

Advanced Developmental Psychology: Factual Recall

Developmental Psychology · Practice Test · 12 Questions

1. Which specific gene mutation is most strongly associated with a rare form of intellectual disability and distinctive facial features, often referred to as Williams syndrome?

- A) FMR1 gene
- B) MECP2 gene
- C) ELN gene
- D) APP gene

2. In Piaget's theory of cognitive development, the ability to understand that an object continues to exist even when it cannot be seen or heard is known as what?

- A) Centration
- B) Egocentrism
- C) Object permanence
- D) Conservation

3. According to Erik Erikson's stages of psychosocial development, the crisis faced during infancy (birth to 18 months) is characterized by the conflict between which two opposing forces?

- A) Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt
- B) Initiative vs. Guilt
- C) Trust vs. Mistrust
- D) Industry vs. Inferiority

4. Which of the following is a primary neurotransmitter implicated in the development of social behaviors and attachment, often studied in relation to conditions like autism spectrum disorder?

- A) Dopamine
- B) Serotonin
- C) Oxytocin
- D) Norepinephrine

5. The process by which individuals select, optimize, and compensate for losses in their lives to achieve successful aging, as proposed by Baltes, is known as what?

- A) Accommodation
- B) Assimilation
- C) Selective Optimization with Compensation (SOC)
- D) Accommodation and Assimilation

6. In attachment theory, the behavioral system that operates when an individual perceives a threat to their attachment bond and seeks proximity to the attachment figure is termed:

- A) Exploration system
- B) Affiliation system
- C) Attachment system
- D) Play system

7. The phenomenon where infants are born with a predisposition to learn language and are sensitive to language input during a critical period is central to which theory of language acquisition?

- A) Behaviorist theory
- B) Nativist theory
- C) Interactionist theory
- D) Cognitive theory

8. Which developmental milestone is typically achieved when a child can successfully use a tool to solve a problem, demonstrating an understanding of cause and effect?

- A) Object permanence
- B) Symbolic play
- C) Tool use
- D) Theory of mind

9. The specific type of observational learning described by Albert Bandura, where an individual learns by watching the behaviors and consequences of others, is referred to as:

- A) Classical conditioning
- B) Operant conditioning
- C) Vicarious reinforcement
- D) Habituation

10. The process by which individuals develop a sense of self and personal identity, often characterized by exploration of beliefs, values, and career paths, is known as:

- A) Identity diffusion
- B) Identity foreclosure
- C) Identity moratorium
- D) Identity achievement

11. Which neurological structure, critical for the consolidation of new memories, undergoes significant development throughout adolescence and into early adulthood?

- A) Cerebellum
- B) Amygdala
- C) Hippocampus
- D) Prefrontal cortex

12. In the context of moral development, Lawrence Kohlberg's preconventional level is primarily characterized by:

- A) Adherence to social laws and order
- B) Focus on abstract principles of justice
- C) Conformity to societal norms
- D) Obedience to authority and self-interest