

Name: _____ Date: _____

Each test question is worth 2 points. There are 50 multiple choice test questions. CHOOSE the BEST answer for each test question.

1. The preeminent psychosocial accomplishment between the ages of 2 and 6 is:
 - A) learning when and how to make friends.
 - B) learning when and how to make moral decisions.
 - C) learning when and how to regulate and express emotions.
 - D) learning when and how to make decisions.

2. Erikson's stage that occurs between 3 and 6 years of age is called:
 - A) initiative versus guilt.
 - B) phallic pride versus penis envy.
 - C) the preoperational stage.
 - D) autonomy versus inferiority.

3. According to Erikson, which of the following is typical of young children?
 - A) a sense of self-doubting
 - B) a weak self-concept
 - C) strong feelings of guilt
 - D) an immodest self-concept

4. The presence of imaginary friends positively correlates with an increase in:
 - A) shame.
 - B) extrinsic motivation.
 - C) externalizing problems.
 - D) initiative.

5. Shame is used for emotional control when:
 - A) the child is over the age of 10.
 - B) caregivers or parents are neglectful.
 - C) caregivers are nurturing.
 - D) a family's reputation is a priority.

6. Girls usually develop emotional regulation _____ boys, which is especially evident when comparing girls' and boys' externalizing behaviors.
- A) behind
 - B) at the same time as
 - C) ahead of
 - D) instead of
7. At what age does neurological maturity in the prefrontal cortex first make children less likely to throw a temper tantrum?
- A) 2 or 3
 - B) 5 or 6
 - C) 8 or 9
 - D) 4 or 5
8. Active social play correlates with:
- A) increased competitiveness in children.
 - B) increased bullying.
 - C) increased aggression in children.
 - D) peer acceptance and healthy self-concept.
9. Rough and tumble play between boys and fathers may prevent _____ later on.
- A) development of the prefrontal cortex
 - B) the development of imagination
 - C) antisocial behavior, including murder
 - D) emotional regulation
10. When parents expect unquestioning obedience from their children, their parenting pattern is:
- A) tyrannical.
 - B) authoritative.
 - C) dictatorial.
 - D) authoritarian.
11. Parents who set limits, enforce rules, and listen receptively to their children are exhibiting the _____ pattern of parenting.
- A) autocratic
 - B) authoritarian
 - C) authoritative
 - D) democratic

12. Which of the following is a criticism of Baumrind's classification of parenting styles?
- A) She overlooked the fact that most authoritative parents are lax in discipline.
 - B) She overlooked the fact that many permissive parents love their children.
 - C) There was too much diversity in her study samples.
 - D) She focused too much on parental attitudes and not enough on daily interactions.
13. Which parenting style is more common as income falls?
- A) authoritative
 - B) authoritarian
 - C) neglectful
 - D) permissive
14. One of the worst effects of the media on children is:
- A) the effects of violence on their behavior.
 - B) the interference with family life, language development, and emotional regulation.
 - C) manipulative advertising, and resulting behaviors.
 - D) distorted cartoon images.
15. Identify the prosocial behavior.
- A) Savannah takes out the garbage for a quarter.
 - B) Selena helps her mother so that her mother will take her to the park.
 - C) Jana says "please" when asking her mother for the car keys.
 - D) Beth feeds her baby brother because her mother is sick.
16. Research on spanking suggests that it is quick and efficient at stopping behavior in the moment, and that:
- A) the child will become more self-controlled.
 - B) the spanking is less harmful if the parent expressed honest anger at the child's negative emotions.
 - C) it may have negative repercussions later.
 - D) the child will be less likely to shove or hit as retaliation.
17. When would a time-out possibly be an effective discipline strategy?
- A) when the child is less than 2
 - B) once the child can use words to express emotions
 - C) if the child prefers to be with other people
 - D) if the child is over 8 years old

18. By age _____, children are convinced certain toys are appropriate for one gender but not the other.
- A) 6
 - B) 8
 - C) 2
 - D) 4
19. When you look at the rate of growth for children from ages 6 to 11, you see that:
- A) children grow more slowly than they did in early childhood.
 - B) children grow faster than they did in early childhood.
 - C) the rate is about the same from ages 2 to 12.
 - D) children have a tremendous growth spurt during the school years.
20. Gabriella, an average 10-year-old, can probably throw a ball _____ she could when she was 6.
- A) the same distance as
 - B) a little bit farther than
 - C) twice as far as
 - D) four times as far as
21. Which of the following factors is a contributor to the decline in neighborhood play among children?
- A) people no longer have neighborly feelings
 - B) parental obesity
 - C) the high incidence of juvenile diabetes
 - D) overpopulated cities
22. What is the best known organized recreation program for kids?
- A) Little League
 - B) Head Start
 - C) Gym class at school
 - D) NCAA

23. Being overweight means having a body mass index (BMI) above the _____ percentile for age on growth charts whereas being obese means having a BMI above the _____ percentile.
- A) 85th; 95th
 - B) 75th; 85th
 - C) 70th; 90th
 - D) 80th; 90th
24. The ratio between a person's height and weight is expressed as:
- A) HWP.
 - B) BMW.
 - C) APGAR.
 - D) BMI.
25. Asthma is a disorder caused by _____ of the airways.
- A) enlargement
 - B) inflammation
 - C) destruction
 - D) missing portions
26. What does the textbook list as possibly “the most important intellectual accomplishment of the school-age child”?
- A) learning to read
 - B) learning math
 - C) learning to speak
 - D) learning science
27. Growth in brain sophistication during middle childhood allows the child to focus on certain stimuli to the exclusion of others. This ability is known as:
- A) automatization.
 - B) decentration.
 - C) transduction.
 - D) selective attention.
28. One of the major advances in brain function in middle childhood is the development of:
- A) lateralization.
 - B) myelination.
 - C) automatization.
 - D) left-right coordination.

29. Aptitude tests are designed to measure:
- A) how much has been learned.
 - B) potential for learning.
 - C) capacity for divergent thinking.
 - D) verbal abilities.
30. About two-thirds of all those who take IQ tests score in the “average” range, that is, between 85 and:
- A) 100.
 - B) 115.
 - C) 125.
 - D) 135.
31. Although the test you are now taking measures many things, it is supposed to be a test of:
- A) achievement.
 - B) aptitude.
 - C) intelligence.
 - D) general knowledge.
32. Because of better health, smaller families, and more schooling, some nations have exhibited substantial increases in IQ scores. This phenomenon is called the:
- A) Stanford Swell.
 - B) Brain Leap.
 - C) Intelligence Surge.
 - D) Flynn Effect.
33. IQ tests:
- A) reflect multicultural understanding.
 - B) may not reflect the culture of the person taking the test.
 - C) do not reflect aptitude.
 - D) help researchers understand the cognitive abilities of people from different cultures.
34. When children with special needs become adults, their disability usually:
- A) disappears.
 - B) gets worse.
 - C) gets better.
 - D) changes—for better or worse.

35. Approximately what percentage of young children have ADD?
- A) 1 percent
 - B) 3 percent
 - C) 5 percent
 - D) 10 percent
36. Todd runs around the classroom, can't seem to sit still or concentrate, and is easily excited. With which of the following might Todd be diagnosed?
- A) mental retardation
 - B) a sensory deficit
 - C) attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder
 - D) childhood schizophrenia
37. The drug Ritalin is actually a(n):
- A) chemical depressant.
 - B) anti-anxiety medication.
 - C) chemical stimulant.
 - D) cleansing chemical used in processing meat.
38. Which of the following learning disabilities is difficult to diagnose and is characterized by unusual difficulty with reading?
- A) dyslexia
 - B) ADHD
 - C) autism
 - D) hyperactive reading disorder
39. Of all special-needs children, the most troubling, because of the severity of their problems and dispute about the causes of and treatments for their disorder, are those with which disorder?
- A) autism
 - B) ADHD
 - C) cerebral palsy
 - D) learning disabilities

40. A document for children with special needs that specifies their educational goals and plans for achieving the goals is known as a(n):
- A) IEP.
 - B) IFSP.
 - C) LRE.
 - D) RTI.
41. According to Piaget, which of the following abilities do children gain during middle childhood?
- A) conservation
 - B) abstract reasoning
 - C) logic
 - D) egocentrism
42. The logical principle that objects can be grouped according to some characteristics that they share is:
- A) concrete thought.
 - B) transitive inference.
 - C) classification.
 - D) reversibility.
43. Piaget has provided us with the _____ context of children's concepts, whereas Vygotsky has provided us with the _____ context.
- A) cognitive; behaviorist
 - B) empirical; experimental
 - C) individual; social
 - D) social; individual
44. The information-processing theory likens many aspects of human thinking to the functioning of:
- A) animals.
 - B) high-level business companies.
 - C) computers.
 - D) athletic teams.

45. A 6-year-old is likely to use _____ to remember a new activity or new concepts.
- A) visual clues
 - B) implicit memory
 - C) rehearsal
 - D) sounds
46. If Gillian is a typical 7-year-old, she learns as many as _____ new words per day.
- A) 5
 - B) 10
 - C) 15
 - D) 20
47. Out of 45 groups, where does the United States rank on the PIRLS?
- A) 15th
 - B) 1st
 - C) 45th
 - D) 20th
48. About 1 in _____ children in the United States is home schooled.
- A) 10
 - B) 25
 - C) 35
 - D) 55
49. Around fifth grade, what type of children are popular?
- A) kind, trustworthy, cooperative
 - B) athletic, cool, dominant, aggressive, arrogant
 - C) cooperative, cool, aggressive, kind
 - D) trustworthy, athletic, dominant
50. Male bullies are often:
- A) smaller than average in size.
 - B) above average in size.
 - C) below average in verbal assertiveness.
 - D) above average in verbal assertiveness.