

Lesson Quiz 3-1



Infancy and Childhood

DIRECTIONS: True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- _____ 1. Some psychologists believe that most of our behavior is the result of the interaction of our environment with the genetics we have inherited.
- _____ 2. A newborn has certain automatic movement patterns that are called *perceptions*.
- _____ 3. A newborn's vision is completely developed.
- _____ 4. One way that psychologists can examine an infant's response to a stimulus is by measuring the infant's eye movements.
- _____ 5. Children first begin putting words together at about age 2.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Why do developmental psychologists study the issue of continuity versus discontinuity?
- A. They want to learn whether heredity or environment has a greater influence on development.
 - B. They want to learn how much of development occurs gradually and how much occurs as a series of clearly defined steps.
 - C. They want to learn how to prevent birth defects such as Tay-Sachs disease and sickle cell anemia.
 - D. They want to learn what causes personality traits such as shyness and self-confidence.
- _____ 7. Which of the following is a condition that a fetus could inherit?
- A. Tay-Sachs disease
 - B. lead poisoning
 - C. Fetal Alcohol Syndrome
 - D. radiation sickness
- _____ 8. The rooting reflex allows an infant to
- A. breathe automatically.
 - B. locate its mother's nipple for milk.
 - C. hang onto objects with an amazing amount of strength.
 - D. follow moving objects, including people, with its eyes.
- _____ 9. When James hears the word *chair*, he automatically sees a picture of a chair in his brain; James understands
- A. the grasping reflex.
 - B. telegraphic speech.
 - C. accommodation.
 - D. symbols
- _____ 10. How is a chimp's use of language similar to that of a human?
- A. Both the chimp and the human begin using symbolic language at about 6 months.
 - B. Both the chimp and the human can follow the rules of grammar.
 - C. Both the chimp and the human can easily reorganize words to create new meanings.
 - D. Both the chimp and the human understand that a word, such as *apple*, is used to represent a specific object.

Lesson Quiz 3-2



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DIRECTIONS: True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- _____ 1. Attachment is a deep, enduring emotional bond between an infant and the caregiver.
- _____ 2. Jean Piaget found little difference in the thought processes of young children and older children.
- _____ 3. Lev Vygotsky placed less emphasis than did Jean Piaget on outside influences on development.
- _____ 4. If a child becomes anxious whenever a parent leaves, the child is experiencing separation anxiety.
- _____ 5. A infant with secure attachment will behave inconsistently whenever a parent leaves.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Cognitive development
 - A. is a type of reflex that infants possess when they are born.
 - B. involves the growth of thought processes that help children understand their world.
 - C. uses a virtually permanent learning process called imprinting.
 - D. begins when children are approximately 11 to 12 years of age.
- _____ 7. What developmental process has taken place once a child realizes that dogs can vary in size?
 - A. assimilation
 - B. accommodation
 - C. Imprinting
 - D. zone of proximal development
- _____ 8. According to Konrad Lorenz, baby ducks will treat you like their mother if you
 - A. take them away from their mother before they are one week old.
 - B. be the only person who feeds them and protects them from danger.
 - C. play with them several times a day.
 - D. make certain that you are the first thing they see that moves when they hatch.
- _____ 9. Lev Vygotsky believed that children learn from working with others. He called this concept
 - A. secure attachment.
 - B. representational thought.
 - C. imprinting.
 - D. the zone of proximal development.
- _____ 10. To Harry Harlow why did baby monkeys prefer a cloth surrogate mother over one made of wire?
 - A. The cloth monkey was the only one with food.
 - B. The cloth monkey was easier to hang onto.
 - C. The cloth monkey provided contact comfort.
 - D. The baby monkeys had imprinted to the cloth monkey.

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Lesson Quiz 3-3



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DIRECTIONS: True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- _____ 1. In democratic families, parents may try to guide their children but give up if the children keep demanding to have their own way.
- _____ 2. The process of socialization is the same in all cultures.
- _____ 3. One way that communities can reduce child abuse is by offering parenting classes.
- _____ 4. Sigmund Freud said that during the latency stage, the young boy wants to win his mother for himself and finds himself in hostile conflict with his father.
- _____ 5. The primary reason that children make up rules when playing by themselves is to provide structure for their group activities.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. In what type of family are parents most likely to use strong disciplinary methods?
 - A. authoritarian
 - B. democratic
 - C. permissive
 - D. submissive
- _____ 7. What are two features of democratic families?
 - A. The parents typically let the children have the final say and rarely voice any expectations of the children.
 - B. The parents make all the decisions and believe children have no right to question these decisions.
 - C. The parents establish limits and respond to the child with warmth and support.
 - D. The parents are egocentric in their child rearing and are quite distant from their children.
- _____ 8. Which of the following individuals emphasized the importance of social approval in human development?
 - A. Sigmund Freud
 - B. Mary Ainsworth
 - C. Carol Gilligan
 - D. Erik Erikson
- _____ 9. A young adult is at Stage 6 in Erikson's theory of psychosocial development. What issue must this person resolve?
 - A. initiative versus guilt
 - B. intimacy versus isolation
 - C. industry versus inferiority
 - D. generativity versus stagnation
- _____ 10. If Jeremy is in Stage 4 of Lawrence Kohlberg's stages of moral development, what will be his main goal?
 - A. to avoid punishment
 - B. to gain social approval
 - C. to obey established authority
 - D. to achieve fairness

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