page Reference: 37*

135) Until the recent dominance of biological theories like human genomics, the field of human development had favoured eclecticism.

A) True

B) False

Answer: False

*Page Reference: 52*

136) Recent research suggests that maternal care can physically alter molecular epigenetic structures in her offspring.

A) True

B) False

Answer: True

137) Gene expression is controlled through dominant-recessive patterns of inheritance.

A) True

B) False

Answer: False

**Essay Question**

138) Identify and briefly describe the major assumptions of psychoanalytic theories. Discuss one major strength or contribution and one major weakness of Freud's theory. Discuss one major strength or contribution and one major weakness of Erikson's theory.

Answer:

139) A basic assumption of Erikson's theory is that each new crisis is thrust upon the developing person because of changes in social demands that accompany changes in age. Choose any three of Erikson's stages and briefly describe the cultural and social demands commonly associated with each stage. Discuss how the crisis of each developmental stage could be successfully and unsuccessfully resolved.

Answer:

140) If you had to put together an eclectic theory of human development, which elements of the major theories would you find most useful to include? Select elements from at least three major theories, and explain what you think each element contributes to our understanding of development. What assumptions about development would you include in your eclectic theory of human development?

Answer:

141) Explain how genetics, epigenetics, and environmental mechanisms interact to determine health and disease.

Answer:

**Short Answer Question**

142) What are defence mechanisms? Identify three commonly used defence mechanisms, and give illustrations of how an individual might use these defences.

Answer:

143) Summarize the most important concepts and assumptions of Erikson's theory of human development. Choose any two of the stages of this theory and discuss the crisis, the strength to be acquired, and the activities associated with each stage.

Answer:

144) Describe Maslow's humanistic theory of development. Identify each stage in this theory, and discuss how each stage relates to the next.

Answer:

145) Explain how classical and operant conditioning affect behaviour and development. What are the similarities and differences in the two approaches?

Answer:

146) Three of Piaget's most useful concepts are scheme, accommodation, and assimilation. Give an example to illustrate each of these concepts.

Answer:

147) How might Piaget's theory and the information-processing theory of cognitive development be thought of as complementary? In other words, what might each theory contribute to an overall greater understanding of children's cognitive development?

Answer:

148) Identify and briefly summarize the basic ideas that are shared by biological theories of human development. In what ways do these theories differ?

Answer:

149) How are Vygotsky's socio-cultural theory and Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory similar in their views on human development? How do these theories differ in their explanations of human development?

Answer:

150) Explain how Albert Bandura’s concepts of observational learning and reciprocal determinism shape and influence development.

Answer:

151) Compare and contrast the core tenets of the evolutionary theories of development: nativism, ethology, and behaviour genetics.

Answer:

152) What are evolutionary psychology and evolutionary develop mental psychology?How do they differ?

Answer:

153) What is the predictive adaptive response? What impact or influence does it haveon development?

Answer: