

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE
City University of New York
Department of Social Sciences

Developmental Psychology: Psy 240-911 and 919
Prof. Zorn, Adjunct Instructor-FALL 2011
Mid-Term, Chap. 1, 2, and 3

Name: _____ ID Number (last for digits of SS #): _____
Date: _____ E-mail (Optional): _____

Directions: This take home is due one week from today. There are 30 questions worth four points each, plus one more for good luck. **Circle** all your answers. Return it to me and begin to enjoy the next chapter. **Now relax and do your best. Remember to breath. Trust your brain and try to approach each question calmly and thoughtfully.**

Now, play with your knowledge!

1. Whereas Jean Piaget emphasized the biological processes of cognitive development, Lev Vygotsky emphasized the effects of _____ on development.
 - a. social interaction and culture
 - b. learned behaviors
 - c. the unconscious
 - d. operations (internalized mental actions)

2. In ethological theory, the term _____ is defined as innate learning within a short period of time that involves a newborn's becoming attached to the first moving thing the newborn sees.
 - a. impressing
 - b. imprinting
 - c. imparting
 - d. immobilizing

3. A criticism of ecological theory is that it underemphasizes _____ and _____.
 - a. biology; cognitive influences
 - b. connections between environmental settings; cognitive processes
 - c. cognition; critical periods
 - d. modeling; consequences of behavior

4. An eclectic theory of development assumes that:
 - a. development is a dynamic and variable process.
 - b. no single theory can account for all of human development.
 - c. the different developmental theories are all correct and complete within their own contexts.
 - d. the more contemporary theories are more accurate than those created before 1950.

5. A(n) _____ is a group of people who are born at a similar time in history and share similar experiences.
 - a. independent group
 - b. dependent group
 - c. cohort
 - d. experimental group

6. As a criticism of evolutionary psychology, Albert Bandura proposed a:
- directional view.
 - bidirectional view.
 - unidirectional view.
 - quasi-directional view.
7. In 1981 Steven Jay Gould concluded that in most domains of human functioning, biology allows a broad range of _____ possibilities.
- human
 - creative
 - diverse
 - cultural
8. Women have a _____ chromosome pairing, and men have a _____ chromosome pairing.
- XX; XY
 - XY; XX
 - YY; XX
 - XX; YY
9. After fertilization of the egg by a sperm, a single cell is created that is known as a(n):
- fetus.
 - zygote.
 - amoeba.
 - embryo.
10. A phenotype can consist of _____ as well as _____ characteristics.
- physical; environmental
 - conscious; unconscious
 - genetic; social
 - physical; psychological
11. It is virtually impossible to locate the genetic factors involved in most psychological characteristics because of the concept of:
- polygenic dominance.
 - polygenic inheritance.
 - polygenic influence.
 - polygenic counseling.
12. The _____ has the most prolonged development of any region of the brain.
- prefrontal cortex of the frontal lobe
 - visual cortex of the occipital lobe
 - primary sensory cortex of the parietal lobe
 - auditory cortex of the temporal lobe
13. The rooting reflex is to _____ as the Moro reflex is to _____.
- grasping; turning
 - turning; startle
 - searching; startle
 - startle; grasping

14. Gross motor is to _____ as fine motor is to _____.
- uncoordinated; balance
 - balance; big movements
 - large muscles; small muscles
 - small movements; coordination
15. In the “sticky mittens” research project, it was found that:
- the infants in the mitten group developed grasping skills earlier.
 - the infants in the group without mittens developed grasping skills faster.
 - both groups developed grasping skills at the same pace.
 - the mitten group had better grasping skills, but the group without mittens developed better manipulation skills.
16. Newborn infants can habituate to repeated:
- sight (only).
 - sounds (only).
 - smells and touches (only).
 - sights, sounds, smells, and touches.
17. DeCasper and Spense (1986) wanted to find out if babies would prefer a story after birth if their mothers had read the story aloud to them when they were fetuses. What did they find?
- The infants preferred the prenatal story over another story.
 - There was no noticeable preference among various stories.
 - Some children preferred the prenatal story and others did not.
 - Most infants preferred the prenatal story for a week after birth.
18. When saccharin was added to amniotic fluid, researchers noticed an increase in fetal:
- growth.
 - swallowing.
 - sleep.
 - kicking.
19. When you integrate information from two or more sensory modes, you experience:
- extramodal perception.
 - intermodal perception.
 - bimodal perception.
 - multimodal perception.
20. Adjusting to new environmental demands is called:
- accommodation.
 - assimilation.
 - adaptation.
 - organization.
21. For cognitive change to occur, these two processes must work in concert as the child experiences considerable movement between the states of cognitive equilibrium and disequilibrium.
- equilibration and categorization
 - adaptation and organization
 - assimilation and accommodation
 - classification and modification.

22. When children experience cognitive conflict in trying to understand the world, they shift from one stage of thought to next. The mechanism through which this shift occurs is called:
- equilibration.
 - assimilation.
 - organization.
 - adaptation.
23. What makes one stage more advanced than another in Jean Piaget's theory?
- the child's accumulation of knowledge
 - the child's new way of understanding the world
 - the child's age
 - the child's unique perceptions of stimuli
24. People remember very little about what happened in the early years of their lives. This is called:
- retroactive memory interference.
 - infantile amnesia.
 - child memory loss.
 - memory trace.
25. Cases such as the "Wild Boy of Aveyron" and "Genie" cause us to wonder whether language is:
- infinitely generative.
 - a result more of heredity or of environment.
 - based on abstract or concrete symbols.
 - more a question of phonology or syntax.
26. Someone with a vocabulary of only 200 words can still recombine the words in different ways to say thousands of different things. This aspect of language is referred to as:
- syntax.
 - phonology.
 - morphology.
 - infinite generativity.
27. What is the correct sequence of language development?
- crying, gestures, babbling, cooing
 - crying, cooing, babbling, gestures
 - babbling, crying, gestures, cooing
 - cooing, crying, gestures, babbling
28. Research on the ability of infants to recognize language sounds indicates that until the age of:
- 6 months, infants can recognize sounds in all languages.
 - 1 year, infants can recognize sounds in all languages.
 - 6 months, infants can recognize only the sounds of their native language.
 - 1 year, infants can recognize only the sounds of their native language.
29. Infants can _____ language before they can _____ language.
- modify; interpret
 - interpret; modify
 - speak; understand
 - understand; speak

30. Noam Chomsky believed that humans are biologically prewired to learn language and are born with an endowment that enables them to detect the rules of language. This endowment is called the:
- a. language acquisition device.
 - b. biological language center.
 - c. primary language center.
 - d. biological language device.

And one more for good luck...

31. Child-directed speech is the:
- a. ability for parents to understand their children's holographic speech.
 - b. language spoken in a higher pitch than normal with simple words and sentences.
 - c. continual correcting of children's syntax by parents.
 - d. special way parents speak to each other in front of their children.

Thanks for studying so hard and thinking! Here are some quotes to read...

"Genius may have its limitations, but stupidity is not thus handicapped." -- Elbert Hubbard

"Any excuse will serve a tyrant." -- Aesop

"The greatest discovery of my generation is that a human being can alter his life by altering his attitudes of mind." -- William James

"We know truth, not only by reason, but also by heart." -- Blaise Pascal

"The best use of life is to use it for something that outlasts life." -- William James

The human race has one really effective weapon, and that is laughter. -- Mark Twain

"Three things in human life are important. The first is to be kind. The second is to be kind. And the third is to be kind."
--Henry James

There are two types of people in this world, good and bad. The good sleep better, but the bad seem to enjoy the waking hours much more.
-- Woody Allen

The man who follows the crowd will usually get no further than the crowd. The man who walks alone is likely to find himself in places no one has ever been. -- Alan Ashley-Pitt