

Advanced Developmental Psychology

Developmental Psychology · Answer Key · 18 Questions

1. Which specific reflex, appearing in infants, involves the spreading of toes when the sole of the foot is firmly stroked?

- A) Moro reflex
- B) Rooting reflex
- C) Babinski reflex**
- D) Galant reflex

2. In Piaget's theory of cognitive development, what is the defining characteristic of the 'tertiary circular reactions' substage?

- A) Reflexive actions
- B) Accidental discoveries of new effects**
- C) Intentional goal-directed behavior
- D) Mental combinations

3. Which hormone is primarily associated with the initiation of labor and the stimulation of milk ejection during breastfeeding?

- A) Prolactin
- B) Oxytocin**
- C) Estrogen
- D) Cortisol

4. According to Mary Ainsworth's Strange Situation classification, which attachment style is characterized by an infant's lack of distress upon separation and avoidance of the caregiver upon reunion?

- A) Secure
- B) Insecure-avoidant**
- C) Insecure-ambivalent
- D) Disorganized

5. What is the term for the process in which neural connections that are not used are eliminated during brain maturation?

- A) Myelination
- B) Synaptic pruning**
- C) Neurogenesis
- D) Neural plasticity

6. At approximately what age do children typically begin to pass the 'False Belief Task', indicating the development of Theory of Mind?

A) 2 years

B) 4 years

C) 6 years

D) 8 years

7. Which researcher is most closely associated with the 'visual cliff' experiment used to study depth perception in infants?

A) Eleanor Gibson

B) Jean Piaget

C) Erik Erikson

D) Lev Vygotsky

8. In Erik Erikson's psychosocial stages, which conflict must be resolved during the 'late adulthood' stage?

A) Generativity vs. Stagnation

B) Intimacy vs. Isolation

C) Integrity vs. Despair

D) Identity vs. Role Confusion

9. What is the average age range for the onset of the 'pubertal growth spurt' in biological females?

A) 8-10 years

B) 10-12 years

C) 12-14 years

D) 14-16 years

10. Which neurotransmitter is significantly involved in the regulation of the 'reward system' during the heightened sensitivity of adolescence?

A) Serotonin

B) Dopamine

C) Acetylcholine

D) GABA

11. What does the 'A-not-B error' in infant cognitive development demonstrate?

A) Failure of object permanence

B) Limited working memory

C) Inability to distinguish self from others

D) Deficit in symbolic thought

12. What is the specific term for the genetically programmed cell death that occurs during nervous system development?

A) Apoptosis

B) Necrosis

C) Mitosis

D) Meiosis

13. Which developmental psychologist proposed the 'Zone of Proximal Development' (ZPD)?

A) Jerome Bruner

B) Lev Vygotsky

C) Albert Bandura

D) Lawrence Kohlberg

14. According to Kohlberg, which level of moral development is characterized by a focus on social contracts and universal ethical principles?

A) Preconventional

B) Conventional

C) Postconventional

D) Amoral

15. What is the primary function of the 'corpus callosum' in the context of brain development?

A) Regulating emotions

B) Memory consolidation

C) Interhemispheric communication

D) Fine motor control

16. Which teratogen is known to cause Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, characterized by distinct craniofacial features and cognitive impairment?

A) Nicotine

B) Ethanol

C) Thalidomide

D) Rubella

17. In Thomas and Chess's model of temperament, which category describes infants who are generally cheerful and adapt easily to new experiences?

A) Difficult

B) Slow-to-warm-up

C) Easy

D) Inhibited

18. What phenomenon describes the decline in fluid intelligence alongside the maintenance or improvement of crystallized intelligence in older adults?

A) The Flynn Effect

B) The Seattle Longitudinal Study patterns

C) The Scarr-McCartney model

D) The Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome