

Advanced Developmental Psychology

Developmental Psychology · Practice Test · 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