

**IIE 366B - Summer 2008 – Practice Exam 1**

Prof. Greg Francis

These questions are meant to be representative of the *type* of questions you can expect on the exam. There are many topics that could be on the exam but are not included in this practice exam. You are responsible for all of the material in the textbook and discussed in lecture. The exam will consist of 50 such questions. Thirty will be drawn from the textbook. Twenty will be drawn from the lectures.

1. If parents believe that children are *tabula rasas* at birth, they are likely to
  - a. plan their children's experiences from the moment of their birth.
  - b. leave their children alone so their virtuous natures can unfold.
  - c. assume that nothing they do will have any influence on their children's development.
  - d. be very permissive with their children.
2. When Roy first received a new toy, he played with it all the time. The longer he had it, the less he played with it. This change in Roy's behavior is an example of
  - a. differentiation.
  - b. habituation.
  - c. priming.
  - d. an orienting response.
3. Experience plays the **most** important role in which of the following theories?
  - a. cognitive-developmental
  - b. learning
  - c. maturational
  - d. ethological
4. The continuity-discontinuity issue addresses the question of whether
  - a. children actively influence their own development.
  - b. development in different domains is related.
  - c. early development is related to later development.
  - d. genes or environment are most important.
5. Michael and Lisa are new parents and they believe that their actions will influence their new son. They don't think that their son's behavior will influence their parenting. Michael and Lisa's views of parenting are consistent with the \_\_\_\_\_ position of the \_\_\_\_\_ issue.
  - a. nature; nature-nurture
  - b. passive; active-passive child
  - c. continuity; continuity-discontinuity
  - d. connection; connection of domains
6. A strength of experimental studies is that
  - a. they allow conclusions about cause and effect.
  - b. no manipulation of variables is done.
  - c. they measure behavior in a natural setting.
  - d. only a single study is needed to definitely settle a question.
7. Which of the following is **not** a disadvantage of a longitudinal approach?
  - a. They cannot answer questions about the continuity or discontinuity of behavior.
  - b. Results may be specific to a particular cohort.
  - c. Subject dropout may alter results.
  - d. Repeated testing may distort results.
8. An individual's physical, behavioral, and psychological features are known as one's

- a. deoxyribonucleic acid.
  - b. genes.
  - c. phenotype.
  - d. genotype.
9. Inherited disorders
- a. are more often caused by recessive alleles than by dominant alleles.
  - b. are due to dominant alleles about half the time.
  - c. are more often caused by dominant alleles than by recessive alleles.
  - d. do not usually seriously impair a child's development.
10. Select the statement that is **false** concerning the impact of abnormal number of chromosomes.
- a. Down syndrome, a disorder that results in mental retardation, is due to an extra 21<sup>st</sup> chromosome.
  - b. An extreme, missing, or damaged autosome always has far reaching consequences for development.
  - c. Down syndrome becomes increasingly likely as a women gets older.
  - d. Disorders involving the sex chromosomes reveal that the Y chromosome is necessary for life.
11. Polygenic inheritance
- a. determines "either-or" traits such as eye color.
  - b. cannot be studied because its influence is too broad.
  - c. reflects the influence of a single gene.
  - d. influences behavioral and psychological traits such as intelligence.
12. If a trait is strongly influenced by genetic factors you would expect to find that
- a. dizygotic twins would be more similar on that trait than monozygotic twins would be.
  - b. dizygotic twins would be more similar on that trait than siblings would be.
  - c. adopted children resemble their biological parents more than their adoptive parents on that trait.
  - d. adopted children resemble their adoptive parents more than their biological parents on that trait.
13. An example of niche-picking is
- a. parents enrolling an active child in athletic activities in hopes that he will burn off steam.
  - b. parents enrolling an active child in structured, sedentary activities in hopes that he will calm down.
  - c. an active child choosing to participate in many athletic events.
  - d. an uncoordinated child choosing to participate in athletic events in hopes of becoming more coordinated.
14. Which of the following events does **not** occur during the period of the zygote?
- a. differentiation of cells
  - b. implantation
  - c. development of body structures and internal organs
  - d. rapid division of the cells
15. Most of the body structures and internal organs develop during the period of the
- a. ectoderm.
  - b. fetus.
  - c. embryo.
  - d. zygote.
16. Which of the following is **true** of the relationship between maternal stress during pregnancy and outcomes for the baby?
- a. Stress does not seem to affect a pregnant woman's immune system.
  - b. Women who report greater anxiety during pregnancy more often give birth early or have babies who weigh less than average.

- c. The effects of occasional, mild anxiety are the same as the effects of prolonged, extreme stress.
  - d. Maternal stress increases the flow of blood to the fetus.
17. When three-month-olds look at faces, they
- a. scan all parts of the face equally.
  - b. focus on the interior of the face, especially the eyes and lips.
  - c. focus on the exterior of the face, particularly the ears.
  - d. focus on the hairline.
18. Premature infants
- a. continue to lag behind their peers into late childhood.
  - b. do not have much of a chance of survival.
  - c. are born less than 38 weeks after conception.
  - d. are small-for-date infants.
19. Postpartum depression is more likely in women who
- a. have particularly low levels of hormones in the later phases of pregnancy.
  - b. were depressed before pregnancy.
  - c. have the support of other adults after the baby is born.
  - d. wanted to become pregnant.
20. Newborn reflexes
- a. do not have any major significance.
  - b. are uncommon.
  - c. are learned.
  - d. are involuntary motor responses to stimuli.
21. Fat accumulates rapidly
- a. during the preschool years and adolescence.
  - b. during infancy and adolescence.
  - c. only during infancy.
  - d. during infancy and the preschool years.
22. Compared to bottle-fed babies, breast-fed babies
- a. are less prone to diarrhea and constipation.
  - b. are ill more often.
  - c. do not receive the antibodies that are found in formula.
  - d. have a more difficult time making the transition to solid foods.
23. Early maturing girls
- a. are more self-confident than other girls.
  - b. have more negative feelings about their physical development than other girls.
  - c. are more poised and socially competent than other girls.
  - d. are more popular with peers than other girls.
24. Malnourishment is most harmful during
- a. infancy.
  - b. adolescence.
  - c. the preschool years.
  - d. middle childhood.
25. Obesity may be caused by
- a. parents who emphasize internal signals rather than external signals to control eating.
  - b. television advertising that emphasizes the cultural ideal of thinness.

- c. one's heredity determining a high activity level.
  - d. one's heredity setting a low basal metabolic rate.
26. The acquisition of myelin
- a. is complete at birth.
  - b. is complete by about 28 weeks after conception.
  - c. begins at birth and continues throughout the life span.
  - d. begins prenatally and continues through childhood and adolescence.
27. The brain is
- a. fully specialized by 28 weeks after conception.
  - b. somewhat specialized at birth but continues to become more specialized throughout childhood.
  - c. fully specialized by birth.
  - d. not at all specialized at birth.
28. You visit your mother and she wants to know what you have learned in school recently. Having just read the section on infant hearing in your textbook, what would you tell your mother you have learned?
- a. Infants have better hearing than adults.
  - b. Infants can hear, but not as well as adults.
  - c. Infants' hearing is about the same as that of adults.
  - d. Infants are not able to hear at all.
29. In order to learn to do a triple jump in ice skating, Jennifer broke the triple jump into its component parts--the take-off, the individual turns, and the landing--and practiced each of those individually. Jennifer was using \_\_\_\_\_ to master a complex act.
- a. locomotion
  - b. fine-motor skills
  - c. differentiation
  - d. integration
30. Adults coaching youth teams should
- a. criticize their players.
  - b. emphasize winning over skill development.
  - c. have very high expectations for their players.
  - d. coach positively and praise their players frequently.
31. Select the **incorrect** statement concerning procedures used, past and present, in labor and delivery.
- a. For most of history, only the rich were able to give birth in hospitals.
  - b. For most of history, a midwife has been present during delivery.
  - c. Until a few hundred years ago, women sat upright on a birthing stool during labor.
  - d. Lying on a bed during labor became the standard practice primarily because it was easier for health-care professionals, not because it was safer for the mother or infant.
32. Which of the following is an **accurate** description of labor and delivery?
- a. The placenta is expelled in the first stage of labor.
  - b. Births are usually faster for first-born children and slower for subsequent children.
  - c. The baby is born in the third stage of labor.
  - d. After the cervix is dilated 10 cm, a pregnant woman should begin to push the fetus through the birth canal.
33. An investigator should be concerned about selective placement of adopted children when the correlation between
- a. a child's IQ and his/her adoptive mother's IQ is .9.

- b. a child's adoptive father's IQ and his/her adoptive mother's IQ is  $-.7$ .
  - c. a child's IQ and his/her biological mother's IQ is  $.2$ .
  - d. a child's adoptive mother's IQ and his/her biological mother's IQ is  $.7$ .
34. When toddlers who were orphans were placed in homes for women with mental retardation,
- a. their IQs first rose, then fell below the level of the toddlers who remained in the orphanage.
  - b. the toddlers received many intellectually stimulating experiences from the women with mental retardation.
  - c. the results showed that heredity determines children's IQ.
  - d. their IQ scores did not change.
35. Studies of physical attractiveness show that
- a. physically attractive children are usually more popular.
  - b. people believe that a striking, unusual face is most attractive.
  - c. beauty is in the eye of the beholder.
  - c. white infants look equally at faces of attractive and unattractive black women.