

Developmental Lifespan Practice Test 1 KEY

1. Development is:

- a. multidimensional
- b. multicultural
- c. dynamic
- d. lifelong
- e. all of the above

2. Stages can be described as steps or

- a. triangles
- b. ladders
- c. charts
- d. waves
- e. pools

3. Social skills and emotional characteristics are part of the:

- a. phenomological domain
- b. psychosocial domain
- c. knowledge domain
- d. cognitive domain
- e. biosocial domain

4. Getting more organized as you develop is:

- a. morphogenesis
- b. clustering
- c. apoptosis
- d. mutation
- e. glialism

5. Which assumes that rules change from place to place:

- a. multi-disciplinary
- b. multi-directional
- c. multi-contextual
- d. multi-cultural
- e. multigenic

6. Driving when you're 16 is what type of tradition:

- a. graded on a curve
- b. geography-graded
- c. algebra-graded
- d. history-graded
- e. age-graded

7. Organisms are more sensitive to damaging influences during:

- a. correlational periods
- b. existential periods
- c. insightful periods
- d. sensitive periods
- e. initial periods

8. If 300 million are ejaculated, how many reach the egg:

- a. 300 million
- b. 300k
- c. 30k
- d. 1k
- e. 1

9. Which assumes that truth can be reached by systematic investigation:

- a. systematic desensitization
- b. Morgan's cannon
- c. scientific method
- d. mentalism
- e. revelation

10. Theories are composed of:

- a. applied research findings
- b. operational definitions
- c. constructs
- d. variables
- e. cohorts

11. Coming in first in a race is using which scale:

- a. nominal scale
- b. interval scale
- c. ordinal scale
- d. ratio scale
- e. none of the above

12. It is difficult to study infant cognitive development because they:

- a. lack synaptic sophistication
- b. have too many synapses
- c. have rigid schedules
- d. lack motivation
- e. lack language

13. A correlational relationship that is unlikely to be due to chance is said to be:

- a. significant
- b. falsifiable
- c. relevant
- d. random
- e. proven

14. Which provides an equal likelihood of being in the control group:

- a. degrees of freedom
- b. random assignment
- c. random selection
- d. observer effect
- e. meta-analysis

15. Which studies different groups at the same time:

- a. cross-sectional studies

- b. clinical observations
- c. longitudinal studies
- d. empirical studies
- e. case histories

16. Offspring show _____ of parents:

- a. situational traits
- b. repressed traits
- c. common traits
- d. essential traits
- e. cardinal traits

17. Getting an A allele from mother and a B allele from father, AB would be a:

- a. destroyer
- b. carrier
- c. cruiser
- d. dingy
- e. yacht

18. Traits that appear equally in both sexes are:

- a. sex-expressed
- b. sex-enabled
- c. sex-linking
- d. sex-bound
- e. autosomal

19. Traits that appear in only one sex are:

- a. sex-limited traits
- b. sex-linked traits
- c. sex-biased traits
- d. sex-bound traits
- e. sex-ported traits

20. Few traits are passed from father to son because:

- a. X chromosome has many alleles
- b. Y chromosome has many alleles
- c. X chromosome has few genes
- d. Y chromosome has few genes
- e. women rule the world

21. PKU (Phenylketonuria) is:

- a. 100% genetic
- b. 75% genetic
- c. 50% genetic
- d. 25% genetic
- e. 0% genetic

22. Complex disorders that tend to cluster in families are:

- a. psychogenic disorders
- b. single gene disorders
- c. monogenic disorders
- d. polygenic disorders

e. all of the above

23. Most theories say a woman's supply of eggs is:

- a. produced as needed
- b. increasing with age
- c. renewed monthly
- d. produced yearly
- e. limited

24. What does fimbria mean:

- a. foliage
- b. funnel
- c. fender
- d. fennel
- e. fringe

25. A sperm's head is covered with:

- a. dendrites
- b. enzymes
- c. spears
- d. spines
- e. cilia

26. Which are hair-like fibers that feed the egg into the fallopian tube:

- a. zunles
- b. spines
- c. spears
- d. spikes
- e. cilia

27. Which is a solid ball of 32 cells:

- a. nanocyte
- b. blastula
- c. morula
- d. zygote
- e. ovum

28. When is a fetus 50% viable:

- week 4
- week 8
- week 12
- week 24
- week 48

29. Which is an environmental factor that interferes with development:

- a. dendritic spines
- b. surfactant
- c. teratogen
- d. zunles
- e. all of the above

30. Toxoplasmosis is a teratogen caught from:

- a. French fries
- b. spiders
- c. dogs
- d. cats
- e. all of the above

31. How much coffee is too much during pregnancy:

- a. 3 cups per week
- b. 2 cups per week
- c. 1 cup per week
- d. 3 cups per day
- e. 1 cup per day

32. When the fetus “drops” into pelvis, it’s called:

- a. uterine contractions
- b. Ferguson reflex
- c. lightening
- d. crowning
- e. dilation

33. What is it that dilates during childbirth:

- a. head of the fetus
- b. cervical canal
- c. vaginal canal
- d. uterus canal
- e. amniotic sac

34. Typically how long after birth does the placenta deliver:

- a. comes with baby
- b. 30-40 minutes
- c. 10-12 minutes
- d. 3-5 minutes
- e. 1-2 days

35. Cutting the umbilical cord more than 5 minute after birth risks:

- a. an increase in glutamate
- b. low levels of bilirubin
- c. folic acid deficiency
- d. jaundice
- e. anemia

36. Pushing the fetus through birth canal causes the head to be elongated; it’s called:

- a. elaboration
- b. molding
- c. aligned
- d. flange
- e. railing

37. Babies acquire full color vision by:

- a. 2 months
- b. 4 months
- c. 6 months

- d. 8 months
- e. 12 months

38. Infants are able to sit up (supported) by age:

- a. 2 months
- b. 4 months
- c. 6 months
- d. 8 months
- e. 12 months

39. Infants start to prune sounds not in their language at:

- a. 2 months
- b. 4 months
- c. 6 months
- d. 8 months
- e. 12 months

40. Infants can stand up at about:

- a. 3 months
- b. 6 months
- c. 9 months
- d. 12 months
- e. 18 months

41. The reticular formation is involved in:

- a. sleep & consciousness
- b. cardiovascular control
- c. pain modulation
- d. habituation
- e. all the above

42. People don't say "I partially see that" because attention is:

- a. gradually perceived
- b. randomly accessed
- c. all or nothing
- d. substantiated
- e. progressive

43. Newborns have difficulty seeing which color:

- a. white
- b. green
- c. blue
- d. red
- e. all of the above

44. Deaf children start to fall behind in syllable production at:

- a. 1 month
- b. 4 months
- c. 6 months
- d. 9 months
- e. 24 months

45. Over applying rules of grammar (particularly past tenses) is:

- a. over-regularization
- b. over-simplicity
- c. over-symmetry
- d. overextension
- e. oversight

46. By 1st grade, children use 4000 words and understand:

- a. 4000 words
- b. 6000 words
- c. 8000 words
- d. 10,000 words
- e. 12,000 words

47. As toddlers, girls are ahead in:

- a. understanding
- b. dispensation
- c. motor skills
- d. inspiration
- e. vocabulary

48. Children who fail to explore have:

- a. inferiority complexes
- b. attachment disorders
- c. avoidant attachment
- d. resistant attachment
- e. secure attachment

49. Autism is typically diagnosed by age:

- a. 1
- b. 3
- c. 5
- d. 7
- e. 8

50. Autistic children have:

- a. difficulty with pretending
- b. poor social interactions
- c. a lack of empathy
- d. poor verbal skills
- e. all of the above

EXTRA

6. Which parenting style produces impulsive & immature children:

- a. authoritative
- b. authoritarian
- c. cooperative
- d. permissive

e. indifferent

5. By 1st grade, children have about:

- a. 50 words
- b. 100 words
- c. 150 words
- d. 200 words
- e. 4000 words

7. Weeks 3-8 of pregnancy is called the:

- a. embryonic stage
- b. germinal stage
- c. prenatal stage
- d. plasma stage
- e. fetal stage

4. Which don't always appear in the same place on a chromosome:

- a. neurotransmitter-gated channels
- b. voltage-gated channels
- c. dendrites
- d. axons
- e. genes

6. Which is selected or manipulated by the experimenter:

- a. experimental variance
- b. independent variable
- c. dependent variable
- d. experimenter error
- e. experimental bias