

Student: _____

1. Life-span development covers the period from _____ to _____.
 - A. birth/middle adulthood
 - B. conception/old age
 - C. infancy/early adulthood
 - D. conception/death
2. Which of the following gives the BEST description of how life-span psychologists describe "development"?
 - A. growth and decline in skills and processes
 - B. how the fetus grows and develops in the womb
 - C. growth and improvement in skills and processes
 - D. growth in muscles that leads to improvement in skills
3. Life-span development is the study of human development from conception to death. Historically, however, most of the focus has been on which age group?
 - A. children
 - B. adolescents
 - C. middle-aged adults
 - D. the elderly
4. What is the main reason that adult development has only recently been studied?
 - A. Studies on aging are only longitudinal, and so results are being compiled just now.
 - B. In the past, adults were relatively conservative.
 - C. There was the belief that few changes occur in adulthood.
 - D. Families are putting off having children until they are older.
5. Dr. Katz believes that the period of extreme change from birth to adolescence is the most significant and is worthy of study. Which developmental theory does she espouse?
 - A. constructivist
 - B. contiguous
 - C. normative
 - D. traditional
6. The upper boundary of the human lifespan is approximately:
 - A. 95 years.
 - B. 100 years.
 - C. 110 years.
 - D. 120 years.
7. Although maximum life span of humans has not changed, during the 20th century life expectancy:
 - A. decreased for Hispanic individuals.
 - B. increased for women but not for men.
 - C. increased by 30 years.
 - D. decreased because of the numbers of individuals killed in war.
8. According to Paul Baltes, which age period dominates development?
 - A. infancy-childhood
 - B. adolescence-early adulthood
 - C. middle-late adulthood
 - D. No one age group dominates development.

9. DeLois has returned to college after raising her children. She feels that her human development course overemphasizes the dramatic changes that occur from birth to adolescence and disregards the many developmental issues of adulthood. Which developmental theory might address her concerns?
- traditional
 - life-span
 - ethological
 - ecological
10. The psychology department is debating what to include in their Human Development course. Some professors want to teach from a life-span approach, whereas others want to deliver a traditional philosophy. They disagree about:
- the plasticity of development.
 - the multidimensional nature of development.
 - whether most significant change occurs from birth to adolescence or well into later phases of life.
 - Freud's psychosocial theories.
11. Baltes describes development as multidirectional. What does this mean?
- Development is not dominated by any single age period.
 - Development consists of biological, cognitive, and socioemotional dimensions.
 - Development is characterized by both growth and decline.
 - Development balances growth, maintenance, and regulation.
12. Which of the following is not one of Paul Baltes' seven characteristics of the life-span perspective on development?
- contextual
 - multidimensional
 - plastic
 - unidirectional
13. Which of the following is an example of how development is contextual?
- Reasoning ability is biologically finite and cannot be improved through retraining.
 - Parents in the United States are more likely to rear their children to be independent than do parents in Japan.
 - Older adults call on experience to guide their decision making.
 - Intelligence may be studied by looking at genetics, anthropology, sociology, and other disciplines.
14. Kathy believes that life-span development cannot be studied without considering biological, social, and cognitive aspects. Kathy believes that development is:
- lifelong.
 - multidirectional.
 - multidimensional.
 - plastic.
15. In the United States, most individuals begin school around age 5. This is an illustration of how development is:
- lifelong.
 - multidisciplinary.
 - multidirectional.
 - contextual.
16. Which of the following is an example of the plasticity of development?
- Intelligence has many components—nonverbal, abstract, social, and so on.
 - The potential and limits of one's IQ are set by heredity.
 - The same person may develop differently depending on environment.
 - Someone who goes blind may develop better hearing as a result.

17. Normative age- and history-graded influences and nonnormative life events are all ways in which development can be classified as:
 - A. multidirectional.
 - B. multidimensional.
 - C. contextual.
 - D. plastic

18. Anna attributes her thriftiness to having been raised during the Great Depression. This is an example of:
 - A. a nonnormative life event.
 - B. a normative history-graded influence.
 - C. a normative age-graded influence.
 - D. a non-normative age-graded influence.

19. Researchers increasingly study the experiences and psychological orientations of adults at different points in their development. This implies that development is:
 - A. lifelong.
 - B. multidisciplinary.
 - C. multidirectional.
 - D. contextual.

20. The fact that I use e-mail virtually every day, and my mother has never sent or received an e-mail is an example of a difference in:
 - A. normative history-graded influences.
 - B. nonnormative life events.
 - C. normative age-graded influences.
 - D. generational gaps in knowledge.

21. Neleh was a participant on a popular reality TV show. Months later, she still experiences the effects of this widespread exposure. This is an example of:
 - A. a nonnormative life event.
 - B. a normative age-graded influence.
 - C. a normative history-graded influence.
 - D. a normative contextual influence.

22. Biological processes, such as puberty and menopause, are:
 - A. nonnormative life events.
 - B. normative age-graded influences.
 - C. normative history-graded influences.
 - D. normative contextual influences.

23. According to Baltes, childhood and adolescence is marked by continuing growth, maintenance, and regulation, while adulthood and old age are characterized by:
 - A. slowing growth, no maintenance, and no regulation.
 - B. continuing growth and maintenance with no regulation.
 - C. slowing growth with an increase in maintenance and regulation.
 - D. slowing growth, maintenance, and regulation

24. Many older adults become wiser by calling on experiential knowledge, yet they perform poorly on cognitive speed tests. This is an example of how development is:
 - A. plastic.
 - B. contextual.
 - C. multidimensional.
 - D. multidirectional.

25. The capacity for acquiring second and third languages decreases after early childhood, whereas experiential wisdom increases with age. This is an example of how development is:
- lifelong.
 - multidisciplinary.
 - multidirectional.
 - contextual.
26. Lauro is 83 years old. Much of his development will now focus on:
- growth and maintenance.
 - maintenance and regulation.
 - regulation and nonnormative influences.
 - growth and regulation.
27. The laws, regulations, and government programs that are designed to promote the welfare of a country's citizens are part of:
- family policy.
 - social policy.
 - welfare policy.
 - development policy.
28. Of special consideration for social policy intervention are children who grow up:
- in poverty.
 - in single-parent homes.
 - addicted to heroin.
 - as part of a minority group.
29. Janice's childhood years were spent living in poverty. Which of the following statements most likely is FALSE?
- Janice lived in a two-parent household.
 - Janice exhibited elevated levels of physiological stress.
 - Janice was frequently exposed to violence and crowding.
 - Janice lived in poor housing.
30. Which of the following is NOT a concern related to children living in poverty?
- increased likelihood of separation from a parent
 - increased exposure to violence
 - poorer performance in school
 - increased exposure to family turmoil
31. The U.S. percentage of children living in poverty is:
- only half as much as some other industrialized nations.
 - almost twice as great as the percent in Canada.
 - at an all-time high.
 - of little concern to lawmakers.
32. A primary concern in relation to social policy for older adults is:
- the increasing numbers who live in poverty.
 - the increase in elder abuse.
 - the failure of the health care system to address their needs.
 - the need for funding public pensions.
33. At age 3, Jillian is beginning to participate in imaginary play. What processes are developing?
- abstract
 - biological
 - socioemotional
 - cognitive

34. Diego beams as he holds his newborn child. What processes are developing?
- A. abstract
 - B. biological
 - C. socioemotional
 - D. cognitive
35. Doctors measure and chart a baby's height, weight, and head growth at each medical check up. What processes are being tracked?
- A. abstract
 - B. biological
 - C. socioemotional
 - D. cognitive
36. Which of the following statements BEST describes the relationship between biological, cognitive, and socioemotional development?
- A. These processes develop independently of one another.
 - B. The development of these processes is intricately interwoven.
 - C. Social development is independent of biological and cognitive development.
 - D. Cognitive development sets the upper limits for biological and social development.
37. The developmental period during which changes are rapid and primarily biological is:
- A. prenatal.
 - B. infancy.
 - C. adolescence.
 - D. late adulthood.
38. Kindergarten students spend much of their time learning how to negotiate peer relationships. What period of development are they in?
- A. prenatal
 - B. infancy
 - C. early childhood
 - D. middle/late childhood
39. Alec is almost completely dependent on his parents and is quietly developing many cognitive processes. What period of development is he most likely in?
- A. prenatal
 - B. infancy
 - C. early childhood
 - D. middle/late childhood
40. The period of early childhood ends when the child:
- A. is toilet trained.
 - B. learns to dress herself.
 - C. starts first grade.
 - D. is allowed to stay home alone.
41. Paulo is struggling to juggle school, work, and relationships while he becomes more independent and responsible. What period of development is he most likely in?
- A. late childhood
 - B. adolescence
 - C. early adulthood
 - D. middle adulthood
42. Len feels much satisfaction in his career. Now that his medical clinic is doing well, he is more available to spend time with his family. What period of development is he most likely in?
- A. late adulthood
 - B. middle adulthood
 - C. early adulthood
 - D. stability and regulation

43. Margaret spends a lot of time thinking about the choices that she has made in her life, and the events that she has witnessed. She was recently diagnosed with diabetes and has made several lifestyle changes as a result. Margaret is most likely in:
- A. late adolescence.
 - B. early adulthood.
 - C. middle adulthood.
 - D. late adulthood.
44. Jen has found new independence in mastering how to read and write. What period of development is she most likely in?
- A. middle childhood
 - B. late childhood
 - C. adolescence
 - D. primary years
45. Each fall, the choir teacher faces the task of retraining the deepening voices of some of his male students. What period of development are these students most likely in?
- A. socially young
 - B. adolescence
 - C. physically young
 - D. late childhood
46. Maria feels less pressure to achieve, has more time for leisure activities, and is highly adaptable to change. She is MOST likely in which period of development?
- A. late childhood
 - B. adolescence
 - C. early adulthood
 - D. late adulthood
47. The fact that a positive attitude is linked to good health and that good health is related to life satisfaction is an example of:
- A. the independence of biological and cognitive processes in development.
 - B. the dependence of biological processes on cognitive activity.
 - C. the lack of relationship between socioemotional and biological processes.
 - D. the bidirectional nature of the relationship between biological and cognitive processes.
48. At what age do more people claim to be happiest?
- A. 19
 - B. 25
 - C. 42
 - D. 88
49. Leo is 65 years old and has just retired. He is coping well with his change of lifestyle and is highly motivated to learn new things. Leo is:
- A. socially young.
 - B. biologically young.
 - C. physically young.
 - D. psychologically young.
50. At what age do people enter the "oldest old" age group?
- A. 50
 - B. 65
 - C. 75
 - D. 85

51. What developmental period is marked by sizeable losses in cognitive potential and a high prevalence of Alzheimer's disease?
- A. oldest old
 - B. young old
 - C. late adulthood
 - D. middle adulthood
52. In Baltes' view, adults in their 60s and 70s are _____ compared to previous generations.
- A. healthier
 - B. better educated
 - C. more affluent
 - D. more at risk for heart disease
53. Recent research shows which age group reports the highest life satisfaction in the United States?
- A. oldest old
 - B. middle adulthood
 - C. adolescence
 - D. No particular age group reports more happiness or satisfaction than any other age group.
54. Life-span developmentalists increasingly view life in terms of four ages of development. According to this view, retirement usually occurs during the:
- A. first age.
 - B. second age.
 - C. third age.
 - D. fourth age.
55. According to the view that life-span development occurs in four ages, high school graduation would take place during the:
- A. first age.
 - B. second age.
 - C. third age.
 - D. fourth age.
56. Which of the following is NOT a commonly conceptualized way of viewing age?
- A. biological age
 - B. cognitive age
 - C. social age
 - D. psychological age
57. Becoming a grandmother is an example of:
- A. biological age.
 - B. cognitive age.
 - C. social age.
 - D. psychological age.
58. Mrs. B is a 66-year-old widow in remarkably good health. She is financially comfortable and will retire soon. However, she dreads the retirement, saying that she has no hobbies and no ideas about how she will structure her new abundance of time. She is experiencing difficulty with:
- A. biological age.
 - B. cognitive age.
 - C. chronological age.
 - D. psychological age.

59. Neugarten argues that our society is becoming age-irrelevant with respect to development. Which of the following BEST illustrates this argument?
- Even the oldest in our society are remaining healthy and active.
 - Decisions made in earlier developmental periods usually do not affect later developmental periods.
 - The issues with which people must deal recur at varying times throughout the life span, not just at certain periods.
 - Our society is much less prejudiced against older people than it used to be.
60. Bernice Neugarten believes that we are becoming an age-irrelevant society because:
- social policy has been effective at leveling the playing field for all age groups.
 - psychological age is a poor index of development.
 - similar choices, dilemmas, and themes appear and reappear throughout life.
 - age increasingly is defined by what we earn, not how old we are.
61. The functional capacities of a person's vital organ system indicate:
- chronological age.
 - biological age.
 - psychological age.
 - developmental age.
62. Jerry is 60 years old and is training for his first marathon. He believes he is in the best shape of his life. Jerry feels:
- chronologically young.
 - biologically young.
 - developmentally young.
 - socially young.
63. A person's adaptive capacities compared with those of other individuals of the same chronological age comprise:
- psychological age.
 - social age.
 - biological age.
 - coping age.
64. Henry's family and friends believe that he is too old to take up skydiving and urge him to "act more his age." These expectations are Henry's:
- psychological age.
 - social age.
 - biological age.
 - socioemotional age.
65. Because of modern-day medical advances, people may become parents well into middle or late adulthood. Those who choose to take on this role, despite chronological age, enter a younger:
- biological age.
 - psychological age.
 - social age.
 - developmental maturity.
66. Brent refuses to treat his son's diagnosed ADHD with recommended behavioral strategies and medication. Brent hopes that because he outgrew inattention difficulties, his son will, too. Brent believes that development is primarily influenced by:
- nature.
 - nurture.
 - stability.
 - continuity.

67. In the nature/nurture debate, one's biology is related to "nature" while one's _____ is related to "nurture."
- A. environment
 - B. age
 - C. behavior
 - D. genetics
68. During her intake interview, Jody's psychiatrist asks for a familial history of mental disorders as well as for details about her childhood. The psychiatrist is gathering information related to the influence of _____ on development.
- A. biology and environment
 - B. biology
 - C. environment
 - D. cognitive acuity and coping skills
69. Although Angie was somewhat irresponsible as a teen, she changed her ways when she entered college and leased her first apartment. This example illustrates the developmental issue of:
- A. stability.
 - B. change.
 - C. continuity.
 - D. biology.
70. In the final analysis, most developmentalists tend to believe that:
- A. development is more continuous than discontinuous.
 - B. for the most part, people can't change.
 - C. nature is more important than nurture.
 - D. development is best explained by the interaction of nature and nurture.
71. The life-span development concept of plasticity aligns most closely with which of the following?
- A. stability
 - B. change
 - C. nature
 - D. nurture
72. Reactive Attachment Disorder is thought to be a lifelong condition caused by a lack of nurturing care during the early years of life. This diagnosis aligns with the developmental issue of:
- A. stability.
 - B. change.
 - C. nature.
 - D. temperament.
73. Tammy was shy as a child but became more outgoing and confident when she attended a university far from her hometown. This is an example of which developmental issue?
- A. multidirectionalism
 - B. growth and regulation
 - C. nature and nurture
 - D. stability and change
74. Studies involving Romanian orphans have theorized that children will not develop optimally without warm, nurturing caregiving during the first year of life. This research explores the _____ aspect of the _____ issue in development.
- A. early experience/stability and change
 - B. early experience/continuity and discontinuity
 - C. cumulative experience/stability and change
 - D. late experience/continuity and discontinuity

75. The controversy of stability versus change is closely linked to Paul Baltes' theory of:
- plasticity.
 - contextualism.
 - multidimensionalism.
 - multidirectionalism.
76. Baltes argues that compared to younger adults, older adults often show:
- less interest in learning new things.
 - less capacity for learning something new.
 - greater rigidity in personality characteristics.
 - a tendency to tolerate change less well.
77. Jesse was physically abused as an infant. He was taken away from his abuser and raised in a home with loving adults who adopted him. According to later-experience theorists, Jesse will:
- continue to be psychologically scarred by his earlier abuse.
 - block out his abuse during childhood, but relive it during adulthood.
 - heal from the earlier abuse in his supportive environment.
 - suffer during adolescence because of his earlier abuse.
78. Piaget theorized that children move through distinct stages of cognitive development with each stage being qualitatively different than the one preceding. His theory reflects what aspect of developmental philosophy?
- discontinuity
 - multidirectionality
 - stability
 - nature
79. Professor Martin is a later-experience theorist. Which statement BEST reflects his position about development?
- Later experiences are more important than earlier experiences.
 - Later experiences are less important than earlier experiences.
 - Later experiences are just as important as earlier experiences.
 - Later experiences are only important if they are significantly negative.
80. "A child's first word seems like an abrupt event but is actually the result of weeks and months of practice." This statement reflects a predominantly _____ view.
- stage-based
 - nature-based
 - continuity-based
 - discontinuity-based
81. Egg, caterpillar, chrysalis, butterfly. These stages of a butterfly's maturation characterize which aspect of development?
- plasticity
 - stability
 - discontinuity
 - continuity
82. Conceptualize a problem to be studied, collect data, analyze data, and draw conclusions. These steps describe:
- discontinuity in development.
 - the scientific method.
 - a journal abstract.
 - a theory.

83. Nala decides to explore teenage pregnancy prevention for her Master's thesis. According to the scientific method, what should be her first step in getting started?
- A. analyze similarities and differences in the information she has gathered
 - B. draw conclusions to be studied
 - C. conceptualize the problem to be studied
 - D. begin to collect information
84. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE of a theory?
- A. A theory is an interrelated, coherent set of ideas that helps explain phenomena and make predictions.
 - B. Different theories contain many ideas that may compliment as well as contradict other theories.
 - C. When studying a topic, it is advisable to choose one developmental theory and disregard all others.
 - D. No one theory will account for all aspects of life-span development.
85. Psychoanalytic theories hold that development primarily depends on:
- A. the unconscious mind.
 - B. thinking, reasoning, language, and other cognitive processes.
 - C. behavior's link to environment.
 - D. biology and evolution.
86. Psychoanalytic theories stress what in development?
- A. continuity
 - B. nature
 - C. late experience
 - D. early experience
87. Parents who are harshly critical and punishing while toilet training a child may cause the child to be fixated in which of Freud's stages?
- A. id
 - B. oral
 - C. phallic
 - D. anal
88. Ben has repressed his sexual urges and has started to develop social and intellectual skills. Ben is in the psychosexual stage called the:
- A. phallic stage.
 - B. anal stage.
 - C. latency stage.
 - D. oral stage.
89. An adolescent is in what stage of psychosexual development?
- A. the latency stage
 - B. the phallic stage
 - C. the genital stage
 - D. the anal stage
90. According to psychoanalytic theory, if a mother stops breast-feeding before the child is ready, what is likely to occur?
- A. fixation at the oral stage
 - B. fixation at the phallic stage
 - C. fixation during the Oedipal complex
 - D. regression to an earlier psychosexual stage
91. Erikson's theory emphasizes which of the following aspects of human development?
- A. observational
 - B. sexual
 - C. psychoanalytic
 - D. social

92. Each stage in Erikson's theory presents a crisis that must be resolved. These crises are:
- A. opportunities to repair relations with significant others.
 - B. opportunities to further the healthy development of personality.
 - C. negative events that toughen the individual for future crises.
 - D. marker events that signal new stages but have little long-term effect on personality development.
93. A preschooler is in which of Erikson's stages?
- A. trust versus mistrust
 - B. initiative versus guilt
 - C. industry versus inferiority
 - D. identity versus identity confusion
94. At the airport, 4-year-old Kelly cries, "Let ME get the suitcases, Mommy!" Her mom lets her drag the bags off the luggage carousel; even though it takes much longer than if her mom had done it. According to Erikson's stage theory, Kelly's mom is helping Kelly develop:
- A. trust.
 - B. her identity.
 - C. initiative.
 - D. altruism.
95. The successful outcome of Erikson's stage of _____ results in a healthy sense of independence.
- A. autonomy versus shame and doubt
 - B. initiative versus guilt
 - C. industry versus inferiority
 - D. identity versus identity confusion
96. Which of the following is NOT a significant contribution of the psychoanalytic theories?
- A. Family relationships are crucial to development.
 - B. The mind is all consciousness.
 - C. Early experiences play an important role in development.
 - D. Changes take place in adulthood as well as childhood.
97. Which of the following is NOT a significant criticism of the psychoanalytic theories?
- A. These theories are difficult to test scientifically.
 - B. The data is largely reconstructed personal history of questionable accuracy.
 - C. There is not sufficient emphasis on the sexual nature of development.
 - D. Psychoanalytic theories hold a negative image of people.
98. If you believe that development occurs in stages, and you focus on cognitive development attempting to explain how children actively construct their own view of the world, then your personal theory is most similar to that of:
- A. Vygotsky.
 - B. Piaget.
 - C. Erikson.
 - D. Freud.
99. While Piaget emphasized biological aspects of development, Vygotsky focused on:
- A. social interaction.
 - B. concrete stages.
 - C. perspective-taking.
 - D. assimilation.
100. Carlos is just starting to learn about the world. According to sociocultural theory, what is the most important tool he will use to do this?
- A. mobility
 - B. sensory perceptions
 - C. language
 - D. information-processing

101. Sociocultural cognitive theory holds that knowledge is:
- A. collaborative.
 - B. generated from within.
 - C. separate from social and cultural activities.
 - D. innately preprogrammed.
102. Which of the following is a cognitive theorist?
- A. Vygotsky
 - B. Freud
 - C. Erikson
 - D. Baltes
103. The information-processing approach to development is concerned mainly with:
- A. the influence of culture on development.
 - B. how people interpret and use knowledge to solve problems.
 - C. the influence of age on learning.
 - D. the influence of biology and evolution on an individual's development.
104. Which of the following theories places the MOST emphasis on the relationship between memory and thinking?
- A. ethological
 - B. psychoanalytic
 - C. social learning
 - D. information-processing
105. Which of the following theories emphasizes that people manipulate and monitor information and strategize about it?
- A. ethological theory
 - B. Piaget's cognitive development theory
 - C. information-processing theory
 - D. psychoanalytic theory
106. Thinking of memory in terms of banking, one might say that you cannot make withdrawals if you haven't first made deposits. This idea would most likely be supported by _____ theory.
- A. social learning
 - B. information-processing
 - C. Piaget's stage
 - D. sociocultural cognitive
107. Which of the following theories is NOT a stage theory and thus supports the idea that development is continuous rather than discontinuous?
- A. Erikson's theory of psychosocial development
 - B. Freud's theory of personality development
 - C. information-processing theory
 - D. Piaget's theory of cognitive development
108. Which of the following is NOT an assumption of behavioral theories of development?
- A. Behavior is functional.
 - B. Nurture is more influential than nature in development.
 - C. Behavior can be manipulated.
 - D. Behavior indicates unconscious thoughts and motivation.
109. Skinner claimed that we should only study that which can be _____ and _____.
- A. observed/measured
 - B. observed/changed
 - C. learned/changed
 - D. rewarded/punished

110. Nathan bites his hand frequently throughout the day. Skinner would say that the BEST way to solve this problem is to:
- A. explore experiences from Nathan's early childhood.
 - B. administer an IQ test to determine Nathan's cognitive potential.
 - C. determine how Nathan's expectations about success have led him to develop this behavior.
 - D. identify the environmental conditions that are triggering and maintaining this behavior and then change them.
111. Which theory would be BEST to consider if you wanted to understand the proper ways to use incentives and time-outs as ways to help children behave?
- A. Skinner's behaviorism
 - B. Piaget's cognitive theory
 - C. Erikson's psychosocial stages
 - D. Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory
112. Social cognitive theorists would AGREE with Piaget regarding the importance of _____ in development.
- A. behavior
 - B. cognition
 - C. culture
 - D. an enriched environment
113. A major contribution of behavioral and social cognitive theories is their focus on:
- A. developmental changes.
 - B. environmental influences on behavior.
 - C. the role of the unconscious in behavior.
 - D. limitations of social influences on behavior.
114. A key criticism of cognitive theories is that they:
- A. give too much attention to individual variation in cognitive development.
 - B. focus too much on the unconscious mental processes.
 - C. provide inadequate descriptions of developmental changes in cognition.
 - D. focus too much on the influence of the environment.
115. Justine repeats a phrase she has heard older students use at recess. This is an example of:
- A. Erikson's developmental crises.
 - B. Piaget's cognitive stages.
 - C. Skinner's operant conditioning.
 - D. Bandura's social learning.
116. Mrs. Jones uses spanking as the primary method of discipline in her household. A social cognitive theorist would say that her children will:
- A. learn quickly not to disobey.
 - B. hit in order to deal with conflict.
 - C. behave only when their mother is nearby.
 - D. eventually rebel and become more disobedient.
117. Kristina consistently studies and gets good grades. She begins to consider herself quite intelligent and strives to develop new, more efficient strategies for studying and completing assignments. This sequence is an example of:
- A. formal operational thinking.
 - B. learning through observation and imitation.
 - C. imprinting during critical periods of development.
 - D. reciprocal influences of behavior, cognition, and environment.

118. Which of the following is NOT one of the criticisms of behavioral and social cognitive theories?
- A. too much emphasis on environmental influences
 - B. inadequate attention to developmental changes
 - C. inadequate consideration of human spontaneity and creativity
 - D. too little consideration for the quality of learning experiences
119. Sarah gets bullied each day in the cafeteria. Now when the lunch bell rings, she gets a sick feeling in her stomach. According to classical conditioning, the lunch bell is a(n):
- A. antecedent stimulus.
 - B. conditioned stimulus.
 - C. reinforcing stimulus.
 - D. punishing stimulus.
120. The process by which some organisms become attached to the first moving object they see is called:
- A. positive reinforcement.
 - B. bonding.
 - C. sensitive period.
 - D. imprinting.
121. Which theory most strongly emphasizes the role of biology and evolution in development?
- A. ecological
 - B. behavioral
 - C. cognitive
 - D. ethological
122. Amy will be having her first child soon. She insists that she be the first to see and hold her baby after delivery in order to foster bonding. Her belief that behavior is characterized by a critical period is associated with which theory?
- A. biological
 - B. ecological
 - C. ethological
 - D. life-course
123. Janice is studying how baby geese recognize the first thing they see as their mother. Which theory would support this inference?
- A. ecological
 - B. social learning
 - C. ethological
 - D. cognitive
124. Which of the following is NOT true of ethological theory?
- A. It emphasizes sensitive periods of development.
 - B. It focuses on social relationships across the human life span.
 - C. Very little attention is given to cognition.
 - D. The theory has not been tested with very many studies using humans.
125. Infants raised in orphanages may not develop a positive and secure attachment to a caregiver in their first year of life. According to John Bowlby, what might the consequences of this be?
- A. The infant will bond to the first moving object seen after birth.
 - B. Life-span development will likely not be optimal.
 - C. As long as the child is adopted by age 10, no negative effects will be experienced.
 - D. Outcome will depend on the child's temperament.
126. While ethology stresses biological factors in human development, ecological theory emphasizes the role of:
- A. microsystem/mesosystem
 - B. parental genes.
 - C. the environment.
 - D. adaptability and resilience.

127. One implication of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory is that to understand development one must:
- focus on the biological factors involved.
 - separate the individual from his or her context.
 - focus exclusively on the cultural settings in which the individual actively participates.
 - consider the individual at different levels of life-span development.
128. Joe lives on a farm. He is the second of seven children in his very conservative family. Jackie is growing up in New York City as the only child of liberal parents. Which ecological system is most different for Joe and Jackie?
- microsystem
 - mesosystem
 - exosystem
 - macrosystem
129. Shawn's job requires lots of travel. He would like to take more time off work to be with his family, but his boss will not allow it. His problems at home are now affecting his work, and the demands of his job are affecting his marriage. This type of interaction illustrates Bronfenbrenner's concept of a:
- microsystem.
 - mesosystem.
 - chronosystem.
 - macrosystem.
130. Baltes' assertion that development is contextual best fits with which developmental theory?
- psychoanalytic
 - social cognitive
 - ecological
 - behavioral
131. Recent changes in the Medicare system have affected the quality of health care that David's elderly mother receives. These changes do not affect David directly, but Bronfenbrenner would say they affect David's development because they are part of David's:
- microsystem.
 - mesosystem.
 - exosystem.
 - macrosystem.
132. More children are growing up in single-parent homes today than at any other time in our history. The way this trend affects human development gives an example of Bronfenbrenner's:
- chronosystem.
 - mesosystem.
 - exosystem.
 - macrosystem.
133. According to Ann Masten, which of the following is NOT one of the characteristics of support that contributes to resiliency in children?
- positive individual traits in the children themselves
 - close family ties
 - a standard of living above the poverty level
 - close caring relationships outside the family
134. Ecological theory has been criticized for paying too little attention to:
- environmental settings.
 - biological foundations.
 - social considerations.
 - micro dimensions of culture.

135. An eclectic theory of development assumes that:
- A. development is a predictable and rigid process.
 - B. no single theory can account for all of human development.
 - C. the different developmental theories are all correct and complete within their own contexts.
 - D. contemporary theories are more accurate than those that were created before 1950.
136. A social worker is helping Brody find housing and work. The social worker applies Skinner's theory to reward Brody for his efforts, Erikson's theory to understand the identity and intimacy crises Brody is facing, and Bronfenbrenner's theory to understand how environmental contexts and interactions will affect Brody's development. What approach is the social worker using?
- A. dynamic
 - B. eclectic
 - C. fragmented
 - D. ethological
137. The textbook states that no single theory can account for the complexity of human development. Which approach does this statement advocate?
- A. eclectic
 - B. life-span
 - C. collaborative
 - D. scientific
138. A researcher uses a video camera to record children as they play on a school playground. The researcher plans to carefully watch the videotape to count the children's helping behaviors. This researcher is conducting a:
- A. case study.
 - B. systematic observation.
 - C. standardized test.
 - D. multisource study.
139. Which of the following is NOT a reason for conducting an observation in a natural setting rather than in a laboratory?
- A. In a laboratory setting, the subjects likely know they are being observed.
 - B. The observation will be more systematic if done in a natural setting.
 - C. Real-world influences may help to identify antecedents and consequences of behavior.
 - D. A laboratory setting may unfairly represent certain populations.
140. Dr. Sanjay collects data on how often strangers approach one another at the park on weekend afternoons. One strength of this observational approach is that it:
- A. occurs in a real-world setting.
 - B. involves a structured set of interview questions.
 - C. allows for a great deal of control over the observational setting.
 - D. shows how people behave under stress.
141. Which method is being used when market researchers call consumers on the telephone to ask about certain products used in the home?
- A. case study
 - B. standardized test
 - C. naturalistic observation
 - D. interview
142. What is the main problem with survey research?
- A. It is expensive to conduct.
 - B. Subjects may give inaccurate responses.
 - C. It is not objective.
 - D. It cannot be conducted in a laboratory setting.

143. Sandy takes an IQ test and scores in the 90th percentile. This IQ test is an example of a:
- A. questionnaire.
 - B. standardized test.
 - C. physiological measure.
 - D. laboratory observation.
144. Which of the following is NOT a weakness associated with standardized tests?
- A. They do not always predict behavior in nontest situations.
 - B. Their use assumes consistency and stability which are not always present in the traits being measured.
 - C. The results are often unreliable and inappropriately used.
 - D. They are not appropriate measures across different cultures.
145. Which of the following is NOT a drawback of using a case study to explore a developmental issue?
- A. There is no way to adjust for individual background differences that may influence the topic of study.
 - B. Conclusions of case studies have limited reliability.
 - C. Information gathered in a case study may have limited relevance to the general population.
 - D. It may be unethical to induce certain situations in the general population.
146. A researcher chooses to study one pregnant teen in great detail by taking frequent measures of her behavior, thoughts, and feelings. Which method does this researcher use?
- A. case study
 - B. questionnaire
 - C. standardized test
 - D. naturalistic observation
147. Life history records would most likely be included in which method of study?
- A. questionnaire
 - B. survey
 - C. case study
 - D. latitudinal study
148. Life calendars, public documents, vital records, and oral reports may be used to compile which of the following?
- A. conditioned stimuli
 - B. life history records
 - C. independent variables
 - D. questionnaires
149. Assessment of hormones in the bloodstream is a type of:
- A. physiological measure.
 - B. standardized test.
 - C. case study.
 - D. life-history record.
150. Which research design aims to observe and record behavior?
- A. experimental
 - B. descriptive
 - C. correlative
 - D. independent
151. It has been shown that people who eat bananas eventually die. This does not prove that bananas are deadly because _____ does not equal _____.
- A. experimentation/causation
 - B. experimentation/correlation
 - C. causation/correlation
 - D. correlation/causation

152. A researcher counts the number of positive statements parents say to their children while reading their report cards and also rates the children's self-esteem. If the two measures are positively correlated, the researcher could correctly conclude that:
- A. negative parental feedback causes low self-esteem in children.
 - B. positive parental feedback causes high self-esteem in children.
 - C. positive parental feedback is related to low self-esteem in children.
 - D. positive parental feedback is related to high self-esteem in children.
153. Dr. Lewis wants to determine the physical effects of ADHD medication dosages on children aged 8-15. What kind of study will he most likely conduct?
- A. descriptive
 - B. experimental
 - C. longitudinal
 - D. correlative
154. Predicting one variable from another is a strength of the:
- A. correlative method.
 - B. longitudinal approach.
 - C. cross-sectional approach.
 - D. random assignment technique.
155. Which of the following correlation coefficients indicates the strongest relationship?
- A. -0.93
 - B. +0.87
 - C. +0.13
 - D. -0.47
156. A correlation coefficient of 0 indicates:
- A. no relationship between variables.
 - B. a positive correlation between variables.
 - C. an inverse relationship between variables.
 - D. a possible causative relationship.
157. Which research method is used to determine causality?
- A. correlative
 - B. experimental
 - C. observational
 - D. case study
158. Which of the following is manipulated during an experiment?
- A. dependent variable
 - B. correlation coefficient
 - C. independent variable
 - D. observed effect
159. A psychologist designs an experiment to determine the effect of eye contact on children's smiling. Group I is exposed to 10 eye contacts during the session, whereas Group II is exposed to no eye contacts during the session. The psychologist records the number of times the children in each group smile. In this study, the number of:
- A. smiles is the independent variable.
 - B. eye contacts is the dependent variable.
 - C. eye contacts is the independent variable.
 - D. smiles is the correlative variable.

160. A researcher studies the effect of exercise on stamina. Participants are randomly assigned to be in an exercise or no-exercise group for 12 weeks. Stamina is then measured by how long participants can walk comfortably on a treadmill. In this study, the dependent variable is:
- A. the number of minutes on the treadmill.
 - B. the exercise program.
 - C. heart rate during the exercise program.
 - D. the 12-week duration of the exercise program.
161. In an experiment to determine the effect of an antidepressant medication, half of the subjects receive the medication and half receive a placebo. The group of people who receive the placebo is the:
- A. random group.
 - B. control group.
 - C. experimental group.
 - D. correlation group.
162. Random assignment is used in experiments because researchers want to:
- A. guarantee that the results will be statistically significant.
 - B. ensure that people from different social classes will be in separate groups.
 - C. generalize the findings to people not represented in the sampling.
 - D. reduce the likelihood that the experiment's results will be due to any preexisting differences between the experimental and control groups.
163. To chart the development of gross motor coordination over the life span, researchers tested individuals ranging in age from childhood to old age. Which approach did they take?
- A. cross-sectional
 - B. longitudinal
 - C. sequential
 - D. cohort
164. Sheri answered a life satisfaction rating survey every 5 years between the ages of 20 and 65. What type of study was this?
- A. correlative
 - B. latitudinal
 - C. longitudinal
 - D. experimental
165. Cohort effects are due to all but which of the following?
- A. a person's time of birth
 - B. a person's era
 - C. a person's age
 - D. a person's generation
166. Professor Fischer observes three different age groups over a period of 10 years to chart changes in memory. What kind of research is this?
- A. observational research
 - B. longitudinal research
 - C. cross-sectional research
 - D. sequential research
167. It is important to be aware of the concept of cohort effects because they can:
- A. be mistaken for age effects.
 - B. cause an experimenter to influence the results of an experiment.
 - C. bias results, because subjects are not randomly assigned to experimental groups.
 - D. be taken for true findings, even though they don't really exist.

168. In which situation could you have the MOST confidence in reported results?
- A. a TV news report of two new studies
 - B. the opinion of an expert written for a popular magazine
 - C. several studies reported on a single topic in a professional journal
 - D. a report of one breakthrough study in a professional research journal
169. Which section of an article in a scholarly journal includes a concise review of research relevant to the topic, theoretical ties, and one or more hypotheses to be tested?
- A. abstract
 - B. method
 - C. introduction
 - D. discussion
170. When using children as participants in research studies, psychologists must:
- A. not identify themselves during data collection.
 - B. obtain informed parental consent before beginning any part of the research.
 - C. complete the data collection as planned to avoid having to repeat sessions.
 - D. not conduct research in any circumstances that might stress the child.
171. Before his study begins, Dr. Holly lets the subjects know that their participation will include a small, weekly time commitment and may rouse negative thoughts and feelings about past academic experiences. This is an example of:
- A. deception.
 - B. debriefing.
 - C. confidentiality.
 - D. informed consent.
172. Which of the following is NOT a form of bias that should concern researchers?
- A. gender
 - B. socioeconomic
 - C. cultural
 - D. ethnic
173. The term "ethnic gloss" refers to a tendency to make ethnic groups appear to:
- A. be more homogeneous than they really are.
 - B. be more diverse than they really are.
 - C. commit more crimes than they actually do.
 - D. be more similar to each other than they really are.
174. Define development, and discuss the period it encompasses.
175. Describe how the traditional approach to development differs from the life-span approach.

176. Describe each of Paul Baltes' life-span development characteristics.

177. List the three systems that interact to determine development in the contextual view, and give an example of each.

178. Briefly define biological processes, cognitive processes, and socioemotional processes.

179. Identify and briefly describe the four ways that age has been conceptualized.

180. Briefly discuss the nature-nurture issue.

181. Briefly discuss the stability-change issue.

182. Briefly discuss the early-experience versus later-experience issue.

183. Identify which developmental issue is addressed in each of the following questions.

1. Can enriched experiences in adolescence remove the negative effects of poverty and/or neglect in childhood?
2. Are girls less likely to do well in math because of a masculine bias in society?
3. Does development occur primarily in distinct stages or in a more gradual and cumulative manner?
 - a. stability and change
 - b. continuity and discontinuity
 - c. nature and nurture

184. Briefly discuss the continuity-discontinuity issue.

185. What is the difference between a theory and a hypothesis?

186. List Freud's psychosexual stages in order.

187. List one contribution and one criticism of psychoanalytic theories.

188. List one contribution and one criticism of cognitive theories of development.

189. List one contribution and one criticism of behavioral and social cognitive theories of development.

190. Compare and contrast ethological and ecological theories.

191. In what way do the ethological and ecological theories of development relate to the nature-nurture issue?

192. List three of the five systems in Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, and give a brief definition of each.

193. What is an eclectic approach and why is it recommended for studying life-span development?

194. Briefly describe observation, survey and interview, standardized testing, case study, and physiological measures as types of collecting data in research.

195. Briefly describe the cross-sectional approach to research.

196. Briefly describe the longitudinal approach to research.

197. Describe three ethical concerns regarding research.

198. Explain the concept of *ethnic gloss*.

1 Key

1. Life-span development covers the period from _____ to _____.
- (p. 6)
- A. birth/middle adulthood
 - B. conception/old age
 - C. infancy/early adulthood
 - D. conception/death**

Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Santrock - Chapter 01 #1

2. Which of the following gives the BEST description of how life-span psychologists describe "development"?
- (p. 6)
- A. growth and decline in skills and processes**
 - B. how the fetus grows and develops in the womb
 - C. growth and improvement in skills and processes
 - D. growth in muscles that leads to improvement in skills

Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Santrock - Chapter 01 #2

3. Life-span development is the study of human development from conception to death. Historically, however, most of the focus has been on which age group?
- (p. 7)
- A. children**
 - B. adolescents
 - C. middle-aged adults
 - D. the elderly

Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Santrock - Chapter 01 #3

4. What is the main reason that adult development has only recently been studied?
- (p. 7)
- A. Studies on aging are only longitudinal, and so results are being compiled just now.
 - B. In the past, adults were relatively conservative.
 - C. There was the belief that few changes occur in adulthood.**
 - D. Families are putting off having children until they are older.

Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Basic

Santrock - Chapter 01 #4

5. Dr. Katz believes that the period of extreme change from birth to adolescence is the most significant and is worthy of study. Which developmental theory does she espouse?
- (p. 7)
- A. constructivist
 - B. contiguous
 - C. normative
 - D. traditional**

Blooms Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Santrock - Chapter 01 #5

6. The upper boundary of the human lifespan is approximately:
- (p. 7)
- A. 95 years.
 - B. 100 years.
 - C. 110 years.
 - D. 120 years.**

Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Santrock - Chapter 01 #6

7. Although maximum life span of humans has not changed, during the 20th century life expectancy:
(p. 7)
A. decreased for Hispanic individuals.
B. increased for women but not for men.
C. increased by 30 years.
D. decreased because of the numbers of individuals killed in war.

Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Santrock - Chapter 01 #7

8. According to Paul Baltes, which age period dominates development?
(p. 7)
A. infancy-childhood
B. adolescence-early adulthood
C. middle-late adulthood
D. No one age group dominates development.

Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Santrock - Chapter 01 #8

9. DeLois has returned to college after raising her children. She feels that her human development course overemphasizes the dramatic changes that occur from birth to adolescence and disregards the many developmental issues of adulthood. Which developmental theory might address her concerns?
(p. 7)
A. traditional
B. life-span
C. ethological
D. ecological

Blooms Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Santrock - Chapter 01 #9

10. The psychology department is debating what to include in their Human Development course. Some professors want to teach from a life-span approach, whereas others want to deliver a traditional philosophy. They disagree about:
(p. 7-8)
A. the plasticity of development.
B. the multidimensional nature of development.
C. whether most significant change occurs from birth to adolescence or well into later phases of life.
D. Freud's psychosocial theories.

Blooms Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Santrock - Chapter 01 #10

11. Baltes describes development as multidirectional. What does this mean?
(p. 7-8)
A. Development is not dominated by any single age period.
B. Development consists of biological, cognitive, and socioemotional dimensions.
C. Development is characterized by both growth and decline.
D. Development balances growth, maintenance, and regulation.

Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Santrock - Chapter 01 #11

12. Which of the following is not one of Paul Baltes' seven characteristics of the life-span perspective on development?
(p. Pages: 7-8)
A. contextual
B. multidimensional
C. plastic
D. unidirectional

Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Santrock - Chapter 01 #12

13. Which of the following is an example of how development is contextual?
(p. 8)
- A. Reasoning ability is biologically finite and cannot be improved through retraining.
 - B.** Parents in the United States are more likely to rear their children to be independent than do parents in Japan.
 - C. Older adults call on experience to guide their decision making.
 - D. Intelligence may be studied by looking at genetics, anthropology, sociology, and other disciplines.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate*

*Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development
Santrock - Chapter 01 #13*

14. Kathy believes that life-span development cannot be studied without considering biological, social, and cognitive aspects. Kathy believes that development is:
(p. 8)
- A. lifelong.
 - B. multidirectional.
 - C.** multidimensional.
 - D. plastic.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate*

*Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development
Santrock - Chapter 01 #14*

15. In the United States, most individuals begin school around age 5. This is an illustration of how development is:
(p. 8)
- A. lifelong.
 - B. multidisciplinary.
 - C. multidirectional.
 - D.** contextual.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate*

*Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development
Santrock - Chapter 01 #15*

16. Which of the following is an example of the plasticity of development?
(p. 8)
- A. Intelligence has many components—nonverbal, abstract, social, and so on.
 - B. The potential and limits of one's IQ are set by heredity.
 - C. The same person may develop differently depending on environment.
 - D.** Someone who goes blind may develop better hearing as a result.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate*

*Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development
Santrock - Chapter 01 #16*

17. Normative age- and history-graded influences and nonnormative life events are all ways in which development can be classified as:
(p. 8)
- A. multidirectional.
 - B. multidimensional.
 - C.** contextual.
 - D. plastic

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic*

*Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development
Santrock - Chapter 01 #17*

18. Anna attributes her thriftiness to having been raised during the Great Depression. This is an example of:
(p. 8)
- A. a nonnormative life event.
 - B.** a normative history-graded influence.
 - C. a normative age-graded influence.
 - D. a non-normative age-graded influence.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate*

*Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development
Santrock - Chapter 01 #18*

19. (p. 8) Researchers increasingly study the experiences and psychological orientations of adults at different points in their development. This implies that development is:
- A.** lifelong.
 - B. multidisciplinary.
 - C. multidirectional.
 - D. contextual.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic*

*Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development
Santrock - Chapter 01 #19*

20. (p. 8) The fact that I use e-mail virtually every day, and my mother has never sent or received an e-mail is an example of a difference in:
- A.** normative history-graded influences.
 - B. nonnormative life events.
 - C. normative age-graded influences.
 - D. generational gaps in knowledge.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate*

*Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development
Santrock - Chapter 01 #20*

21. (p. 8) Neleh was a participant on a popular reality TV show. Months later, she still experiences the effects of this widespread exposure. This is an example of:
- A.** a nonnormative life event.
 - B. a normative age-graded influence.
 - C. a normative history-graded influence.
 - D. a normative contextual influence.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Difficult*

*Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development
Santrock - Chapter 01 #21*

22. (p. 8) Biological processes, such as puberty and menopause, are:
- A. nonnormative life events.
 - B.** normative age-graded influences.
 - C. normative history-graded influences.
 - D. normative contextual influences.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic*

*Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development
Santrock - Chapter 01 #22*

23. (p. 8-9) According to Baltes, childhood and adolescence is marked by continuing growth, maintenance, and regulation, while adulthood and old age are characterized by:
- A. slowing growth, no maintenance, and no regulation.
 - B. continuing growth and maintenance with no regulation.
 - C.** slowing growth with an increase in maintenance and regulation.
 - D. slowing growth, maintenance, and regulation

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate*

*Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development
Santrock - Chapter 01 #23*

24. (p. 8-9) Many older adults become wiser by calling on experiential knowledge, yet they perform poorly on cognitive speed tests. This is an example of how development is:
- A. plastic.
 - B. contextual.
 - C. multidimensional.
 - D.** multidirectional.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate*

*Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development
Santrock - Chapter 01 #24*

25. (p. 8-9) The capacity for acquiring second and third languages decreases after early childhood, whereas experiential wisdom increases with age. This is an example of how development is:
- A. lifelong.
 - B. multidisciplinary.
 - C. multidirectional.**
 - D. contextual.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate*

*Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development
Santrock - Chapter 01 #25*

26. (p. 9) Lauro is 83 years old. Much of his development will now focus on:
- A. growth and maintenance.
 - B. maintenance and regulation.**
 - C. regulation and nonnormative influences.
 - D. growth and regulation.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Basic*

*Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development
Santrock - Chapter 01 #26*

27. (p. 11) The laws, regulations, and government programs that are designed to promote the welfare of a country's citizens are part of:
- A. family policy.
 - B. social policy.**
 - C. welfare policy.
 - D. development policy.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic*

*Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development
Santrock - Chapter 01 #27*

28. (p. 11) Of special consideration for social policy intervention are children who grow up:
- A. in poverty.**
 - B. in single-parent homes.
 - C. addicted to heroin.
 - D. as part of a minority group.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic*

*Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development
Santrock - Chapter 01 #28*

29. (p. 11) Janice's childhood years were spent living in poverty. Which of the following statements most likely is FALSE?
- A. Janice lived in a two-parent household.**
 - B. Janice exhibited elevated levels of physiological stress.
 - C. Janice was frequently exposed to violence and crowding.
 - D. Janice lived in poor housing.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Difficult*

*Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development
Santrock - Chapter 01 #29*

30. (p. 11) Which of the following is NOT a concern related to children living in poverty?
- A. increased likelihood of separation from a parent
 - B. increased exposure to violence
 - C. poorer performance in school**
 - D. increased exposure to family turmoil

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Moderate*

*Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development
Santrock - Chapter 01 #30*

31. The U.S. percentage of children living in poverty is:
(p. 12) A. only half as much as some other industrialized nations.
B. almost twice as great as the percent in Canada.
C. at an all-time high.
D. of little concern to lawmakers.

Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Basic

*Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #31*

32. A primary concern in relation to social policy for older adults is:
(p. 13) A. the increasing numbers who live in poverty.
B. the increase in elder abuse.
C. the failure of the health care system to address their needs.
D. the need for funding public pensions.

Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Basic

*Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #32*

33. At age 3, Jillian is beginning to participate in imaginary play. What processes are developing?
(p. 14) A. abstract
B. biological
C. socioemotional
D. cognitive

Blooms Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #33

34. Diego beams as he holds his newborn child. What processes are developing?
(p. 14) A. abstract
B. biological
C. socioemotional
D. cognitive

Blooms Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #34

35. Doctors measure and chart a baby's height, weight, and head growth at each medical check up. What processes are being tracked?
(p. 14) A. abstract
B. biological
C. socioemotional
D. cognitive

Blooms Taxonomy: Application

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #35

36. Which of the following statements BEST describes the relationship between biological, cognitive, and socioemotional development?
(p. 14) A. These processes develop independently of one another.
B. The development of these processes is intricately interwoven.
C. Social development is independent of biological and cognitive development.
D. Cognitive development sets the upper limits for biological and social development.

Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #36

37. The developmental period during which changes are rapid and primarily biological is:
(p. 15) **A.** prenatal.
B. infancy.
C. adolescence.
D. late adulthood.

Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Basic

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #37

38. Kindergarten students spend much of their time learning how to negotiate peer relationships. What period of development are they in?
(p. 15)
- A. prenatal
 - B. infancy
 - C. early childhood**
 - D. middle/late childhood

Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #38

39. Alec is almost completely dependent on his parents and is quietly developing many cognitive processes. What period of development is he most likely in?
(p. 15)
- A. prenatal
 - B. infancy**
 - C. early childhood
 - D. middle/late childhood

Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #39

40. The period of early childhood ends when the child:
(p. 15)
- A. is toilet trained.
 - B. learns to dress herself.
 - C. starts first grade.**
 - D. is allowed to stay home alone.

Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #40

41. Paulo is struggling to juggle school, work, and relationships while he becomes more independent and responsible. What period of development is he most likely in?
(p. 16)
- A. late childhood
 - B. adolescence
 - C. early adulthood**
 - D. middle adulthood

Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #41

42. Len feels much satisfaction in his career. Now that his medical clinic is doing well, he is more available to spend time with his family. What period of development is he most likely in?
(p. 16)
- A. late adulthood
 - B. middle adulthood**
 - C. early adulthood
 - D. stability and regulation

Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #42

43. Margaret spends a lot of time thinking about the choices that she has made in her life, and the events that she has witnessed. She was recently diagnosed with diabetes and has made several lifestyle changes as a result. Margaret is most likely in:
(p. 16)
- A. late adolescence.
 - B. early adulthood.
 - C. middle adulthood.
 - D. late adulthood.**

Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #43

44. Jen has found new independence in mastering how to read and write. What period of development is she most likely in?
(p. 16)
- A.** middle childhood
 - B. late childhood
 - C. adolescence
 - D. primary years

Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #44

45. Each fall, the choir teacher faces the task of retraining the deepening voices of some of his male students. What period of development are these students most likely in?
(p. 16)
- A. socially young
 - B.** adolescence
 - C. physically young
 - D. late childhood

Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #45

46. Maria feels less pressure to achieve, has more time for leisure activities, and is highly adaptable to change. She is MOST likely in which period of development?
(p. 16)
- A. late childhood
 - B. adolescence
 - C. early adulthood
 - D.** late adulthood

Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #46

47. The fact that a positive attitude is linked to good health and that good health is related to life satisfaction is an example of:
(p. 17-18)
- A. the independence of biological and cognitive processes in development.
 - B. the dependence of biological processes on cognitive activity.
 - C. the lack of relationship between socioemotional and biological processes.
 - D.** the bidirectional nature of the relationship between biological and cognitive processes.

Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #47

48. At what age do more people claim to be happiest?
(p. 18)
- A. 19
 - B. 25
 - C. 42
 - D.** 88

Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #48

49. Leo is 65 years old and has just retired. He is coping well with his change of lifestyle and is highly motivated to learn new things. Leo is:
(p. 18)
- A. socially young.
 - B. biologically young.
 - C. physically young.
 - D.** psychologically young.

Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #49

50. At what age do people enter the "oldest old" age group?

(p. 16)

- A. 50
- B. 65
- C. 75
- D. 85**

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #50*

51. What developmental period is marked by sizeable losses in cognitive potential and a high prevalence of Alzheimer's disease?

(p. 16)

- A. oldest old**
- B. young old
- C. late adulthood
- D. middle adulthood

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #51*

52. In Baltes' view, adults in their 60s and 70s are _____ compared to previous generations.

(p. 16)

- A. healthier**
- B. better educated
- C. more affluent
- D. more at risk for heart disease

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #52*

53. Recent research shows which age group reports the highest life satisfaction in the United States?

(p. 16)

- A. oldest old**
- B. middle adulthood
- C. adolescence
- D. No particular age group reports more happiness or satisfaction than any other age group.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #53*

54. Life-span developmentalists increasingly view life in terms of four ages of development. According to this view, retirement usually occurs during the:

(p. 17)

- A. first age.
- B. second age.
- C. third age.**
- D. fourth age.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #54*

55. According to the view that life-span development occurs in four ages, high school graduation would take place during the:

(p. 17)

- A. first age.**
- B. second age.
- C. third age.
- D. fourth age.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #55*

56. Which of the following is NOT a commonly conceptualized way of viewing age?

(p. 18)

- A. biological age
- B. cognitive age**
- C. social age
- D. psychological age

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #56*

57. Becoming a grandmother is an example of:

(p. 18)

- A. biological age.
- B. cognitive age.
- C.** social age.
- D. psychological age.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #57*

58. Mrs. B is a 66-year-old widow in remarkably good health. She is financially comfortable and will retire soon. However, she dreads the retirement, saying that she has no hobbies and no ideas about how she will structure her new abundance of time. She is experiencing difficulty with:

(p. 18)

- A. biological age.
- B. cognitive age.
- C. chronological age.
- D.** psychological age.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #58*

59. Neugarten argues that our society is becoming age-irrelevant with respect to development. Which of the following BEST illustrates this argument?

(p. 18)

- A. Even the oldest in our society are remaining healthy and active.
- B. Decisions made in earlier developmental periods usually do not affect later developmental periods.
- C.** The issues with which people must deal recur at varying times throughout the life span, not just at certain periods.
- D. Our society is much less prejudiced against older people than it used to be.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #59*

60. Bernice Neugarten believes that we are becoming an age-irrelevant society because:

(p. 18)

- A. social policy has been effective at leveling the playing field for all age groups.
- B. psychological age is a poor index of development.
- C.** similar choices, dilemmas, and themes appear and reappear throughout life.
- D. age increasingly is defined by what we earn, not how old we are.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #60*

61. The functional capacities of a person's vital organ system indicate:

(p. 18)

- A. chronological age.
- B.** biological age.
- C. psychological age.
- D. developmental age.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #61*

62. Jerry is 60 years old and is training for his first marathon. He believes he is in the best shape of his life. Jerry feels:

(p. 18)

- A. chronologically young.
- B.** biologically young.
- C. developmentally young.
- D. socially young.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #62*

63. A person's adaptive capacities compared with those of other individuals of the same chronological age comprise:
(p. 18)
- A.** psychological age.
 - B. social age.
 - C. biological age.
 - D. coping age.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Santrock - Chapter 01 #63*

64. Henry's family and friends believe that he is too old to take up skydiving and urge him to "act more his age." These expectations are Henry's:
(p. 18)
- A. psychological age.
 - B.** social age.
 - C. biological age.
 - D. socioemotional age.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Santrock - Chapter 01 #64*

65. Because of modern-day medical advances, people may become parents well into middle or late adulthood. Those who choose to take on this role, despite chronological age, enter a younger:
(p. 18)
- A. biological age.
 - B. psychological age.
 - C.** social age.
 - D. developmental maturity.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Basic
Santrock - Chapter 01 #65*

66. Brent refuses to treat his son's diagnosed ADHD with recommended behavioral strategies and medication. Brent hopes that because he outgrew inattention difficulties, his son will, too. Brent believes that development is primarily influenced by:
(p. 18)
- A.** nature.
 - B. nurture.
 - C. stability.
 - D. continuity.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Santrock - Chapter 01 #66*

67. In the nature/nurture debate, one's biology is related to "nature" while one's _____ is related to "nurture."
(p. 19)
- A.** environment
 - B. age
 - C. behavior
 - D. genetics

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Santrock - Chapter 01 #67*

68. During her intake interview, Jody's psychiatrist asks for a familial history of mental disorders as well as for details about her childhood. The psychiatrist is gathering information related to the influence of _____ on development.
(p. 19)
- A.** biology and environment
 - B. biology
 - C. environment
 - D. cognitive acuity and coping skills

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Santrock - Chapter 01 #68*

69. Although Angie was somewhat irresponsible as a teen, she changed her ways when she entered college and leased her first apartment. This example illustrates the developmental issue of:
- A. stability.
 - B. change.**
 - C. continuity.
 - D. biology.

Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #69

70. In the final analysis, most developmentalists tend to believe that:
- A. development is more continuous than discontinuous.
 - B. for the most part, people can't change.
 - C. nature is more important than nurture.
 - D. development is best explained by the interaction of nature and nurture.**

Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #70

71. The life-span development concept of plasticity aligns most closely with which of the following?
- A. stability
 - B. change**
 - C. nature
 - D. nurture

Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #71

72. Reactive Attachment Disorder is thought to be a lifelong condition caused by a lack of nurturing care during the early years of life. This diagnosis aligns with the developmental issue of:
- A. stability.**
 - B. change.
 - C. nature.
 - D. temperament.

Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #72

73. Tammy was shy as a child but became more outgoing and confident when she attended a university far from her hometown. This is an example of which developmental issue?
- A. multidirectionalism
 - B. growth and regulation
 - C. nature and nurture
 - D. stability and change**

Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #73

74. Studies involving Romanian orphans have theorized that children will not develop optimally without warm, nurturing caregiving during the first year of life. This research explores the _____ aspect of the _____ issue in development.
- A. early experience/stability and change**
 - B. early experience/continuity and discontinuity
 - C. cumulative experience/stability and change
 - D. late experience/continuity and discontinuity

Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #74

75. The controversy of stability versus change is closely linked to Paul Baltes' theory of:

- (p. 19-20)
- A.** plasticity.
 - B. contextualism.
 - C. multidimensionalism.
 - D. multidirectionalism.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #75*

76. Baltes argues that compared to younger adults, older adults often show:

- (p. 19-20)
- A. less interest in learning new things.
 - B.** less capacity for learning something new.
 - C. greater rigidity in personality characteristics.
 - D. a tendency to tolerate change less well.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #76*

77. Jesse was physically abused as an infant. He was taken away from his abuser and raised in a home with loving adults who adopted him. According to later-experience theorists, Jesse will:

- (p. 19-20)
- A. continue to be psychologically scarred by his earlier abuse.
 - B. block out his abuse during childhood, but relive it during adulthood.
 - C.** heal from the earlier abuse in his supportive environment.
 - D. suffer during adolescence because of his earlier abuse.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #77*

78. Piaget theorized that children move through distinct stages of cognitive development with each stage being qualitatively different than the one preceding. His theory reflects what aspect of developmental philosophy?

- (p. 20)
- A.** discontinuity
 - B. multidirectionality
 - C. stability
 - D. nature

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #78*

79. Professor Martin is a later-experience theorist. Which statement BEST reflects his position about development?

- (p. 20)
- A. Later experiences are more important than earlier experiences.
 - B. Later experiences are less important than earlier experiences.
 - C.** Later experiences are just as important as earlier experiences.
 - D. Later experiences are only important if they are significantly negative.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #79*

80. "A child's first word seems like an abrupt event but is actually the result of weeks and months of practice." This statement reflects a predominantly _____ view.

- (p. 20)
- A. stage-based
 - B. nature-based
 - C.** continuity-based
 - D. discontinuity-based

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #80*

81. Egg, caterpillar, chrysalis, butterfly. These stages of a butterfly's maturation characterize which aspect of development?
(p. 20)
- A. plasticity
 - B. stability
 - C. discontinuity**
 - D. continuity

Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #81

82. Conceptualize a problem to be studied, collect data, analyze data, and draw conclusions. These steps describe:
(p. 21)
- A. discontinuity in development.
 - B. the scientific method.**
 - C. a journal abstract.
 - D. a theory.

Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #82

83. Nala decides to explore teenage pregnancy prevention for her Master's thesis. According to the scientific method, what should be her first step in getting started?
(p. 21)
- A. analyze similarities and differences in the information she has gathered
 - B. draw conclusions to be studied
 - C. conceptualize the problem to be studied**
 - D. begin to collect information

Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #83

84. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE of a theory?
(p. 21)
- A. A theory is an interrelated, coherent set of ideas that helps explain phenomena and make predictions.
 - B. Different theories contain many ideas that may compliment as well as contradict other theories.
 - C. When studying a topic, it is advisable to choose one developmental theory and disregard all others.**
 - D. No one theory will account for all aspects of life-span development.

Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #84

85. Psychoanalytic theories hold that development primarily depends on:
(p. 21)
- A. the unconscious mind.**
 - B. thinking, reasoning, language, and other cognitive processes.
 - C. behavior's link to environment.
 - D. biology and evolution.

Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #85

86. Psychoanalytic theories stress what in development?
(p. 21)
- A. continuity
 - B. nature
 - C. late experience
 - D. early experience**

Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #86

87. Parents who are harshly critical and punishing while toilet training a child may cause the child to be fixated in which of Freud's stages?
(p. 21)
- A. id
 - B. oral
 - C. phallic
 - D. anal**

Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #87

88. Ben has repressed his sexual urges and has started to develop social and intellectual skills. Ben is in the psychosexual stage called the:
(p. 21)
- A. phallic stage.
 - B. anal stage.
 - C. latency stage.**
 - D. oral stage.

Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #88

89. An adolescent is in what stage of psychosexual development?
(p. 21)
- A. the latency stage
 - B. the phallic stage
 - C. the genital stage**
 - D. the anal stage

Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #89

90. According to psychoanalytic theory, if a mother stops breast-feeding before the child is ready, what is likely to occur?
(p. 22)
- A. fixation at the oral stage**
 - B. fixation at the phallic stage
 - C. fixation during the Oedipal complex
 - D. regression to an earlier psychosexual stage

Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #90

91. Erikson's theory emphasizes which of the following aspects of human development?
(p. Pages: 22)
- A. observational
 - B. sexual
 - C. psychoanalytic
 - D. social**

Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #91

92. Each stage in Erikson's theory presents a crisis that must be resolved. These crises are:
(p. 22)
- A. opportunities to repair relations with significant others.
 - B. opportunities to further the healthy development of personality.**
 - C. negative events that toughen the individual for future crises.
 - D. marker events that signal new stages but have little long-term effect on personality development.

Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #92

93. A preschooler is in which of Erikson's stages?
(p. 22)
- A. trust versus mistrust
 - B. initiative versus guilt**
 - C. industry versus inferiority
 - D. identity versus identity confusion

Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #93

94. (p. 22) At the airport, 4-year-old Kelly cries, "Let ME get the suitcases, Mommy!" Her mom lets her drag the bags off the luggage carousel; even though it takes much longer than if her mom had done it. According to Erikson's stage theory, Kelly's mom is helping Kelly develop:
- A. trust.
 - B. her identity.
 - C. initiative.**
 - D. altruism.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #94*

95. (p. 22) The successful outcome of Erikson's stage of _____ results in a healthy sense of independence.
- A. autonomy versus shame and doubt**
 - B. initiative versus guilt
 - C. industry versus inferiority
 - D. identity versus identity confusion

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #95*

96. (p. 23) Which of the following is NOT a significant contribution of the psychoanalytic theories?
- A. Family relationships are crucial to development.
 - B. The mind is all consciousness.**
 - C. Early experiences play an important role in development.
 - D. Changes take place in adulthood as well as childhood.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #96*

97. (p. 23) Which of the following is NOT a significant criticism of the psychoanalytic theories?
- A. These theories are difficult to test scientifically.
 - B. The data is largely reconstructed personal history of questionable accuracy.
 - C. There is not sufficient emphasis on the sexual nature of development.**
 - D. Psychoanalytic theories hold a negative image of people.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #97*

98. (p. 24) If you believe that development occurs in stages, and you focus on cognitive development attempting to explain how children actively construct their own view of the world, then your personal theory is most similar to that of:
- A. Vygotsky.
 - B. Piaget.**
 - C. Erikson.
 - D. Freud.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #98*

99. (p. 24) While Piaget emphasized biological aspects of development, Vygotsky focused on:
- A. social interaction.**
 - B. concrete stages.
 - C. perspective-taking.
 - D. assimilation.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #99*

100. Carlos is just starting to learn about the world. According to sociocultural theory, what is the most important tool he will use to do this?
(p. 24)
- A. mobility
 - B. sensory perceptions
 - C. language**
 - D. information-processing

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #100*

101. Sociocultural cognitive theory holds that knowledge is:
(p. 24)
- A. collaborative.**
 - B. generated from within.
 - C. separate from social and cultural activities.
 - D. innately preprogrammed.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #101*

102. Which of the following is a cognitive theorist?
(p. 24-25)
- A. Vygotsky**
 - B. Freud
 - C. Erikson
 - D. Baltes

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #102*

103. The information-processing approach to development is concerned mainly with:
(p. 24-25)
- A. the influence of culture on development.
 - B. how people interpret and use knowledge to solve problems.**
 - C. the influence of age on learning.
 - D. the influence of biology and evolution on an individual's development.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #103*

104. Which of the following theories places the MOST emphasis on the relationship between memory and thinking?
(p. 24-25)
- A. ethological
 - B. psychoanalytic
 - C. social learning
 - D. information-processing**

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #104*

105. Which of the following theories emphasizes that people manipulate and monitor information and strategize about it?
(p. 24-25)
- A. ethological theory
 - B. Piaget's cognitive development theory
 - C. information-processing theory**
 - D. psychoanalytic theory

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #105*

106. Thinking of memory in terms of banking, one might say that you cannot make withdrawals if you haven't first made deposits. This idea would most likely be supported by _____ theory.
- A. social learning
 - B. information-processing**
 - C. Piaget's stage
 - D. sociocultural cognitive

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Santrock - Chapter 01 #106*

107. Which of the following theories is NOT a stage theory and thus supports the idea that development is continuous rather than discontinuous?
- A. Erikson's theory of psychosocial development
 - B. Freud's theory of personality development
 - C. information-processing theory**
 - D. Piaget's theory of cognitive development

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Santrock - Chapter 01 #107*

108. Which of the following is NOT an assumption of behavioral theories of development?
- A. Behavior is functional.
 - B. Nurture is more influential than nature in development.
 - C. Behavior can be manipulated.
 - D. Behavior indicates unconscious thoughts and motivation.**

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Santrock - Chapter 01 #108*

109. Skinner claimed that we should only study that which can be _____ and _____.
- A. observed/measured**
 - B. observed/changed
 - C. learned/changed
 - D. rewarded/punished

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Santrock - Chapter 01 #109*

110. Nathan bites his hand frequently throughout the day. Skinner would say that the BEST way to solve this problem is to:
- A. explore experiences from Nathan's early childhood.
 - B. administer an IQ test to determine Nathan's cognitive potential.
 - C. determine how Nathan's expectations about success have led him to develop this behavior.
 - D. identify the environmental conditions that are triggering and maintaining this behavior and then change them.**

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Santrock - Chapter 01 #110*

111. Which theory would be BEST to consider if you wanted to understand the proper ways to use incentives and time-outs as ways to help children behave?
- A. Skinner's behaviorism**
 - B. Piaget's cognitive theory
 - C. Erikson's psychosocial stages
 - D. Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Santrock - Chapter 01 #111*

112. Social cognitive theorists would AGREE with Piaget regarding the importance of _____ in development.
(p. 25-26)
- A. behavior
 - B. cognition**
 - C. culture
 - D. an enriched environment

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Santrock - Chapter 01 #112*

113. A major contribution of behavioral and social cognitive theories is their focus on:
(p. 25-26)
- A. developmental changes.
 - B. environmental influences on behavior.**
 - C. the role of the unconscious in behavior.
 - D. limitations of social influences on behavior.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Santrock - Chapter 01 #113*

114. A key criticism of cognitive theories is that they:
(p. 26)
- A. give too much attention to individual variation in cognitive development.
 - B. focus too much on the unconscious mental processes.
 - C. provide inadequate descriptions of developmental changes in cognition.**
 - D. focus too much on the influence of the environment.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Santrock - Chapter 01 #114*

115. Justine repeats a phrase she has heard older students use at recess. This is an example of:
(p. 26)
- A. Erikson's developmental crises.
 - B. Piaget's cognitive stages.
 - C. Skinner's operant conditioning.
 - D. Bandura's social learning.**

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Santrock - Chapter 01 #115*

116. Mrs. Jones uses spanking as the primary method of discipline in her household. A social cognitive theorist would say that her children will:
(p. 26)
- A. learn quickly not to disobey.
 - B. hit in order to deal with conflict.**
 - C. behave only when their mother is nearby.
 - D. eventually rebel and become more disobedient.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Santrock - Chapter 01 #116*

117. Kristina consistently studies and gets good grades. She begins to consider herself quite intelligent and strives to develop new, more efficient strategies for studying and completing assignments. This sequence is an example of:
(p. 26)
- A. formal operational thinking.
 - B. learning through observation and imitation.
 - C. imprinting during critical periods of development.
 - D. reciprocal influences of behavior, cognition, and environment.**

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Santrock - Chapter 01 #117*

118. Which of the following is NOT one of the criticisms of behavioral and social cognitive theories?
(p. 26)
- A. too much emphasis on environmental influences
 - B. inadequate attention to developmental changes
 - C. inadequate consideration of human spontaneity and creativity
 - D.** too little consideration for the quality of learning experiences

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #118*

119. Sarah gets bullied each day in the cafeteria. Now when the lunch bell rings, she gets a sick feeling in her stomach. According to classical conditioning, the lunch bell is a(n):
(p. 26-27)
- A. antecedent stimulus.
 - B.** conditioned stimulus.
 - C. reinforcing stimulus.
 - D. punishing stimulus.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #119*

120. The process by which some organisms become attached to the first moving object they see is called:
(p. 26-27)
- A. positive reinforcement.
 - B. bonding.
 - C. sensitive period.
 - D.** imprinting.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #120*

121. Which theory most strongly emphasizes the role of biology and evolution in development?
(p. 26-27)
- A. ecological
 - B. behavioral
 - C. cognitive
 - D.** ethological

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #121*

122. Amy will be having her first child soon. She insists that she be the first to see and hold her baby after delivery in order to foster bonding. Her belief that behavior is characterized by a critical period is associated with which theory?
(p. 26-27)
- A. biological
 - B. ecological
 - C.** ethological
 - D. life-course

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #122*

123. Janice is studying how baby geese recognize the first thing they see as their mother. Which theory would support this inference?
(p. 26-27)
- A. ecological
 - B. social learning
 - C.** ethological
 - D. cognitive

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #123*

124. Which of the following is NOT true of ethological theory?
(p. 26-27) A. It emphasizes sensitive periods of development.
B. It focuses on social relationships across the human life span.
C. Very little attention is given to cognition.
D. The theory has not been tested with very many studies using humans.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Santrock - Chapter 01 #124*

125. Infants raised in orphanages may not develop a positive and secure attachment to a caregiver in their first year of life. According to John Bowlby, what might the consequences of this be?
(p. 27) A. The infant will bond to the first moving object seen after birth.
B. Life-span development will likely not be optimal.
C. As long as the child is adopted by age 10, no negative effects will be experienced.
D. Outcome will depend on the child's temperament.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Santrock - Chapter 01 #125*

126. While ethology stresses biological factors in human development, ecological theory emphasizes the role of:
(p. 27) A. microsystem/mesosystem
B. parental genes.
C. the environment.
D. adaptability and resilience.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Santrock - Chapter 01 #126*

127. One implication of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory is that to understand development one must:
(p. 27) A. focus on the biological factors involved.
B. separate the individual from his or her context.
C. focus exclusively on the cultural settings in which the individual actively participates.
D. consider the individual at different levels of life-span development.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Santrock - Chapter 01 #127*

128. Joe lives on a farm. He is the second of seven children in his very conservative family. Jackie is growing up in New York City as the only child of liberal parents. Which ecological system is most different for Joe and Jackie?
(p. 27) **A.** microsystem
B. mesosystem
C. exosystem
D. macrosystem

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Santrock - Chapter 01 #128*

129. Shawn's job requires lots of travel. He would like to take more time off work to be with his family, but his boss will not allow it. His problems at home are now affecting his work, and the demands of his job are affecting his marriage. This type of interaction illustrates Bronfenbrenner's concept of a:
(p. 27) A. microsystem.
B. mesosystem.
C. chronosystem.
D. macrosystem.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Santrock - Chapter 01 #129*

130. Baltes' assertion that development is contextual best fits with which developmental theory?
(p. 27-28) A. psychoanalytic
B. social cognitive
C. ecological
D. behavioral

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #130*

131. Recent changes in the Medicare system have affected the quality of health care that David's elderly mother receives. These changes do not affect David directly, but Bronfenbrenner would say they affect David's development because they are part of David's:
(p. 27-28) A. microsystem.
B. mesosystem.
C. exosystem.
D. macrosystem.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #131*

132. More children are growing up in single-parent homes today than at any other time in our history. The way this trend affects human development gives an example of Bronfenbrenner's:
(p. 28) **A.** chronosystem.
B. mesosystem.
C. exosystem.
D. macrosystem.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #132*

133. According to Ann Masten, which of the following is NOT one of the characteristics of support that contributes to resiliency in children?
(p. 28) A. positive individual traits in the children themselves
B. close family ties
C. a standard of living above the poverty level
D. close caring relationships outside the family

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #133*

134. Ecological theory has been criticized for paying too little attention to:
(p. 28) A. environmental settings.
B. biological foundations.
C. social considerations.
D. micro dimensions of culture.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #134*

135. An eclectic theory of development assumes that:
(p. 28) A. development is a predictable and rigid process.
B. no single theory can account for all of human development.
C. the different developmental theories are all correct and complete within their own contexts.
D. contemporary theories are more accurate than those that were created before 1950.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #135*

136. A social worker is helping Brody find housing and work. The social worker applies Skinner's theory to reward Brody for his efforts, Erikson's theory to understand the identity and intimacy crises Brody is facing, and Bronfenbrenner's theory to understand how environmental contexts and interactions will affect Brody's development. What approach is the social worker using?
(p. 28-29)
- A. dynamic
 - B. eclectic**
 - C. fragmented
 - D. ethological

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Santrock - Chapter 01 #136*

137. The textbook states that no single theory can account for the complexity of human development. Which approach does this statement advocate?
(p. 28-29)
- A. eclectic**
 - B. life-span
 - C. collaborative
 - D. scientific

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Santrock - Chapter 01 #137*

138. A researcher uses a video camera to record children as they play on a school playground. The researcher plans to carefully watch the videotape to count the children's helping behaviors. This researcher is conducting a:
(p. 30)
- A. case study.
 - B. systematic observation.**
 - C. standardized test.
 - D. multisource study.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Santrock - Chapter 01 #138*

139. Which of the following is NOT a reason for conducting an observation in a natural setting rather than in a laboratory?
(p. 30-31)
- A. In a laboratory setting, the subjects likely know they are being observed.
 - B. The observation will be more systematic if done in a natural setting.**
 - C. Real-world influences may help to identify antecedents and consequences of behavior.
 - D. A laboratory setting may unfairly represent certain populations.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Santrock - Chapter 01 #139*

140. Dr. Sanjay collects data on how often strangers approach one another at the park on weekend afternoons. One strength of this observational approach is that it:
(p. 31)
- A. occurs in a real-world setting.**
 - B. involves a structured set of interview questions.
 - C. allows for a great deal of control over the observational setting.
 - D. shows how people behave under stress.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Santrock - Chapter 01 #140*

141. Which method is being used when market researchers call consumers on the telephone to ask about certain products used in the home?
(p. 31)
- A. case study
 - B. standardized test
 - C. naturalistic observation
 - D. interview**

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Santrock - Chapter 01 #141*

142. What is the main problem with survey research?
(p. 31)
- A. It is expensive to conduct.
 - B.** Subjects may give inaccurate responses.
 - C. It is not objective.
 - D. It cannot be conducted in a laboratory setting.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Santrock - Chapter 01 #142*

143. Sandy takes an IQ test and scores in the 90th percentile. This IQ test is an example of a:
(p. 31)
- A. questionnaire.
 - B.** standardized test.
 - C. physiological measure.
 - D. laboratory observation.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Basic
Santrock - Chapter 01 #143*

144. Which of the following is NOT a weakness associated with standardized tests?
(p. 31)
- A. They do not always predict behavior in nontest situations.
 - B. Their use assumes consistency and stability which are not always present in the traits being measured.
 - C.** The results are often unreliable and inappropriately used.
 - D. They are not appropriate measures across different cultures.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Santrock - Chapter 01 #144*

145. Which of the following is NOT a drawback of using a case study to explore a developmental issue?
(p. 31-32)
- A. There is no way to adjust for individual background differences that may influence the topic of study.
 - B. Conclusions of case studies have limited reliability.
 - C. Information gathered in a case study may have limited relevance to the general population.
 - D.** It may be unethical to induce certain situations in the general population.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Santrock - Chapter 01 #145*

146. A researcher chooses to study one pregnant teen in great detail by taking frequent measures of her behavior, thoughts, and feelings. Which method does this researcher use?
(p. 31-32)
- A.** case study
 - B. questionnaire
 - C. standardized test
 - D. naturalistic observation

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Santrock - Chapter 01 #146*

147. Life history records would most likely be included in which method of study?
(p. 31-32)
- A. questionnaire
 - B. survey
 - C.** case study
 - D. latitudinal study

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Santrock - Chapter 01 #147*

148. Life calendars, public documents, vital records, and oral reports may be used to compile which of the following?
(p. 31-32)
- A. conditioned stimuli
 - B. life history records**
 - C. independent variables
 - D. questionnaires

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #148*

149. Assessment of hormones in the bloodstream is a type of:
(p. 32)
- A. physiological measure.**
 - B. standardized test.
 - C. case study.
 - D. life-history record.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #149*

150. Which research design aims to observe and record behavior?
(p. 32)
- A. experimental
 - B. descriptive**
 - C. correlative
 - D. independent

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #150*

151. It has been shown that people who eat bananas eventually die. This does not prove that bananas are deadly because _____ does not equal _____.
(p. 32-33)
- A. experimentation/causation
 - B. experimentation/correlation
 - C. causation/correlation
 - D. correlation/causation**

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #151*

152. A researcher counts the number of positive statements parents say to their children while reading their report cards and also rates the children's self-esteem. If the two measures are positively correlated, the researcher could correctly conclude that:
(p. 32-33)
- A. negative parental feedback causes low self-esteem in children.
 - B. positive parental feedback causes high self-esteem in children.
 - C. positive parental feedback is related to low self-esteem in children.
 - D. positive parental feedback is related to high self-esteem in children.**

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #152*

153. Dr. Lewis wants to determine the physical effects of ADHD medication dosages on children aged 8-15. What kind of study will he most likely conduct?
(p. 33-34)
- A. descriptive
 - B. experimental**
 - C. longitudinal
 - D. correlative

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #153*

154. Predicting one variable from another is a strength of the:

- (p. 32-33) **A.** correlative method.
B. longitudinal approach.
C. cross-sectional approach.
D. random assignment technique.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Santrock - Chapter 01 #154*

155. Which of the following correlation coefficients indicates the strongest relationship?

- (p. 32-33) **A.** -0.93
B. +0.87
C. +0.13
D. -0.47

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Santrock - Chapter 01 #155*

156. A correlation coefficient of 0 indicates:

- (p. 32-33) **A.** no relationship between variables.
B. a positive correlation between variables.
C. an inverse relationship between variables.
D. a possible causative relationship.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Santrock - Chapter 01 #156*

157. Which research method is used to determine causality?

- (p. 33-34) A. correlative
B. experimental
C. observational
D. case study

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Santrock - Chapter 01 #157*

158. Which of the following is manipulated during an experiment?

- (p. 33) A. dependent variable
B. correlation coefficient
C. independent variable
D. observed effect

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Santrock - Chapter 01 #158*

159. A psychologist designs an experiment to determine the effect of eye contact on children's smiling.

- (p. 33) Group I is exposed to 10 eye contacts during the session, whereas Group II is exposed to no eye contacts during the session. The psychologist records the number of times the children in each group smile. In this study, the number of:
A. smiles is the independent variable.
B. eye contacts is the dependent variable.
C. eye contacts is the independent variable.
D. smiles is the correlative variable.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Santrock - Chapter 01 #159*

160. (p. 33) A researcher studies the effect of exercise on stamina. Participants are randomly assigned to be in an exercise or no-exercise group for 12 weeks. Stamina is then measured by how long participants can walk comfortably on a treadmill. In this study, the dependent variable is:
- A.** the number of minutes on the treadmill.
 - B. the exercise program.
 - C. heart rate during the exercise program.
 - D. the 12-week duration of the exercise program.

Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #160

161. (p. 33-34) In an experiment to determine the effect of an antidepressant medication, half of the subjects receive the medication and half receive a placebo. The group of people who receive the placebo is the:
- A. random group.
 - B.** control group.
 - C. experimental group.
 - D. correlation group.

Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #161

162. (p. 34) Random assignment is used in experiments because researchers want to:
- A. guarantee that the results will be statistically significant.
 - B. ensure that people from different social classes will be in separate groups.
 - C. generalize the findings to people not represented in the sampling.
 - D** reduce the likelihood that the experiment's results will be due to any preexisting differences between the experimental and control groups.

Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #162

163. (p. 34) To chart the development of gross motor coordination over the life span, researchers tested individuals ranging in age from childhood to old age. Which approach did they take?
- A.** cross-sectional
 - B. longitudinal
 - C. sequential
 - D. cohort

Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #163

164. (p. 34-35) Sheri answered a life satisfaction rating survey every 5 years between the ages of 20 and 65. What type of study was this?
- A. correlative
 - B. latitudinal
 - C.** longitudinal
 - D. experimental

Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #164

165. (p. 35) Cohort effects are due to all but which of the following?
- A. a person's time of birth
 - B. a person's era
 - C.** a person's age
 - D. a person's generation

Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #165

166. Professor Fischer observes three different age groups over a period of 10 years to chart changes in memory. What kind of research is this?
(p. 35)
- A. observational research
 - B. longitudinal research
 - C. cross-sectional research
 - D. sequential research**

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Santrock - Chapter 01 #166*

167. It is important to be aware of the concept of cohort effects because they can:
(p. 35)
- A. be mistaken for age effects.**
 - B. cause an experimenter to influence the results of an experiment.
 - C. bias results, because subjects are not randomly assigned to experimental groups.
 - D. be taken for true findings, even though they don't really exist.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Basic
Santrock - Chapter 01 #167*

168. In which situation could you have the MOST confidence in reported results?
(p. 35-36)
- A. a TV news report of two new studies
 - B. the opinion of an expert written for a popular magazine
 - C. several studies reported on a single topic in a professional journal**
 - D. a report of one breakthrough study in a professional research journal

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Santrock - Chapter 01 #168*

169. Which section of an article in a scholarly journal includes a concise review of research relevant to the topic, theoretical ties, and one or more hypotheses to be tested?
(p. 36)
- A. abstract
 - B. method
 - C. introduction**
 - D. discussion

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Santrock - Chapter 01 #169*

170. When using children as participants in research studies, psychologists must:
(p. 36)
- A. not identify themselves during data collection.
 - B. obtain informed parental consent before beginning any part of the research.**
 - C. complete the data collection as planned to avoid having to repeat sessions.
 - D. not conduct research in any circumstances that might stress the child.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Santrock - Chapter 01 #170*

171. Before his study begins, Dr. Holly lets the subjects know that their participation will include a small, weekly time commitment and may rouse negative thoughts and feelings about past academic experiences. This is an example of:
(p. 36)
- A. deception.
 - B. debriefing.
 - C. confidentiality.
 - D. informed consent.**

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Santrock - Chapter 01 #171*

172. Which of the following is NOT a form of bias that should concern researchers?

(p. 37-38)

- A. gender
- B. socioeconomic**
- C. cultural
- D. ethnic

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Santrock - Chapter 01 #172*

173. The term "ethnic gloss" refers to a tendency to make ethnic groups appear to:

(p. 38)

- A. be more homogeneous than they really are.**
- B. be more diverse than they really are.
- C. commit more crimes than they actually do.
- D. be more similar to each other than they really are.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Basic
Santrock - Chapter 01 #173*

174. Define development, and discuss the period it encompasses.

(p. 6)

Development is the pattern of movement or change that begins at conception and continues through the human life span until death.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development
Santrock - Chapter 01 #174*

175. Describe how the traditional approach to development differs from the life-span approach.

(p. 7-8)

In the traditional approach, dramatic change is thought to occur in infancy and early childhood, while little or no change takes place in adult development. In the life-span approach, developmental change takes place throughout the human life span.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development
Santrock - Chapter 01 #175*

176. Describe each of Paul Baltes' life-span development characteristics.

(p. 7-9)

Lifelong: No one age period dominates development. Issues are worthy of study from birth until death.

Multidimensional: Biological, cognitive, and socioemotional components comprise development.

Multidirectional: Development is characterized by growth and decline.

Plastic: Development includes the potential for change across the lifespan.

Multidisciplinary: Understanding development requires the study of many subjects—psychology, anthropology, neuroscience, medicine, and so on.

Contextual: Individuals are changing beings in a changing world. Environment and situation affect development.

These also include growth, maintenance, and regulation. Three aspects of development will compete in differing quantities according to developmental stage.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development
Santrock - Chapter 01 #176*

177. List the three systems that interact to determine development in the contextual view, and give an example of each.
(p. 8-9)

1. Normative age-graded influences: puberty, menopause, entry into formal education, retirement.
2. Normative history-graded influences: economic changes (the great depression), war, the changing roles of women, the computer revolution, political upheaval and change.
3. Nonnormative life events: death of a parent when a child is young, pregnancy in early adolescence, a disaster, an accident, winning the lottery.

Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge and Application

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Learning Goal 1: Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #177

178. Briefly define biological processes, cognitive processes, and socioemotional processes.
(p. 14-15)

Biological processes involve changes in the individual's physical nature.
Cognitive processes involve changes in the individual's thought, intelligence, and language.
Socioemotional processes involve changes in the individual's relationships with other people, emotions, and personality.

Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #178

179. Identify and briefly describe the four ways that age has been conceptualized.
(p. 18-19)

1. Chronological age: the number of years that have elapsed since a person's birth.
2. Biological age: a person's age in terms of biological health.
3. Psychological age: an individual's adaptive capacities compared to those of other individuals of the same chronological age.
4. Social age: social roles and expectations related to a person's age.

Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #179

180. Briefly discuss the nature-nurture issue.
(p. 19)

Involves the debate about whether development is influenced primarily by maturation (the genetic blueprint or biological inheritance) or by environmental experiences.

Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #180

181. Briefly discuss the stability-change issue.
(p. 19-20)

This issue concerns whether we become older renditions of our early experience or whether we develop into something different than we were at an earlier point in development. The basic theme is whether development is best described by stability or by change.

Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Sanrock - Chapter 01 #181

182. Briefly discuss the early-experience versus later-experience issue.

(p. 19-20)

Early-experience theorists argue that infant and early childhood experiences are most important in shaping human development, whereas later-experience theorists believe that people are malleable throughout development and later experiences are equally important in shaping development.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Santrock - Chapter 01 #182*

183. Identify which developmental issue is addressed in each of the following questions.

(p. 19-20)

1. Can enriched experiences in adolescence remove the negative effects of poverty and/or neglect in childhood?
2. Are girls less likely to do well in math because of a masculine bias in society?
3. Does development occur primarily in distinct stages or in a more gradual and cumulative manner?
 - a. stability and change
 - b. continuity and discontinuity
 - c. nature and nurture

1. a, 2. c, 3. b

*Blooms Taxonomy: Application
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Santrock - Chapter 01 #183*

184. Briefly discuss the continuity-discontinuity issue.

(p. 20)

Focus of this issue is on whether development involves gradual, cumulative change from conception to death (continuity), or whether development occurs in distinct stages or phases across the life span (discontinuity).

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Santrock - Chapter 01 #184*

185. What is the difference between a theory and a hypothesis?

(p. 21)

A theory is an interrelated, coherent set of ideas that helps to explain phenomena and make predictions.

A hypothesis is a specific assertion and prediction that can be tested. Hypotheses are usually based on theories or are aimed at developing them.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Santrock - Chapter 01 #185*

186. List Freud's psychosexual stages in order.

(p. 21)

oral, anal, phallic, latency, genital

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Santrock - Chapter 01 #186*

187. List one contribution and one criticism of psychoanalytic theories.
(p. 23)

Contributions:

- Early experiences play an important part in development.
- Family relationships are a central aspect of development.
- Unconscious aspects of the mind need to be considered.
- Erikson's theory acknowledges development during adulthood as well as during childhood.

Criticisms:

- Theories are difficult to test scientifically.
- Data often comes from individual's reconstruction of the past and is of unknown accuracy.
- Sexual underpinnings of development in Freud's theory are given too much importance.
- The unconscious mind is given too much credit for influencing development.
- Images of human beings are too negative.
- These theories tend to be culture- and gender-biased.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #187*

188. List one contribution and one criticism of cognitive theories of development.
(p. 25)

Contributions:

- An individual's active understanding is emphasized
- Changes in children's thinking are examined
- Information-processing offers a description of cognitive processes

Criticisms:

- Skepticism as to correctness of Piaget's stage times
- Inadequate attention to individual differences in development
- Unconscious thought is underrated
- Information-processing model does not adequately describe developmental changes in cognition

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #188*

189. List one contribution and one criticism of behavioral and social cognitive theories of development.
(p. 26)

Contributions:

- Scientific research is emphasized
- Environmental determinants of behavior are addressed
- Observational learning is underscored
- Personal and cognitive factors are emphasized

Criticisms:

- Too little emphasis on cognition (Skinner)
- Too much emphasis on environmental detriments
- Inadequate attention to developmental changes
- Too little consideration of human creativity and spontaneity

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Sanrock - Chapter 01 #189*

190. Compare and contrast ethological and ecological theories.

(p. 26-28)

Ethological theory holds that behavior is strongly influenced by biology and evolution. Ecological theory puts more emphasis on the environmental contexts in which development occurs and less on biology.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Santrock - Chapter 01 #190*

191. In what way do the ethological and ecological theories of development relate to the nature-nurture issue?

(p. 26-28)

The ethological theory of development stresses biological factors in development or the influence of nature. Ecological theory emphasizes environmental contexts in which development takes place or the influence of nurture.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Santrock - Chapter 01 #191*

192. List three of the five systems in Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, and give a brief definition of each.

(p. 27-28)

Microsystem: setting in which the individual lives.

Mesosystem: relationships between microsystems or connections between contexts.

Exosystem: interplay between experiences in another social setting—in which the individual does not have an active role—and experiences in an immediate context.

Macrosystem: the culture in which individuals live.

Chronosystem: the pattern of environmental events and transitions over the life course, as well as sociohistorical circumstances.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Santrock - Chapter 01 #192*

193. What is an eclectic approach and why is it recommended for studying life-span development?

(p. 28-29)

An eclectic orientation does not follow any one theoretical approach completely but selects and uses what is considered the best in each theory.

No single theory has been able to account for all aspects of life-span development, but each theory has made important contributions to our understanding of development.

Different theories contain many ideas that are complimentary and explain different aspects and issues in development.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Santrock - Chapter 01 #193*

194. Briefly describe observation, survey and interview, standardized testing, case study, and physiological measures as types of collecting data in research.
(p. 30-32)

Observation: Observation includes watching participants and being scientifically alert to the behavior to be studied. Observations must be systematic and can occur in natural or laboratory settings.

Survey and Interview: Participants answer questions either through interview or paper questionnaire. Questions can be open-ended or closed. A disadvantage to this type of study is that participants may not answer questions accurately.

Standardized testing: An evaluative measure with uniform administration procedures which yields results that allow participants to be compared to other participants.

Case study: An in-depth look at a single individual. These are performed when it may not be ethical or practical to induce a situation to be studied.

Physiological measures: These are things that can be assessed medically such as hormone levels and biochemical activity in the body. Caution should be exercised with results of these measures because many factors can influence and determine responses.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Santrock - Chapter 01 #194*

195. Briefly describe the cross-sectional approach to research.
(p. 34)

The cross-sectional approach is a research strategy that simultaneously compares individuals of different ages.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Santrock - Chapter 01 #195*

196. Briefly describe the longitudinal approach to research.
(p. 34-35)

The longitudinal approach is a research strategy in which the same individuals are studied over a period of time, usually several years or more.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Santrock - Chapter 01 #196*

197. Describe three ethical concerns regarding research.
(p. 36-37)

Informed consent: Participants must know what their participation will involve and what risks might develop.

Confidentiality: The psychologist must keep all data gathered on individuals confidential.

Debriefing: The researcher must inform participants of the purpose and methods used in a study after the study has been completed.

Deception: In some circumstances, researchers may mislead participants as to the purpose of a study. In all cases of deception, the psychologist must ensure that the deception will not harm the participants, and that the participants will be told the actual nature of the study as soon as possible after the study is completed.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Santrock - Chapter 01 #197*

198. Explain the concept of *ethnic gloss*.
(p. 38)

Ethnic gloss involves using an ethnic label in a superficial way that portrays an ethnic group as being more homogeneous than it really is. This can cause researchers to obtain samples of ethnic groups that are not representative of the group's diversity, which can lead to overgeneralization and stereotyping.

Blooms Taxonomy: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Santrock - Chapter 01 #198

1 Summary

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