

Abnormal Child Psychology: A Developmental Perspective

Multiple-Choice Questions:

Chapter 2

1. Which of the following is not one of the four D's that helps distinguish abnormal from normal behavior?
 - a. Deviance
 - b. Depression
 - c. Dysfunction
 - d. Distress

(Page 29, b)
2. Which of the following statements is false?
 - a. Parents who are concerned about the mental well-being of a minor can place the child within a mental health facility, even if the minor refuses, with the consent of a mental health professional.
 - b. Involuntary commitment falls under the process called civil commitment.
 - c. There is minimal difference between seeking involuntary commitment for a minor or an adult.
 - d. Mental health professionals demonstrate relatively poor success ratios for making long-term predictions of violence in clinical patients.

(Page 31, c)
3. Which of the following is true regarding the *acquisitive stage* of development?
 - a. This is a stage similar to latency, where very little new information is being acquired.
 - b. This is the stage of development that signals the end of youth and beginning of adulthood.
 - c. This is the stage of development most similar to Erickson's stage of generativity versus stagnation.
 - d. This is the stage where large amounts of information are amassed to be applied during later stages of development.

(Page 32, d)
4. Which is not one of the of the three most important challenges facing developmental psychopathology, according to Rutter and Sroufe (2000)?
 - a. an increased understanding of causal processes that underlay the development of child disorders
 - b. improved understanding of how DSM criteria match developmental stages
 - c. how to conceptualize the interplay between genetic and environmental influences
 - d. addressing issues of continuity and discontinuity with concepts of normality and

psychopathology

(Page 33, b)

5. Early scientists understood localization of function in the brain thorough
- trephination.
 - phrenology.
 - using lesions to test for loss of human function.
 - the study of naturally occurring brain damage.

(Page 35, d)

6. Which of the following best defines the concept of “pruning”?
- very rapid growth of neurons in the first two years of life
 - neurons that are not used die off to make way for new connections
 - rapid firing of messages due to myelination
 - the shedding of the fatty sheath to increase conductivity

(Page 36, b)

- 7 . Which of the following is false regarding brain development in the first two years of life?
- The brain actually reaches 70% of its adult size.
 - Less useful neurons die to make room for new connections.
 - Myelination decreases the effectiveness of the neurons to transmit messages.
 - Networks develop as messages are sent from neurons across the synapse.

(Page 36, c)

8. The neurons that are responsible for transmitting messages to organs such as the ears and eyes are called
- motor neurons.
 - interneurons.
 - neurotransmitters.
 - sensory neurons.

(Page 36, d)

- 9 . Which of the following is part of the HPA system?
- hypothalamus
 - hippopcampus
 - hindbrain
 - haptic nerve

(Page 36, a)

- 10 . Which of the following is not part of the Forebrain?
- reticular activating system
 - basal ganglia
 - amygdale

d. cerebrum

(Page 37, a)

11 . The part of the brain responsible for fine motor movements, and sensory discrimination is called the

a. corpus callosum.

b. cerebrum.

c. cerebellum.

d. basal ganglia.

(Page 37, c)

12. George was hit on the head. Ever since his accident, he is not able to recall memories of emotional events and is literally fearless. The area of the brain that is probably damaged is called the

a. basal ganglia.

b. hippocampus.

c. reticular activating system.

d. amygdale.

(Page 37, d)

13 . Sally has blue eyes. Blue eyes are an example of a

a. genotype.

b. phenotype.

c. endophenotype.

d. epigenesis.

(Page 39, b)

14. Most individuals with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) experience problems with planning and social skills. Research has demonstrated less activity in this region of the brain:

a. frontal lobe

b. parietal lobe

c. temporal lobe

d. motor cortex

(Page 37, a)

15. Twins who share the same DNA because one egg was fertilized and then the egg split are called

a. fraternal twins.

b. dizygotic twins.

c. monozygotic twins.

d. uniova twins.

(Page 38, c)

16. DiLalla and Gottesman (1991) published an article about what they believed to be the “Missing ingredient” in Widom’s article concerning the cycle of violence. The missing ingredient was
- a. failure to consider environmental factors.
 - b. failure to consider the father’s role in violence transmission.
 - c. failure to consider the mother’s role in violence transmission.
 - d. failure to consider genetic transmission.

(Page 38, d)

17. According to Thomas and Chess (1977) what percentage of babies could be classified in one of three categories (easy, difficult & slow to warm up)?
- a. 25%
 - b. 60%
 - c. 30%
 - d. 90%

(Page 40, b)

- 18 . Darren does what he wants when he wants. George is always trying to strike a compromise between fun and duty. Anna always follows the right and moral path. Given the above three, which is most likely demonstrated by Anna?
- a. id
 - b. ego
 - c. superego
 - d. fixation

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19. According to Erikson, at what stage would someone likely encounter tasks designed to promote development along the lines of industry vs. inferiority?
- a. infancy
 - b. toddlerhood
 - c. school aged
 - d. adolescence

(Page 42, c)

- 20 . I promise to stop tickling you if you cry “Uncle.” This is an example of
- a. positive reinforcement.
 - b. negative reinforcement.
 - c. positive punishment.

d. negative punishment.

(Page 44, b)

21 . You stay out late and I take away your car keys. This is an example of

- a. positive reinforcement.
- b. negative reinforcement.
- c. positive punishment.
- d. negative punishment.

(Page 44, d)

22. If you do not do your homework, I will take away your allowance. This is an example of

- a. positive reinforcement.
- b. negative reinforcement.
- c. positive punishment.
- d. negative punishment.

(Page 44, d)

23 . I am afraid of a white mouse. I am also afraid of a small white furry cat. This is an example of

- a. stimulus discrimination.
- b. stimulus generalization.
- c. stimulus exchange.
- d. unconditioned stimulus.

(Page 48, b)

24 . I am afraid of flying. My therapist and I generate a list of my fears from the smallest to the biggest. We work through the process to de-condition my fear of flying. All the following terms would apply to that procedure, except

- a. fear hierarchy.
- b. systematic desensitization.
- c. progressive assimilation.
- d. systematic desensitization.

(Page 48, c)

25. At which stage of cognitive development would Piaget state that the child is finally able to distinguish appearance from reality?

- a. sensorimotor stage
- b. concrete operational stage
- c. preoperational stage
- d. stage of formal operations

(Page 50, b)

26. I place two same-sized glasses of liquid (container A and B) in front of a child and ask: *Which has more, or are they the same?* The child correctly states that they have the same amount

of liquid. I now pour the liquid from container B into container C (a tall thin glass). I now ask the child which has more, container A or C, and the child says, "C has more." You would expect all of the following to be true, except

- a. the child is likely around four years of age.
- b. the child is incorrect because they are focusing on the appearance rather than the rule.
- c. the child is in the concrete stage of development.
- d. the child cannot decenter.

(p. 50, c)

27. Which of the following is not part of Bandura's triadic reciprocity?

- a . behavior
- b . person
- c . static models
- d . environment

(Page 51, c)

28. Johnny walks onto the playing field and immediately accuses Andy of trying to turn everyone against him. In reality, the peer was only trying to help him get into the group situation by introducing him to a peer. This attributional error of judging others as being aggressive when they have no aggressive intent has been called the

- a. personal attribution bias.
- b. fundamental attribution error.
- c. hostile attribution bias.
- d. secondary person error.

(Page 52, c)

29 . Who was the most noted researcher linked to ideas of Imprinting?

- a. Freud
- b. Bowlby
- c. Ainsworth
- d. Lorenz

(Page 53, d)

30 . A mother and child are in a laboratory and the mother leaves. A stranger enters. A researcher is observing the initial parent-child interaction; the child's response upon the mother leaving; response to the stranger; and the child's response during the reunion with the mother. These experiments have been referred to as

- a. the parent-in/parent-out chronicles.
- b. the strange situation experiments.
- c. the Boston Group Studies.
- d. the California Longitudinal Studies.

(Page 54, b)

31. When the mother leaves, the child ignores her and, when the mother returns, the child pays no attention, but is friendly with the stranger. This type of attachment response is known as
- a. secure attachment.
 - b. anxious/resistant attachment.
 - c. avoidant attachment.
 - d. disorganized/disoriented attachment.

(Page 54, c)

32. When the mother leaves, the child is upset and distressed. However, when the mother returns, the child is able to be comforted and consoled. This type of attachment response is known as
- a. secure attachment.
 - b. anxious/resistant attachment.
 - c. avoidant attachment.
 - d. disorganized/disoriented attachment.

(Page 54, a)

33. When the mother leaves, the child is extremely upset. However, when the mother returns, the child is very confused and demonstrates rocking behaviors, trying to approach and withdrawing at the same time. Over several occasions, the researchers have noted no consistent pattern of responses. This type of attachment response is known as
- a. secure attachment.
 - b. anxious /resistant attachment.
 - c. avoidant attachment.
 - d. disorganized/disoriented attachment.

(Page 54, d)

34. My parents were harsh and controlling. Their attitude could best be described as “My way or the highway!” This parenting style most closely matches
- a. authoritative.
 - b. authoritarian.
 - c. permissive.
 - d. uninvolved.

(Page 55, b)

35. A therapist describes a family as having an “enmeshed” style of engagement. This means that the family’s boundaries are
- a. loose.
 - b. disengaged.
 - c. overly involved.
 - d. overly confining.

(Page 56, c)