

Skills Center Psychology Practice Exam IV (Version A)

Psy 101

Prof. Bob Beck

- 1.) The first two weeks of a pregnancy, from conception to implantation, is the
 - a. embryonic period.
 - b. germinal period.
 - c. fetal period.
 - d. critical period.
- 2.) The second through the eighth weeks of a pregnancy is the
 - a. germinal period.
 - b. fetal period.
 - c. critical period.
 - d. embryonic period.
- 3.) Imagine Baby M received both an X and a Y chromosome at the time of conception. Near the 7th or 8th week of the pregnancy, Baby M
 - a. will begin to secrete estrogen, and develop a male reproductive system.
 - b. will begin to secrete testosterone, and develop a male reproductive system.
 - c. will begin to secrete estrogen, and develop a female reproductive system.
 - d. will not secrete any hormones, and develop a female reproductive system.
- 4.) A teratogen is
 - a. a genetic defect that occurs when two recessive genes are paired at conception.
 - b. any environmental agent that can do damage to the developing baby.
 - c. a fertilized egg that undergoes rapid cell division.
 - d. any physical defect in an unborn child.
- 5.) Leandra drank heavily during the first eight weeks of her pregnancy, but since then she has abstained from alcohol. It is most likely that Leandra's baby
 - a. will be unaffected by her drinking, because it occurred so early in the pregnancy.
 - b. will have noticeable physical deformities, but no risk of mental retardation.
 - c. will have noticeable physical deformities, and an increased risk of mental retardation.
 - d. will have no physical deformities, but have an increased risk of mental retardation.
- 6.) The fetal period in a pregnancy is
 - a. the first two weeks of the pregnancy, from conception to implantation.
 - b. the last part of the pregnancy, from the eighth week through to birth.
 - c. the second through the eighth weeks of the pregnancy.
 - d. the part of the pregnancy prior to conception.
- 7.) In early infancy the nervous system continues to develop and mature and it follows a pattern that is essentially a.
 - a. from the head down and from the extremities in.
 - b. from the feet up and from the center out.
 - c. from the feet up and from the extremities in.
 - d. from the head down and from the center out.

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- 8.) Typically, 90% of infants can sit up unsupported by the time they are
- 3 months old.
 - 6 months old.
 - 12 months old.
 - 8 months old.
- 9.) Girls typically experience the adolescent growth spurt
- 6 months earlier than boys.
 - 2 years earlier than boys.
 - 6 months later than boys.
 - 2 years later than boys.
- 10.) In females the adolescent growth spurt is triggered by
- increases in the levels of testosterone.
 - decreases in the levels of testosterone.
 - increases in the levels of neuromodulators.
 - increases in the levels of estrogen.
- 11.) In males the adolescent growth spurt is triggered by
- increases in the levels of estrogen.
 - decreases in the levels of estrogen.
 - increases in the levels of neuromodulators.
 - increases in the levels of testosterone.
- 12.) In the United States the average onset of menarche has dropped in the past 100 years. This earlier onset is most likely due to
- better nutrition and medical care.
 - changes in the genetic code.
 - changes in society's expectations.
 - better schooling.
- 13.) Once adults pass their physical peak in their twenties, most will experience
- a rapid, steady decline in all areas of physical function.
 - no noticeable declines in any area of physical function.
 - slow, steady improvements in physical strength and stamina.
 - a slow, steady decline in all areas of physical function.

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- 14.) Researchers, such as Buell & Coleman, who have autopsied brains from individuals of various ages, have found that when older brains and younger brains are compared the dendrites in the elderly brains
- are significantly shorter and less complex.
 - are no different than the dendrites in younger brains.
 - are significantly longer and more complex.
 - are significantly longer but far less complex, with few branches.
- 15.) Dawn is a graduate student who is studying how fine motor skills develop. She selects one group of children and assesses their fine motor skills every six months over a two-year period. In this example, Dawn is using
- a cross-sectional research design.
 - a confounded research design.
 - a longitudinal research design.
 - a multi-factorial research design.
- 16.) Mark is a graduate student who is studying identity formation. He interviews a group of 5-year-olds, a group of 10-year-olds, and a group of 15-year-olds, and asks them what they plan to be when they finish school. In this example, Mark is using
- a cross-sectional research design.
 - a longitudinal research design.
 - a confounded research design.
 - a multi-factorial research design.
- 17.) Brain plasticity refers to the fact that
- the brain can grow new neurons as old neurons are damaged or die.
 - the brain has the ability to change and adjust its connections in response to environmental experiences.
 - the two hemispheres of the brain perform different functions.
 - each lobe of the cerebral cortex has a highly specialized function.
- 18.) One method used to study perceptual capabilities in infants is the preference method. Studies that have used this method have shown that young infants consistently prefer
- familiarity to novelty.
 - novelty to familiarity.
 - looking at objects in their right visual field.
 - looking at objects in their left visual field.
- 19.) Imagine that an infant is shown a blue-colored card over and over, until the infant stops watching the card. If the color of the card is now changed to green, and the infant starts watching again, researchers can infer that the infant
- can perceive the difference between the two cards.
 - is not able to perceive that difference between the two cards.
 - prefers the green card to the blue card.
 - prefers the blue card to the green card.

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- 20.) Research into early visual perception has indicated that
- newborn vision is nearly identical to the 20/20 vision of adults.
 - newborn vision is very clear, and newborns can perceive fine details better than most adults.
 - newborns have good black and white vision at birth, but poor color vision.
 - newborn vision is very blurry, and newborns cannot perceive fine details as well as most adults.
- 21.) A young child who mistakes a plane flying high in the sky for a very small bird is illustrating the process that Piaget referred to as
- assimilation.
 - accommodation.
 - object permanence.
 - centration.
- 22.) According to Piaget, accommodation occurs when
- new experiences are incorporated into existing schemata.
 - existing schemata are changed or modified to make sense of new experiences.
 - children first recognize that objects continue to exist when they cannot be seen.
 - children first show centration in solving problems.
- 23.) Eight-year-old Charlotte thought all nurses were young females until a middle-aged male nurse took her temperature and pulse in the hospital. The change in Charlotte's understanding of nurses illustrates the process that Piaget referred to as
- accommodation.
 - assimilation.
 - object permanence.
 - centration.
- 24.) According to Piaget, the sensorimotor period of development lasts from
- the age of 2 through to age 7.
 - the age of 7 through to age 11.
 - the age of 11 through adulthood.
 - birth through to the age of 2.
- 25.) Sylvia is playing with a small stuffed dog when it falls and rolls under her crib. She does not seem particularly distressed, and she does not search for the lost toy. This would suggest that Sylvia
- understands object permanence.
 - does not yet understand conservation.
 - has not yet mastered object permanence.
 - has mastered the concept of conservation.

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- 26.) Rachel's glass is a short, fat glass, and when she pours her juice into the glass she is convinced that Edith has more juice. Rachel would clearly be in Piaget's
- sensorimotor period of development.
 - concrete operational period of development.
 - preoperational period of development.
 - formal operational period of development.
- 27.) When an individual recognized that the physical properties of objects remain the same, despite superficial changes in appearance, the individual has mastered
- object permanence.
 - centration.
 - conservation.
 - assimilation.
- 28.) According to Piaget, the concrete operational period of development lasts from
- birth through to the age of 2.
 - the age of 2 through to age 7.
 - the age of 11 through adulthood.
 - the age of 7 through to age 11.
- 29.) An individual who defined education as "going to school and passing tests," would likely be in Piaget's
- sensorimotor period of development.
 - preoperational stage of development.
 - concrete operational stage of development.
 - formal operational stage of development.
- 30.) An individual who defined education as "an organized system designed to foster the acquisition of useful skills and abilities," would likely be in Piaget's
- sensorimotor period of development.
 - formal operational stage of development.
 - preoperational stage of development.
 - concrete operational stage of development.
- 31.) Follow-up research designed to evaluate specific components of Piaget's theory of cognitive development has shown that
- symbolic thought emerges later than Piaget had suggested.
 - children do not have the unique internal schemata that Piaget had suggested.
 - children's schemata do not changed systematically over time.
 - object permanence emerges earlier than Piaget had suggested.

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- 32.) One of the criticisms that has been raised concerning Piaget's theory is
- his focus on social context as the primary force behind cognitive development.
 - his focus on schooling as one of the primary factors underlying cognitive development.
 - the fact his theory describes the cognitive development of males more accurately than the cognitive development of females.
 - his notion of sharp, distinct transitions between different stages of cognitive development.
- 33.) Researchers who have compared adult and adolescent thought processes have found that
- adults are less capable of thinking about systems of ideas.
 - adults are more tolerant of ambiguity and more intellectually flexible.
 - adolescents have less trouble making systematic comparisons among different theories of ideas.
 - adolescents are less rigid and absolute in their thinking.
- 34.) The level of moral reasoning where the individual focuses on immediate, individual consequences in making a moral decision is
- the conventional level of moral reasoning.
 - the postconventional level of moral reasoning.
 - the preconventional level of moral reasoning.
 - the autonomous level of moral reasoning.
- 35.) During the Viet Nam War Michael moved from the United States to Canada, to avoid the draft. He didn't want to go to war because he was afraid he might be killed or seriously injured. Michael's reasons for not going to war reflect
- conventional moral reasoning.
 - preconventional moral reasoning.
 - postconventional moral reasoning.
 - autonomous moral reasoning.
- 36.) At the conventional level of moral reasoning, moral decisions
- are based on external consequences.
 - are based on abstract principles.
 - are based on internalized rules.
 - reflect the morality of self-interest.
- 37.) The sort of rationale that would make the most sense to a person at the conventional level of moral reasoning would be: "Don't hit Alex, because
- it's against the rules."
 - he'll probably hit you back."
 - you'll have to stay after school."
 - Alex is my friend."

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- 38.) The level of moral reasoning where the individual focuses on abstract principles in making a moral decision is
- the conventional level of moral reasoning.
 - the preconventional level of moral reasoning.
 - the postconventional level of moral reasoning.
 - the heteronomous level of moral reasoning.
- 39.) Harry Harlowe completed a number of studies in which baby rhesus monkeys were raised with two artificial “mothers.” One of the “mothers” was made of wire and delivered food, the other was made of cloth and provided no food. Harlowe found that when the infant monkeys were startled or frightened,
- they preferred the wire surrogate that provided food.
 - they avoided both surrogates and huddled in a corner.
 - they preferred the cloth surrogate that did not provide food.
 - they showed no clear preference, and ran to whichever surrogate was closer.
- 40.) According to Mary Ainsworth, a securely attached child will
- continue to show signs of distress when the mother returns after a brief absence.
 - play and explore new settings when the parent is present.
 - typically have parents who are unresponsive and impatient.
 - tend to be clingy and whiny.
- 41.) Securely attached infants tend to have parents who are
- warm and responsive.
 - unresponsive and impatient.
 - extremely permissive.
 - inconsistent in their parenting style.
- 42.) Rebecca is taking her 1-year-old son, Adam, to visit an infant-toddler program that she is hoping to enroll him in. Adam appears very anxious and is unwilling to explore and play with the toys, even though Rebecca is close by. When Rebecca leaves the room to fill out some forms, Adam becomes extremely upset and remains that way all the time his mother is gone. When she returns, Adam stays close to Rebecca, holding onto her pant leg, but makes it very clear that he does not want her to touch him or pick him up. This is the type of incident you might observe with a child and parent who share an attachment relationship that Ainsworth labeled as
- unattached.
 - a resistant attachment.
 - an avoidant attachment.
 - a secure attachment.
- 43.) According to Mary Ainsworth, a child who shows no concern when the mother leaves, and who shows no interest in her later return, is displaying
- an avoidant attachment.
 - a secure attachment.
 - a resistant attachment.

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- d. no attachment.
- 44.) The most recent research into the effects of day care on development during the preschool years suggests that preschoolers enrolled in quality day care programs
- a. tend to have poorer reading and math skills.
 - b. almost always form insecure attachments with their parents.
 - c. are more sociable and popular.
 - d. tend to be more aggressive and show poorer social skills.
- 45.) According to Erikson, during the first year of life young infants must resolve the psychosocial crisis of
- a. initiative versus guilt.
 - b. industry versus inferiority.
 - c. generativity versus stagnation.
 - d. trust versus mistrust.
- 46.) According to Erikson, between the ages of 1 and 3 toddlers must resolve the psychosocial crisis of
- a. intimacy versus isolation.
 - b. industry versus inferiority.
 - c. integrity versus despair.
 - d. autonomy versus doubt.
- 47.) Elizabeth is 5 years old and she likes to help her mother when it is time for supper. However, her mother is often quick tempered at the end of the day, scolding Elizabeth when she tries to help. Her mother finds she can get things done more quickly if Elizabeth stays out of the way. Based on Erikson's theory, it is likely that Elizabeth will develop
- a. a general sense of mistrust.
 - b. feelings of guilt.
 - c. feelings of inferiority.
 - d. a sense of initiative.
- 48.) According to Erikson the psychosocial crisis of industry versus inferiority occurs
- a. during the first year of life.
 - b. between the ages of 3 and 6.
 - c. between the ages of 6 and 12.
 - d. during adolescence.
- 49.) Derwood is 8 years old and he likes to do art projects at school. However, the projects he has completed so far haven't received good grades, and in several instances his friends have laughed at the things he has done. Based on Erikson's theory, it is likely that Derwood will develop
- a. feelings of inferiority.
 - b. a sense of despair.
 - c. feelings of guilt.
 - d. a sense of industry.

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- 50.) According to Erikson the psychosocial crisis of identity versus role confusion occurs
- between the ages of 3 and 6.
 - between the ages of 6 and 12.
 - during the early adult years.
 - during adolescence.
- 51.) Eugene is 27 years old and he feels very insecure about some of the personal and career choices he has made so far, and consequently he is reluctant at this point to undertake a serious, committed relationship with another person. Based on Erikson's theory, it is likely that Eugene will
- develop a sense of despair.
 - develop feelings of inferiority.
 - develop a sense of isolation.
 - become stagnated.
- 52.) According to Erikson the psychosocial crisis of generativity versus stagnation occurs
- between the ages of 6 and 12.
 - during adolescence.
 - during the early adult years.
 - during middle adulthood.
- 53.) According to Erikson, during late adulthood individuals must resolve the psychosocial crisis of
- trust versus mistrust.
 - industry versus inferiority.
 - generativity versus stagnation.
 - integrity versus despair.
- 54.) The structures that are most likely to be affected by a teratogen are those that
- develop first (the nervous system and heart).
 - have just completed their initial development when the teratogen is present.
 - would be affected by the teratogen in adulthood (e.g. alcohol affecting the liver).
 - are undergoing initial development when the teratogen is present.
- 55.) The brain grows dramatically in size from birth to age 2 due to
- a rapid increase in the number of neurons present.
 - a rapid growth of blood vessels within the brain.
 - the increase in the number of glial cells, and the complexity of the neurons.
 - the development of the ventricles, which are fluid-filled spaces found in the normal adult brain.

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|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 11. d | 21. b | 31. d | 41. a | 51. c |
| 2. d | 12. a | 22. b | 32. d | 42. b | 52. d |
| 3. b | 13. d | 23. a | 33. b | 43. a | 53. d |
| 4. b | 14. c | 24. d | 34. c | 44. c | 54. d |
| 5. c | 15. c | 25. c | 35. b | 45. d | 55. c |
| 6. b | 16. a | 26. c | 36. c | 46. d | |
| 7. d | 17. b | 27. c | 37. a | 47. b | |
| 8. d | 18. a | 28. d | 38. c | 48. c | |
| 9. d | 19. a | 29. c | 39. c | 49. a | |
| 10. d | 20. c & d | 30. b | 40. b | 50. d | |