

Lifespan Development Test 2 Practice

1. Which is a mental state:

- a. pretending
- b. stretching
- c. breathing
- d. walking
- e. sitting

2. Which can 2-yr olds do:

- a. broad jump 12 inches
- b. pedal a tricycle
- c. turn smoothly
- d. stop suddenly
- e. all of the above

3. Which is a cognitive theory of mind:

- a. inverse modeling hypothesis
- b. direct matching hypothesis
- c. response modeling
- d. simulation theory
- e. all of the above

4. Vision is 20/20 by age:

- a. 1 year old
- b. 2 years old
- c. 3 years old
- d. 4 years old
- e. 5 years old

5. Which is involved in empathy:

- a. coordinated transducers
- b. empathetic transmitters
- c. lateral inhibitors
- d. mirror neurons
- e. dorsal streams

6. As children get older the focus of development sifts downward in a:

- a. secondary sinister trend
- b. anteriorcentric trend
- c. cephalocaudal trend
- d. dorsalcaudal trend
- e. dorsalmedial trend

7. In terms of fine motor skills, 2-year olds can:

- a. build tower of 6-8 blocks
- b. hold a glass in one hand
- c. turn pages of a book
- d. scribble
- e. all of the above

8. In terms of fine motor skills, 5-year olds can:

- a. cut on a line with scissors
- b. eat with a fork & spoon
- c. spread with knife
- d. draw a triangle
- e. all of the above

9. In general, 6-year olds:

- a. crave affection from parents & teachers
- b. can move in time w/ music
- c. change rules to suit them
- d. can tie shoe laces
- e. all of the above

10. Which provides major support at first then less as the concept is learned:

- a. foundation pouring
- b. scaffolding
- c. molding
- d. gallows
- e. gibbet

11. Which is Vygotsky's version of 2 minds are better than 1:

- a. formal operations
- b. intersubjectivity
- c. conservation
- d. assimilation
- e. generosity

12. In general, 8-year olds:

- a. have poor upper body movement
- b. have excellent finger control
- c. think magically
- d. enjoy geometry
- e. all of the above

13. The distance between what you can learn on your own and learn with help is the:

- a. center of cognitive differentiation
- b. core of emotional differentiation
- c. pinnacle of emotional salience
- d. zone of proximal development
- e. edge of logical formation

14. Which proposed a stage-based theory of cognitive development:

- a. Vygotsky
- b. Skinner
- c. Pavlov
- d. Piaget
- e. Gall

15. Piaget stage for developing object permanence is the:

- a. imaginative operations stage

- b. concrete operations stage
- c. formal operations stage
- d. sensorimotor stage
- e. assimilation stage

16. Thinking like a scientist occurs in which Piaget stage:

- a. imaginative operations stage
- b. concrete operations stage
- c. formal operations stage
- d. sensorimotor stage
- e. assimilation stage

17. In general, 8-year olds:

- a. converse at adult level (almost)
- b. have excellent finger control
- c. think logically
- d. enjoy reading
- e. all of the above

18. Which is shared understanding:

- a. formal operations
- b. intersubjectivity
- c. conservation
- d. assimilation
- e. generosity

19. Which is a type of ADHD:

- a. prioritoritive attentive
- b. hyperactive-impulsive
- c. hyperimpulsive
- d. hyperattentive
- e. all of the above

20. IQ is:

- a. a direct measure of intelligence
- b. a measure of a person's value
- c. a predictor of school success
- d. a measure of ability
- e. all of the above

21. IQ measures:

- a. the ability to sit still
- b. language skills
- c. reading ability
- d. vocabulary
- e. all of the above

22. Environmental enrichment causes:

- a. synthesized neurotransmitters
- b. increased hormonal influence
- c. fuller dendritic arbors
- d. decreased motor skill

- e. a thinner cerebrum

23. In 1910, who introduced a classification system for mental ability:

- a. Vygotsky
- b. Goddard
- c. Skinner
- d. Pavlov
- e. Piaget

24. The most severe form of mental retardation is:

- a. developmentally disabled
- b. moderately retarded
- c. imbecile
- d. moron
- e. idiot

25. ADHD is:

- a. a developmental disability
- b. reduction of brain volume
- c. 2x more likely in boys
- d. a chronic disability
- e. all of the above

26. Being easily distracted, forgetful and unorganized can indicate:

- a. brain damage
- b. Alzheimer's
- c. ADHD
- d. stroke
- e. all of the above

27. Denying a problem exists is:

- a. appraisal-focused coping
- b. emotion-focused coping
- c. problem-focused coping
- d. conservative coping
- e. progressive coping

28. Using meditation or relaxation to change your reaction to a problem is:

- a. appraisal-focused coping
- b. emotion-focused coping
- c. problem-focused coping
- d. conservative coping
- e. progressive coping

29. Love me or hate me would summarize:

- a. controversial children
- b. neglected children
- c. rejected children
- d. average children
- e. popular children

30. Which is a characteristic of a peer group:

- a. source of information
- b. hierarchical structure
- c. restrictive views
- d. similar age
- e. all of the above

31. A peer group is an example of a:

- a. extrapolated group
- b. reference group
- c. divergent group
- d. reserved group
- e. inverted group

32. Us-them comparisons are widely used to:

- a. enhance group cohesion
- b. strengthen individualism
- c. lower group discipline
- d. extend personal space
- e. lessen prejudice

33. Learned helplessness is:

- a. the result of chance
- b. a type of phobia
- c. a lack of control
- d. inherited
- e. none of the above

34. Doing the opposite of what your parent tells you is a:

- a. autonomous identity
- b. differential identity
- c. confused identity
- d. negative identity
- e. false identity

35. Which is a major factor in attraction:

- a. mathematical ratios
- b. culture
- c. gender
- d. wealth
- e. all of the above

36. Which makes women more attractive to men:

- a. narrow jaw
- b. small nose
- c. large eyes
- d. baby face
- e. all of the above

37. A teen's personal fable includes:

- a. Everyone will notice this big pimple
- b. I'm just like everyone else
- c. Everyone is watching me

d. I'm invulnerable

e. all of the above

38. Changing your clothes multiple times to find the right outfit is part of which teen egocentrism:

a. imaginary audience

b. idealized story

c. private legend

d. personal fable

e. ego tale

39. If puberty begins earlier than normal, it's called:

a. dysfunctional puberty

b. restricted childhood

c. extended childhood

d. precocious puberty

e. delayed infancy

40. In boys, the first sign of puberty is:

a. breasts become tender

b. testicles get larger

c. foreskin retracts

d. voice changes

e. facial hair

41. How long does it take from the start of puberty for a boy's testicles to reach adult size:

a. 6 months

b. 1 year

c. 2 years

d. 6 years

e. 10 years

42. The first ejaculation at puberty:

a. occurs a year after puberty starts

b. usually doesn't include sperm

c. usually occurs during sleep

d. has sperm with no motion

e. all of the above

43. The chromosome combination of a male is:

a. XX

b. XY

c. YY

d. XYY

e. YYX

44. Which develop into seminal vesicles in males:

a. Helmholtz ducts

b. Müllerian ducts

c. Piagetian ducts

d. Wolffian ducts

e. Erikson ducts

45. One theory of why men are gay is the:

- a. inherit from father's family
- b. mother's immune system
- c. man's Müllerian ducts
- d. man's Wolffian ducts
- e. delay of puberty

46. Sexual orientation includes:

- a. sense of personal identity
- b. community identity
- c. romantic attraction
- d. sexual attraction
- e. all of the above

47. Symptoms of bulimia include:

- a. exercising to exhaustion
- b. poor body image
- c. normal weight
- d. depression
- e. all of the above

48. Swollen cheeks, low body temp and distended stomachs are symptoms of:

- a. schizophrenia
- b. anorexia
- c. bulimia
- d. ADHD
- e. OCD

49. Which positively correlates with anorexia:

- a. depression
- b. education
- c. culture
- d. wealth
- e. all of the above

50. Medical effects of anorexia can include:

- a. low bone mass density
- b. heart arrhythmia
- c. retarded growth
- d. liver problems
- e. all of the above