

FF01 Human Growth and Development Version 3

Section: Sociology & Human Behaviour • Total Questions: 10 • Format: Verified Q&A

1. How can adults compensate for gradual decline in memory loss?

- (A) They can try to learn unfamiliar material to enhance memory.
 - (B) They can solve problems using dichotomies to enhance memory.
 - (C) They can memorize details, such as concepts and facts, to enhance memory.
 - (D) They can use higher-order cognitive skills, such as by forming strategies, to enhance memory.
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2. How do major neurocognitive disorders affect cognition in adults?

- (A) They cause modest cognitive declines but do not interfere with independent functioning.
 - (B) They cause significant cognitive declines and interfere with independent functioning.
 - (C) They cause modest cognitive declines and interfere with independent functioning.
 - (D) They cause significant cognitive declines but do not interfere with independent functioning.
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3. Which adolescent characteristics are expressed in the Unexamined Ethnic Identity stage of Phinney's ethnic identity formation theory?

- (A) A preference for the minority ethnicity
 - (B) Adolescents consider the history of their assumed ethnic identity.
 - (C) A preference for the dominant ethnicity
 - (D) Adolescents consider the culture of their assumed ethnic identity.
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4. Which cognitive development stage do children between the ages of seven and eleven experience, according to Piaget?

- (A) Sensorimotor
 - (B) Concrete operational
 - (C) Preoperational
 - (D) Formal operational
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5. What is true about effects of divorce on younger and midlife adults?

- (A) Divorce during midlife tends to be more stressful and traumatic for men than it is for women
 - (B) Midlife adults struggle more with depression or other psychological adjustments than do young adults
 - (C) Divorce for young adults leads to an increased focus on emotional growth rather than developing intimate relationships
 - (D) Divorce for young adults leads to more depression or other psychological adjustments than do those in midlife
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6. Why are rejected-withdrawn children easy targets for bullies?

- (A) They are outgoing and confident
 - (B) They are confrontational
 - (C) They spread rumors about others
 - (D) They are unlikely to retaliate when belittled
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7. Which form of child abuse is incest considered to be?

- (A) Psychological abuse
 - (B) Verbal abuse
 - (C) Physical abuse
 - (D) Sexual abuse
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8. Which attributes define postconventional morality in Kohlberg's stages of moral development?

- (A) Morality that includes a self-interest approach
 - (B) Morality that focuses on universal ethical principles of conduct
 - (C) Morality that focuses on the effects of actions on others
 - (D) Morality where punishments are avoided and rewards are sought
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9. How does cooperative play affect psychosocial development in children?

- (A) Children learn to interact with each other and share toys but do not work toward a common goal.
 - (B) Children learn to play alone and do not interact with anyone.
 - (C) Children learn to interact with peers to achieve a common goal.
 - (D) Children learn to play alongside each other with similar toys but do not interact with each other.
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10. Which action reflects a positive resolution of Erikson's psychosocial crisis of ego integrity versus despair?

- (A) Development of a well-defined and positive sense of self in relationship to others
 - (B) Development of the ability to give and receive love and to make long-term commitments
 - (C) Development of an interest in guiding the development of the next generation
 - (D) Development of the acceptance of how one has lived
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