TEST THREE REVIEW  
Motivation, Emotion, Child, Adolescent & Adult Development

DEFINING MOTIVATION

1. The following is/are effects motivation has on our actions.
   a. It directs or defines the direction of the resulting behavior.
   b. It has an impact on how vigorous or intense a behavior is.
   c. It energizes or activates one to behave in a certain way.

MOTIVATIONAL EXPLANATIONS OF BEHAVIOR

2. Drive-reduction theory operates only at the biological level of Maslow’s hierarchy of needs?

3. An external stimulus that can motivate behavior even when no internal drive state exists is an incentive.

4. The correct order of Maslow’s hierarchy of needs, from lowest to highest, is:
   a. biological, safety, love and belongingness, esteem, self-actualization.

5. According to Maslow, seeking approval, recognition, prestige, and status is an attempt to satisfy esteem needs.

6. If, after brain damage in an auto accident, a person gained 100 pounds in two months, you would suspect damage to the ventromedial hypothalamus.

7. Anorexia is characterized by a refusal to eat adequate amounts of food. Bulimia is associated with episodes of binge-eating followed by purging.

SENSATION-SEEKING MOTIVATION

8. According to the Yerkes-Dodson law, a college basketball player should complete a higher percentage of free throws
   a. in a regular season conference game.
   b. in a team scrimmage.
   c. when practicing alone.
   d. He should make the same percentage of free throws in all situations.

SEXUAL MOTIVATION AND BEHAVIOR

9. Perhaps the strongest evidence for the importance of psychosocial factors in human sexual motivation and expression is that the only species to have highly localized patterns of sexual behavior is man.

10. Jane’s attraction to other women is referred to as her sexual orientation.

11. According to the text’s definition of homosexuality, it is not necessary to overtly express homosexual behavior to be a homosexual.
THE COMPONENTS OF EMOTION
12. The four integral components of human emotions are	a. cognitive processes, subjective feelings, physiological arousal, and behavioral reactions.

13. The physiological component of emotion is closely associated with the autonomic nervous system.

THEORIES OF EMOTION
14. The James-Lange theory is supported by evidence that indicates that people report less-intense emotional feelings after suffering a spinal cord injury.

15. The Cannon-Bard theory states that emotional experiences and physical changes occur simultaneously.

16. In Schachter and Singer’s experiment, subjects who were uninformed or misinformed concerning the side effects of “Suproxin” and waited with a confederate who acted happy or euphoric, tended to label their arousal as happy also.

17. The idea that facial expressions of many human emotions are similar in all human cultures was originally proposed by Charles Darwin.

18. The correct order of the phases of Selye’s general adaptation syndrome (GAS) is
   a. alarm, resistance, and exhaustion.

19. The term “fight or flight” suggests a behavioral responses to stress.

20. Stress affects the immune system by reducing immunocompetence.

DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES
21. In the nature-nurture controversy, the majority of contemporary psychologists are interested in how nature and nurture interact to influence development.

22. Unlike psychologists who emphasize the role of learning, psychologists who emphasize maturation view development as a discontinuous process that result in qualitative changes.

23. If you believe that certain experiences must occur during a specific window of time in our lives in order for development to proceed normally, you would support the view that critical periods exist.

DEVELOPMENTAL RESEARCH
24. Lewis Terman’s classic long-term study of gifted children is of longitudinal research design?

THE BEGINNING OF LIFE
25. If a woman gives birth to twins, and one of the twins is a boy and the other a girl, it can be concluded that the twins are dizygotic twins.

26. A person who is heterozygous for a sex-linked recessive trait (e.g., red-green color blindness) will not exhibit the recessive trait in their phenotype, is female, and may have offspring who exhibit the recessive trait regardless of the genetic makeup of the other parent.
PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT

27. In order, the three stages of prenatal development are: germinal (zygote), embryonic, fetal.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

28. That babies have proportionally larger heads than adults illustrates the cephalocaudal pattern of development.

COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT

29. A mental structure that guides future behavior while providing a framework for making sense out of new information is called a schema.

30. The process of _____ is used when it is necessary to modify or revise a schema to account for new information.
   Assimilation, Accomodation or both?

31. The correct order of Piaget’s stages of cognitive development is: sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operations, formal operations.

32. A child begins to use logic to solve problems during the concrete stage of cognitive development, and can first think abstractly in the formal operations stage of cognitive development.

PSYCHOSOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

33. Harlow’s study revealed that contact comfort was more important in attachment than being fed.

34. The “strange situation” is used to evaluate infant–mother attachment.

35. The parent who establishes reasonable rules in an atmosphere of warmth and open dialogue would be a(n) authoritative parent.

36. The stage of Erikson’s theory of psychosocial development that is characterized by an extensive reflection concerning past accomplishments and failures concerns the ego integrity versus despair crisis.

GENDER IDENTITY

37. For every developing individual, during the first few weeks of prenatal development the gonads have the capacity to become either testes or ovaries.

ADOLESCENCE

38. The following would be included in a definition of adolescence concerning youth in the United States today: it typically spans age 12–20; it is a time of social role development & it is a time of dramatic physiological change.

39. What are the primary and secondary sex characteristics?
40. Advantages such as being poised, popular, and academically successful are associated with early maturing boys.

41. When people have cognitively matured to the point at which they can explore hypothetical or “what if” possibilities, Piaget would say that they are in the formal operations stage.

42. Kohlberg was more interested in a person’s moral reasoning rather than in his or her yes or no answer to a moral dilemma.

43. The popular image of the teenage years as a time of rebellion, storm, and stress is more myth than fact.

**ADULTHOOD**

44. Crystallized intelligence results from accumulated knowledge and is closely linked to education and experience. Fluid intelligence allows a person to conceptualize abstract information and is relatively independent of education.

45. One study linked satisfaction with single life to the number and types of friendships.

**THE OLDER YEARS**

46. A possible explanation of why fluid intelligence declines in older years and crystallized intelligence remains the same is that older people are not challenged to use their fluid intelligence.

47. Erikson’s developmental task of the older years—ego integrity versus despair—is consistent with the idea that older people conduct a life review.

**CONCEPT CHECK**

48. Infant Terry believes that when her father leaves the room he no longer exists. According to Piaget, Terry lacks object permanence.

49. Research suggests that facial expressions such as those of happiness, sadness, anger, and fear are recognized by people of all cultures.

50. If Marie, in her debate class, gives a speech that is contrary to her own beliefs, she will probably experience cognitive dissonance.