Pool Canvas

Add, modify, and remove questions. Select a question type from the Add Question drop-down list and click **Go** to add questions. Use Creation Settings to establish which default options, such as feedback and images, are available for question creation.

Add | Calculated Formula | GO | Creation Settings

Name	Chapter 1 - Studying Adult Development and Aging
Description	
Instructions	Modify

◄ Add Question Here

Question 1	**Multiple Choice**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question The field of study that examines the aging process is

Answer
- psychology.
- ✔ gerontology.
- psychogerontology.
- gerontocracy.

◄ Add Question Here

Question 2	**Multiple Choice**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question Ageism is

Answer
- ✔ a form of discrimination against older adults simply due to their age.
- a form of negative stereotype against older adults because of their age.
- a form of prejudice against older adults because of their race.
- a form of myth about older adults that is highly positive.

◄ Add Question Here

Question 3	**Multiple Choice**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question A manager of a large department store tries to avoid hiring people over the age of 65 because he believes they cannot handle the strain and take a very long time to learn the job. The belief of the manager is known as

Answer
- contextualism.
- socialization.
- ✔ ageism.
- dysthmia.

◄ Add Question Here

Question 4	**Multiple Choice**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question The life-span perspective emphasizes an approach that is

Answer
- unidimensional.
- discipline specific.
- ✔ interdisciplinary.
- unidisciplinary.

◄ Add Question Here

Question 5	**Multiple Choice**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question A key premise of the life-span perspective is that

Answer
- biological changes are the most important.
- events that happen in old age are more important than earlier experiences.
- social changes are the most important.
- ✔ aging is a life long process that begins at conception and ends at death.

◄ Add Question Here

Question 6	**Multiple Choice**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question Multidirectionality refers to

Answer
- ✔ development and aging involving both decline and growth.
- the ability to change and improve abilities over time and with development.
- the fact that each of us is affected by a variety of factors both positive and negative.
- our differing cultural backgrounds.

◄ Add Question Here

Question 7	**Multiple Choice**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question Plasticity refers to

Answer
- development and aging involving both decline and growth.
- ✔ the ability to change and improve abilities over time and with development.
- the fact that each of us is affected by a variety of factors, both positive and negative.
- our differing cultural backgrounds.

◄ Add Question Here

Question 8	**Multiple Choice**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question Multiple causation refers to

Answer development and aging involving both decline and growth.

the ability to change and improve abilities over time and with development.

✔ the fact that each of us is affected by a variety of factors, both positive and negative.

our differing cultural backgrounds.

| Question 9 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question Which of the following statements is **true** of the population over the age of 65?

Answer ✔ The fastest growing segment of the entire U.S. population is the over-85 group.

There are more men than women in all segments of elderly population.

There are fewer baby boomers over the age of 65.

The average age of this group is getting lower.

| Question 10 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question Relative to European Americans, the number of older ethnic Americans is

Answer decreasing.

✔ increasing.

similar.

decreasing among women, while increasing among men.

| Question 11 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question Four forces shape development. Which one of the following is **not** a developmental force?

Answer life-cycle

psychological

biological

✔ histological

| Question 12 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question All genetic and health-related factors that affect development are known as

Answer life-cycle forces.

psychological forces.

✔ biological forces.

histological forces.

| Question 13 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question Facial wrinkling is an example of which force of development?

Answer life-cycle forces

psychological forces

✔ biological forces

histological forces

| Question 14 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question Characteristics that make us individuals, such as one's personality, are the result of

Answer life-cycle forces.

✔ psychological forces.

biological forces.

histological forces.

| Question 15 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question Normative age-graded influences are events that

Answer are unique to each person.

occur at a specific age for each person.

✔ generally occur around the same age for most people.

generally occur during a specific time period for most people.

| Question 16 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question Which of the following is an example of normative age-graded influences on development?

Answer ✔ learning to drive a car

being a member of the Depression generation

winning the lottery

contracting AIDS

| Question 17 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question The death of a spouse at age 80 is an example of a

Answer ✔ normative age-graded event.

normative history-graded event.

normative individual-graded event.

nonnormative event.

| Question 18 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question Normative history-graded influences are events that

Answer are unique to each person.

occur at a specific age for each person.

generally occur around the same age for most people.

✔ generally occur during a specific time period for most people.

| Question 19 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question The "sexual revolution" in the 1960s is an example of a

Answer normative age-graded event.

✔ normative history-graded event.

normative individual-graded event.

nonnormative event.

| Question 20 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question The death of a spouse at age 25 is an example of a

Answer normative age-graded event.

normative history-graded event.

normative individual-graded event.

✔ nonnormative event.

| Question 21 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question Which of the following is a nonnormative influence on behavior?

Answer when one's first marriage occurs

being a "baby boomer"

having a child

✔ winning the lottery

| Question 22 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question is defined as shared values, norms, beliefs, and ways of living.

Answer Socioculutral forces

Ethnicity

✔ Culture

Socialization

| Question 23 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question Normal, disease-free movement across adulthood is termed

Answer ✔ primary aging.

secondary aging.

tertiary aging.

holistic aging.

| Question 24 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question Developmental change in adulthood that is related to disease is termed

Answer primary aging.

✔ secondary aging.

tertiary aging.

holistic aging.

| Question 25 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question Loss of memory from Alzheimer's disease is a good example of

Answer primary aging.

✔ secondary aging.

tertiary aging.

holistic aging.

| Question 26 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question involves a rapid loss that occurs just before death.

Answer
Primary aging
Secondary aging
✔ Tertiary aging
Holistic aging

| Question 27 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question Bill experienced a rapid loss of his ability to function shortly before his death at age 79. Bill's developmental change is an example of

Answer
primary aging.
secondary aging.
✔ tertiary aging.
holistic aging.

| Question 28 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question Which of the following is the poorest definition of age from a developmental perspective?

Answer
biological age
✔ chronological age
sociocultural age
psychological age

| Question 29 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question Mary is 60 years old, drives a Corvette, and has a teenage daughter. She would be considered to have a young

Answer
biological age.
chronological age.
✔ sociocultural age.
psychological age.

| Question 30 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question The index of age that represents a person's intellectual, memory, or learning ability function is called

Answer
biological age.
chronological age.
sociocultural age.
✔ psychological age.

| Question 31 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question In terms of psychological age, which of the following people is the **youngest**?

Answer
Michelle, a college graduate at age 17
Anne, a secretary at age 25
Sarah, a school teacher at age 55
✔ Cathy, a college sophomore at age 48

| Question 32 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question How much of one's development is influenced by heredity and how much is influenced by experience. This is known as the

Answer
✔ nature-nurture controversy.
continuity-discontinuity controversy.
stability-change controversy.
universal versus context specific controversy.

| Question 33 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question "You are a product of your environment" is an example of a position on which of the following controversies?

Answer
continuity-discontinuity
stability-change
longitudinal-sequential
✔ nature-nurture

| Question 34 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question The belief in inevitable decline in intelligence as people grow older is representative of a

Answer
✔ nature position.
nurture position.
qualitative change position.
quantitative change position.

| Question 35 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question The question, "are you the same today as you were as a child?" represents the _____ controversy.

Answer
- nature-nurture
- ✔ stability-change
- continuity-discontinuity
- formist-contextualist

Question 36 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove

Question A discontinuity view involves the _____ of a characteristic a person has.

Answer
- amount
- ✔ kind
- plasticity
- stability

Question 37 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove

Question A continuity view involves the _____ of a characteristic a person has.

Answer
- ✔ amount
- kind
- plasticity
- stability

Question 38 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove

Question The question of whether we all develop the same way or are there multiple pathways to development refers to which controversy?

Answer
- nature-nurture
- continuity-discontinuity
- stability-change
- ✔ universal versus context-specific

Question 39 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove

Question Understanding the cultural and ethnic differences between African American and European American family structures relies on which controversy?

Answer
- nature-nurture
- continuity-discontinuity
- stability-change
- ✔ universal versus context-specific

Question 40 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove

Question The degree to which a questionnaire measures a construct consistently is its

Answer
- representativeness.
- utility index.
- validity.
- ✔ reliability.

Question 41 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove

Question The degree to which a questionnaire measures what it is supposed to measure is its

Answer
- representativeness.
- utility index.
- ✔ validity.
- reliability.

Question 42 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove

Question Structured observations differ from naturalistic observations in that they

Answer
- manipulate variables to see cause and effect relationships.
- ✔ create a situation that is likely to elicit the behavior of choice.
- sample behaviors of interest in everyday situations.
- systematic observations are more valid.

Question 43 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove

Question Questionnaires and interviews are examples of _____ techniques.

Answer
- observational
- correlational
- sampling
- ✔ self-report

Question 44 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove

Question In a study on memory in adults, if the spring semester class of adulthood and aging students was tested for aging bias among college students, this class would be a

Answer
population of people.
✔ sample of people.
independent variable.
dependent variable.

Question 45	**Multiple Choice**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question Most studies in adult development and aging research have been conducted on middle-class European Americans. This group of people represent the _____ of the study.

Answer
population
✔ sample
independent variable
index variable

Question 46	**Multiple Choice**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question Manipulation is a fundamental component of

Answer
correlational techniques.
naturalistic inquiry.
observation.
✔ experimentation.

Question 47	**Multiple Choice**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question Which variables are manipulated by the researcher in an experiment?

Answer
dependent variables
✔ independent variables
co-dependent variables
latent variable

Question 48	**Multiple Choice**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question The observed behavior of interest in an experiment is termed the

Answer
dependent variable.
✔ independent variable.
co-dependent variable.
latent variable.

Question 49	**Multiple Choice**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question Which of the following cannot be an independent variable?

Answer
drug dosage
anxiety
amount of sleep
✔ age

Question 50	**Multiple Choice**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question The reason that most research on development is not truly experimental is due to the fact that

Answer
age cannot be measured accurately in most people.
most statistics cannot handle age as a variable.
✔ age cannot be manipulated therefore it cannot be an independent variable.
it is hard to collect large enough samples to represent different age groups.

Question 51	**Multiple Choice**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question A study that focuses on the description of the relationship between cognitive development and personality development is an example of

Answer
a self-report study.
an observational study.
an experiment.
✔ a correlational study.

Question 52	**Multiple Choice**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question Which of the following issues **cannot** be examined in a correlational study?

Answer
✔ causation
description
strength of relationships
presence of relationships

Question 53	**Multiple Choice**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question Even if age is positively correlated with speed of processing, we cannot conclude that age "caused" this increase because

Answer

response speed is not usually affected by age.

age normally causes a decrease in speed.

✓ only experimental studies can demonstrate cause and effect relationships.

only correlational studies can demonstrate cause and effect relationships.

◀ Add Question Here

| Question 54 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question Correlational studies

Answer

are effective with variables that can't be manipulated.

provide important information about the strength of relationships between variables.

can't provide information concerning causation.

✓ all of these.

◀ Add Question Here

| Question 55 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question A girl beginning puberty around 12 years old is an example of a(n)

Answer ✓ age effect.

time-of-measurement effect.

practice effect.

cohort effect.

◀ Add Question Here

| Question 56 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question In research the term used to refer to a group of people who experienced the same event or were born during the same time period is called a(n)

Answer

age effect.

time-of-measurement effect.

practice effect.

✓ cohort effect.

◀ Add Question Here

| Question 57 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question Living through World War II was an event experienced by a group of people. This is an example of a(n)

Answer

age effect.

time-of-measurement effect.

practice effect.

✓ cohort effect.

◀ Add Question Here

| Question 58 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question Testing peoples' fear of flying shortly following a major airplane crash might produce a(n)

Answer

age effect.

✓ time-of-measurement effect.

practice effect.

cohort effect.

◀ Add Question Here

| Question 59 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question Developmental researchers are interested in understanding

Answer

how people change over time.

age-related changes.

age- related differences.

✓ all of these

◀ Add Question Here

| Question 60 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question In a _____ design, groups of participants varying in age are studied at one point in time.

Answer ✓ cross-sectional

longitudinal

cross-sequential

longitudinal-sequential

◀ Add Question Here

| Question 61 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question Dr. Geri Atrics wants to survey people 21 and 90 years old to get their opinions concerning financial aid to college students. Which research design is Dr. Atrics most likely to use?

Answer ✓ cross-sectional

longitudinal

time-lag

sequential

◀ Add Question Here

| Question 62 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question Dr. Gerin Tology wants to survey young adults, middle-aged adults, and older adults on their physical health. Which research design is Dr. Tology most likely to use?

Answer   ✔ cross-sectional
longitudinal
time-lag
sequential

| Question 63 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question Which of the following is **not** a characteristic of cross-sectional research?

Answer   multiple age groups
multiple cohorts
✔ repeated observations
single time-of-measurement

| Question 64 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question Which two effects are confounded in cross-sectional research?

Answer   ✔ age and cohort
age and time-of-measurement
cohort and time-of-measurement
cohort and practice

| Question 65 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question You just saw a story on the news that reported older women's IQ drops dramatically after the age of 60. This result was concluded from comparisons of women born in 1910-1930 and women born between 1960-1980. Based on this information, the criticism you would be likely to make would be that

Answer   this is not a valid result because men were not included.
longitudinal research doesn't work well when looking at IQ data.
✔ cohort effects are likely to account for the differences.
whoever conducted this study doesn't like older women.

| Question 66 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question A very commonly used design in adult development and aging research is the extreme age design ("young" v. "old"). Which of the following is a limitation of this type of study?

Answer   The samples are not representative and may not generalize.
The measures may not mean the same thing across age groups and may not be valid.
Age is not treated as a continuous variable.
✔ All of these.

| Question 67 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question In a _____ design, one group of participants is studied repeatedly over a period of time.

Answer   cross-sectional
✔ longitudinal
cross-sequential
longitudinal-sequential

| Question 68 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question Dr. Dee Vellop wants to know what will happen to the 1990 class of gerontology graduates during the decade following their graduation. Which research design will Dr. Vellop most likely use?

Answer   cross-sectional
✔ longitudinal
time-lag
sequential

| Question 69 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question A researcher decides to investigate whether there are any changes in people's IQ scores from early adulthood through late adulthood. The researcher (and others) begins with a sample of 21-year-olds and plans to follow this group until they are 80 years old. The type of research design she is planning to employ is called

Answer   cross-sectional.
✔ longitudinal.
time-lag.
sequential.

| Question 70 | **Multiple Choice** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question Age changes are studied most effectively using a _____design.

Answer   cross-sectional

✔ longitudinal

    time-lag

    sequential

Question 71	**Multiple Choice**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question Which two effects are confounded in longitudinal research?

Answer   age and cohort

✔ age and time-of-measurement

    cohort and time-of-measurement

    cohort and practice

Question 72	**Multiple Choice**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question Practice effects are a major problem with _____ .

Answer   cross-sectional designs

✔ longitudinal designs

    time-lag designs

    sequential designs

Question 73	**Multiple Choice**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question If participants at the end of a longitudinal study tend to be those who were initially higher on some variable, we have a case of

Answer   negative selective survival.

✔ positive selective survival.

    elective selective survival.

    equally selective survival.

Question 74	**Multiple Choice**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question If the surviving participants in the last wave of testing in a longitudinal study on health and aging were those who initially had the lowest blood pressures, then we have a case of

Answer ✔ negative selective survival.

    positive selective survival.

    elective selective survival.

    equally selective survival.

Question 75	**Multiple Choice**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question A _____ design combines two or more cross-sectional designs.

Answer ✔ cross-sequential

    longitudinal

    cross-sectional

    longitudinal sequential

Question 76	**Multiple Choice**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question Dr. Gerin Tology wants to survey several cohorts of people 21 years old to get their opinions concerning financial aid to college students (e.g., the class of 1995, 2000, and 2005). Which research design is Dr. Tology most likely to use?

Answer ✔ cross-sequential

    longitudinal-sequential

    time-lag

    cross-sectional

Question 77	**Multiple Choice**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question Dr. Dee Vellop wants to know what will happen to the 1990, 1991, and 1992 classes of gerontology graduates during the decade following their graduation. Which research design will Dr. Vellop most likely use?

Answer   cross-sequential

    longitudinal

    time-lag

✔ longitudinal-sequential

Question 78	**Multiple Choice**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question An example of a longitudinal sequential design would be

Answer ✔ measuring two cohorts of people over time.

    measuring several cross-sections of people once.

    measuring multiple groups of same-aged people.

    measuring one group of people over time.

Question 79	**Multiple Choice**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question In this type of sequential design, cohort and time of measurement effects are examined.

Answer
    cross-sequential
    time-sequential
    time-lag sequential
✔ longitudinal sequential

◀ Add Question Here

Question 80	**Multiple Choice**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question The procedures used in research to ensure the participants are treated fairly are known as

Answer
✔ ethical principles.
    psychological principles.
    psychometrics.
    debriefing.

◀ Add Question Here

Question 81	**Essay**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question Describe the correspondence between ageism and stereotypes of aging. Make sure that your response includes a definition and an example of each term.

Answer   Answer not provided

◀ Add Question Here

Question 82	**Essay**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question What are the four characteristics of Baltes' Life-span perspective?

Answer   Answer not provided

◀ Add Question Here

Question 83	**Essay**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question Describe why adult development and aging is often examined from a multidisciplinary perspective.

Answer   Answer not provided

◀ Add Question Here

Question 84	**Essay**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question How will changes in the age distribution of the United States population affect society? Please provide examples.

Answer   Answer not provided

◀ Add Question Here

Question 85	**Essay**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question Discuss how the interaction of biological, psychological, and sociocultural forces through life-cycle forces shape a person's development.

Answer   Answer not provided

◀ Add Question Here

Question 86	**Essay**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question Define and provide an example of a normative age-graded event, a normative history-graded event, and a nonnormative event.

Answer   Answer not provided

◀ Add Question Here

Question 87	**Essay**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question What is the stability-change controversy? How does this relate to the continuity-discontinuity controversy?

Answer   Answer not provided

◀ Add Question Here

Question 88	**Essay**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question What is the universal versus context-specific controversy and how does it relate to sociocultural forces?

Answer   Answer not provided

◀ Add Question Here

Question 89	**Essay**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question How can you define age? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each?

Answer   Answer not provided

◀ Add Question Here

Question 90	**Essay**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question Analyze each of the four major controversies in development in terms of the four developmental forces.

Answer   Answer not provided

◀ Add Question Here

Question 91	**Essay**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question Describe primary, secondary, and tertiary aging, giving examples of each.

Answer   Answer not provided

◀ Add Question Here

Question 92	**Essay**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question What are advantages and disadvantages of experimental and correlational studies?

Answer   Answer not provided

◀ Add Question Here

Question 93	**Essay**	**0 points**	Modify	Remove

Question Identify and define the basic developmental research designs.

Answer Answer not provided

| Question 94 | **Essay** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question Differentiate among age, cohort, and time-of-measurement effects. How and why are these important for developmental research?

Answer Answer not provided

| Question 95 | **Essay** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question Design a study on a topic of interest to you using longitudinal and cross-sectional designs. Describe the information you can gain and the potential problems you would have with each of these designs.

Answer Answer not provided

| Question 96 | **Essay** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question If you read in the newspaper that your favorite snack food was associated with cancer, what information would you want to know in order to decide whether or not to give up your snack food?

Answer Answer not provided

| Question 97 | **Essay** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question Why is the extreme age group design used so frequently in adult development and aging research? What are the limitations of this design?

Answer Answer not provided

| Question 98 | **Essay** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question When conducting research, what ethical considerations should be taken into account?

Answer Answer not provided

| Question 99 | **Essay** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question Why is it important to study adult development and aging?

Answer Answer not provided

| Question 100 | **Essay** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question Describe the special concerns about conducting research with adults.

Answer Answer not provided

| Question 101 | **Fill in the Blank** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question _____is the study of aging from young adulthood through old age.

Answer gerontology

| Question 102 | **Fill in the Blank** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question Discrimination against older people is called _____.

Answer ageism

| Question 103 | **Fill in the Blank** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question Development is said to be _____ when there is more than one path to successful aging.

Answer multidirectionality

| Question 104 | **Fill in the Blank** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question Events are said to be _____ if they are important to the individual but do not happen to most people.

Answer nonnormative influence

| Question 105 | **Fill in the Blank** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question An internal set of developmental milestones used to mark one's progression through life is known as a(n)_____.

Answer social clock

| Question 106 | **Fill in the Blank** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question _____aging refers to normal, disease-free development in adulthood.

Answer primary

| Question 107 | **Fill in the Blank** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question A(n)_____is a variable which is used to represent the complex interrelated influences on people over time, such as chronological age.

Answer index variable

| Question 108 | **Fill in the Blank** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question Intelligence and memory abilities are examples of your _____age.

Answer psychological

| Question 109 | **Fill in the Blank** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question _____refers to a measure measuring what it is supposed to measure.

Answer validity

| Question 110 | **Fill in the Blank** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question A(n) _____group is any collection of people having some common experience.

Answer cohort

| Question 111 | **Fill in the Blank** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question When one cannot determine which of two or more effects is responsible for the observed behavior it is said to be _____.

Answer confounding

| Question 112 | **Fill in the Blank** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question When a person is asked to write down their responses to a set of questions, this is called a(n)_____.

Answer questionnaire

| Question 113 | **Fill in the Blank** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question In a(n)_____study, a single person is examined in great detail.

Answer case

| Question 114 | **Fill in the Blank** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question When participants begin but do not finish a longitudinal task, there may be a problem with _____.

Answer dropout

| Question 115 | **Fill in the Blank** | **0 points** | Modify | Remove |

Question _____involves gaining permission from the participant before collecting data and telling the participant about any potential risks and benefits.

Answer informed consent

OK