

TOTAL

**ASSESSMENT
GUIDE**

Chapter 1

An Orientation to Lifespan Development

Topic		Remember the Facts	Understand the Concepts	Apply What You Know	Analyze It
LO 1.1 Define the field of lifespan development and describe what it encompasses.	Multiple Choice			1	
	Essay				
LO 1.2 Describe the areas that lifespan development specialists cover.	Multiple Choice	2, 4		3	
	Essay				
LO 1.3 Describe basic influences on human development.	Multiple Choice	7–9	5		6
	Essay			65	
LO 1.4 Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.	Multiple Choice	12–13	10, 14–15	11	
	Essay				66
LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.	Multiple Choice	17, 20–21, 23–24	16, 18–19, 22, 25	27	26
	Essay				
LO 1.6 Describe how the behavioral perspective explains lifespan development.	Multiple Choice	28–29, 31	32	30	
	Essay				
LO 1.7 Describe how the cognitive perspective explains lifespan development.	Multiple Choice	34, 36–38, 40	33, 35, 39		
	Essay				
LO 1.8 Describe how the humanistic perspective explains lifespan development.	Multiple Choice		41	42	
	Essay				
LO 1.9 Describe how the contextual perspective explains lifespan development.	Multiple Choice	44	43, 46	45	
	Essay				67
LO 1.10 Describe how the evolutionary perspective explains lifespan development.	Multiple Choice		47		
	Essay				
LO 1.11 Discuss the value of applying multiple perspectives to lifespan development.	Multiple Choice				48
	Essay				68
LO 1.12 Describe the role that theories and hypotheses play in the study of development.	Multiple Choice	49			
	Essay			69	

TOTAL ASSESSMENT GUIDE

Chapter 1 An Orientation to Lifespan Development

Topic		Remember the Facts	Understand the Concepts	Apply What You Know	Analyze It
LO 1.13 Compare the two major categories of lifespan development research.	Multiple Choice	50			
	Essay				
LO 1.14 Identify different types of correlational studies and their relationship to cause and effect.	Multiple Choice	51–54			
	Essay			70	
LO 1.15 Explain the main features of an experiment.	Multiple Choice	55, 57, 60	58–59	56	
	Essay				
LO 1.16 Distinguish between theoretical and applied research.	Multiple Choice			61	
	Essay				
LO 1.17 Compare longitudinal research, cross-sectional research, and sequential research.	Multiple Choice	62	63		
	Essay				
LO 1.18 Describe some ethical issues that affect psychological research.	Multiple Choice		64		
	Essay			71	

Chapter 1

An Orientation to Lifespan Development

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1-1. Dr. Sardonicus wants to examine the effectiveness of different teaching techniques. Her 9:00 A.M. class will be exposed to a new method of viewing online instructional videos while her 10:00 A.M. class will be exposed to traditional lectures. She will assess the students' memory for the information across six sessions. What method is the professor using to test her ideas?

- a) intuitive
- b) sociological
- c) anecdotal
- d) scientific

Answer: D

Learning Objective: LO 1.1 Define the field of lifespan development and describe what it encompasses.

Topic: Defining Lifespan Development

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1-2. A developmental psychologist whose research focus is the human body's capacities and limitations is interested in _____ development.

- a) cognitive
- b) physical
- c) personality
- d) social

Answer: B

Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Describe the areas that lifespan development specialists cover.

Topic: The Scope of the Field of Lifespan Development

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-3. Researchers in the early learning department of a university are conducting a long-term study to see how problem-solving skills change over time as students move from elementary school to high school to college. What type of development are the researchers most likely studying?

- a) cognitive
- b) personality
- c) social
- d) physical

Answer: A

Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Describe the areas that lifespan development specialists cover.

Topic: The Scope of the Field of Lifespan Development

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1-4. Lifespan developmentalists typically focus on a particular _____.

- a) family
- b) age range
- c) town/city
- d) country

Answer: B

Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Describe the areas that lifespan development specialists cover.

Topic: The Scope of the Field of Lifespan Development

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-5. Which developmental period has been proposed between adolescence and adulthood?

- a) senescence
- b) emerging adulthood
- c) exploratory maturation
- d) extended adolescence

Answer: B

Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Describe some of the basic influences on human development.

Topic: Influences on Lifespan Development

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

1-6. Why is the concept of race increasingly insignificant in current times?

- a) There are clearly identifiable races; no more study is needed.
- b) Each race is genetically distinct; biology has solved the problem.
- c) Virtually 100 percent of all humans' genetic makeup is identical.
- d) Visual identification can best reflect different races and ethnic groups.

Answer: C

Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Describe some of the basic influences on human development.

Topic: Influences on Lifespan Development

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

APA Learning Objective: 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

1-7. A group of people who are born around the same time in the same place is called a(n) _____.

- a) race
- b) cohort
- c) ethnic group
- d) normative group

Answer: B

Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Describe some of the basic influences on human development.

Topic: Influences on Lifespan Development

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-8. Biological and environmental influences that are similar for individuals in a particular age group, regardless of where they are raised, are called _____ influences.

- a) age-graded
- b) history-graded
- c) biological
- d) environmental

Answer: A

Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Describe some of the basic influences on human development.

Topic: Influences on Lifespan Development

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-9. When cultural factors affect a particular individual at a particular time, and include forces such as ethnicity, social class, and subcultural membership, these factors are called _____.

- a) age-graded influences
- b) non-normative life events
- c) history-graded influences
- d) sociocultural-graded influences

Answer: D

Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Describe some of the basic influences on human development.

Topic: Influences on Lifespan Development

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-10. Roger believes his infant daughter is going through very distinct stages of development and is suddenly, upon turning 6 months old, able to do far more than she could at 5½ months. This perspective is consistent with a _____ approach to development.

- a) continuous change
- b) discontinuous change
- c) sensitive periods
- d) nurture

Answer: B

Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.

Topic: Key Debates in Lifespan Development

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

1-11. Sara contracted rubella (German measles) in the eleventh week of her pregnancy. Emily contracted rubella during the thirtieth week of her pregnancy. The difference in the way rubella would affect an unborn child at these two times is an example of _____.

- a) continuous change
- b) discontinuous change
- c) a critical period
- d) a sensitive period

Answer: C

Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.

Topic: Key Debates in Lifespan Development

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1-12. Development that occurs in distinct steps or stages, with each stage bringing about behavior that is assumed to be qualitatively different from behavior at earlier stages, is called _____ change.

- a) discontinuous
- b) continuous
- c) critical
- d) natural

Answer: A

Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.

Topic: Key Debates in Lifespan Development

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-13. During a _____, organisms are particularly susceptible to certain kinds of stimuli in their environments, but the absence of those stimuli does not always produce irreversible consequences.

- a) sensitive period
- b) continuous change period
- c) critical period
- d) cohort

Answer: A

Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.

Topic: Key Debates in Lifespan Development

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-14. Which issue has dominated many of the research questions in lifespan development?

- a) Which areas of lifespan development are the most important for producing normal human functioning?
- b) How much of people's behavior is due to their genetically determined nature and how much is due to nurture?
- c) What role does the unconscious play in shaping human behavior?
- d) What are the appropriate methods to use when studying development over time?

Answer: B

Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.

Topic: Key Debates in Lifespan Development

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

1-15. Genetically determined traits not only directly influence a child's _____, but also indirectly shape the child's _____.

- a) behavior; environment
- b) environment; behavior
- c) maturation; circumstances
- d) circumstances; maturation

Answer: A

Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.

Topic: Key Debates in Lifespan Development

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

1-16. Advocates of the _____ perspective argue that much of behavior is motivated by inner forces, memories, and conflicts about which a person has little awareness or control.

- a) psychodynamic
- b) psychosocial
- c) behavioral
- d) sociocultural

Answer: A

Learning Objective: LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

1-17. Freud believed that the _____ contains infantile wishes, desires, demands, and needs that are hidden from conscious awareness because they are disturbing.

- a) superego
- b) conscience
- c) ego
- d) unconscious

Answer: D

Learning Objective: LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-18. Freud believed that the goal of the id was to _____.

- a) reduce satisfaction and maximize tension
- b) maximize satisfaction and reduce tension
- c) reduce inhibition and maximize unconscious awareness
- d) increase inhibition and reduce unconscious awareness

Answer: B

Learning Objective: LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

1-19. Freud believed that the ego _____.

- a) operates on a completely unconscious level
- b) acts as a buffer between the desires of the id and the constraints of the real world
- c) was under the direct control of the id
- d) is the seat of conscience, or ethical principles of right and wrong

Answer: B

Learning Objective: LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

1-20. The _____ is Freud's representation of incorporating the distinction between right and wrong.

- a) conscious
- b) id
- c) superego
- d) unconscious

Answer: C

Learning Objective: LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-21. According to Sigmund Freud, the series of stages that children progress through in which pleasure and gratification are focused on a particular biological function is called _____.

- a) psychosexual development
- b) the psychosocial revolution
- c) psychodynamic awareness
- d) psychoanalytical growth

Answer: A

Learning Objective: LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-22. In Freud's theory of psychosexual development, the latency stage spans the majority of time children spend in elementary school. This stage is characterized by _____.

- a) a lack of concerns related to sexuality
- b) an increased concern about sexuality
- c) an aversion to superego development
- d) increased aggression toward the same-sex parent

Answer: A

Learning Objective: LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

1-23. Freud believed that if children are either unable to gratify themselves during a particular stage of development, or if they are overgratified during a particular stage of development, _____ may occur.

- a) fixation
- b) conflict
- c) stages
- d) patterns

Answer: A

Learning Objective: LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-24. Erik Erikson proposed a _____ theory, which emphasized that society and culture influence and shape us.

- a) psychosocial
- b) psychodynamic
- c) psychoanalytic
- d) behavioral

Answer: A

Learning Objective: LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-25. Erikson's psychosocial theory differs from Freud's psychoanalytic theory in that Erikson believed that development _____.

- a) is completed in infancy
- b) is completed in early childhood
- c) is completed by adolescence
- d) continues throughout the lifespan

Answer: D

Learning Objective: LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

1-26. Why has Freud's psychodynamic perspective been called into question by modern theorists?

- a) Freud assigned too small a role to unconscious forces.
- b) Many of Freud's ideas have not been validated by research.
- c) Freud focused too much on the importance of social interaction in shaping behavior.
- d) Freud presented an overly optimistic view of humanity.

Answer: B

Learning Objective: LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

APA Learning Objective: 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

1-27. As Juanito looks back over his long life, he feels a sense of unity in his life's accomplishments. He can be said to be in Erikson's _____ stage of psychosocial development.

- a) industry vs. inferiority
- b) ego-integrity vs. despair
- c) identity vs. role diffusion
- d) generativity vs. stagnation

Answer: B

Learning Objective: LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1-28. A type of learning in which an organism responds in a particular way to a neutral stimulus that normally does not bring about that type of response is called _____.

- a) classical conditioning
- b) behavioral observation
- c) operant conditioning
- d) psychodynamic learning

Answer: A

Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Describe how the behavioral perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-29. A form of learning in which a voluntary response is strengthened or weakened by its association with positive or negative consequences is called _____.

- a) the behavioral perspective
- b) the psychodynamic perspective
- c) operant conditioning
- d) classical conditioning

Answer: C

Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Describe how the behavioral perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-30. Mei Lin learned at a young age that developing good study habits, such as doing her homework, brought about good grades and made her want to work harder in school. This kind of encouraging outcome of an action is called _____.

- a) development
- b) classical conditioning
- c) reinforcement
- d) social-cognition

Answer: C

Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Describe how the behavioral perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1-31. _____ is a formal technique for promoting the frequency of desirable behaviors and decreasing the incidence of unwanted ones.

- a) Punishment
- b) Reinforcement
- c) Classical remediation
- d) Behavior modification

Answer: D

Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Describe how the behavioral perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-32. Which learning approach emphasizes the importance of modeling?

- a) classical conditioning
- b) behavior modification
- c) social-cognitive learning
- d) operant conditioning

Answer: C

Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Describe how the behavioral perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-33. _____ emphasizes the processes that allow people to know, understand, and think about the world.

- a) Classical conditioning
- b) The psychodynamic perspective
- c) Operant conditioning
- d) The cognitive perspective

Answer: D

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe how the cognitive perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

1-34. Who is considered the predominant theorist in the area of cognitive development?

- a) Jean Piaget
- b) Sigmund Freud
- c) Albert Bandura
- d) Erik Erikson

Answer: A

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe how the cognitive perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-35. Piaget's two basic principles of growth in children's understanding of the world are _____.

- a) reward and punishment
- b) schemas and assessment
- c) assimilation and accommodation
- d) cognition and behavior

Answer: C

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe how the cognitive perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

1-36. What did Jean Piaget call the process by which people understand an experience in terms of their current stage of cognitive development?

- a) cognition
- b) accommodation
- c) schemes
- d) assimilation

Answer: D

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe how the cognitive perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-37. What did Jean Piaget call the process by which changes occur in the existing way a child thinks in response to encounters with new stimuli or events?

- a) assimilation
- b) accommodation
- c) cognition
- d) schemes

Answer: B

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe how the cognitive perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-38. What model of cognitive development seeks to identify the ways in which individuals take in, access, utilize, and store information?

- a) Piagetian
- b) neo-Freudian
- c) information processing
- d) operant conditioning

Answer: C

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe how the cognitive perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-39. Jean Piaget's perspective on cognitive development assumes that thinking undergoes _____ advances, whereas the information-processing approach assumes that development is marked by _____ advantages.

- a) quantitative; qualitative
- b) quantitative; discontinuous
- c) qualitative; quantitative
- d) continuous; discontinuous

Answer: C

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe how the cognitive perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

1-40. Which approach to understanding cognitive development is currently at the forefront of research, utilizing our understanding of genes and brain activity?

- a) behavior modification
- b) social-cognitive
- c) cognitive neuroscience
- d) neo-Piagetian

Answer: C

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe how the cognitive perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-41. Which theoretical perspective argues that people have a fundamental ability to control their behavior and make rational decisions about their lives?

- a) psychoanalytic
- b) behavioral
- c) humanistic
- d) social-cognitive learning theory

Answer: C

Learning Objective: LO 1.8 Describe how the humanistic perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Humanistic Perspective: Concentrating on the Unique Qualities of Human Beings

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

1-42. Reggie has reached a state of self-fulfillment, achieving what he feels is his highest potential, and reaching those heights in his own unique way. According to the humanist perspective, what has Reggie attained?

- a) self-actualization
- b) social awareness
- c) personal agency
- d) self-efficacy

Answer: A

Learning Objective: LO 1.8 Describe how the humanistic perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Humanistic Perspective: Concentrating on the Unique Qualities of Human Beings

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1-43. Which perspective specifically focuses on the relationship between individuals and their physical, cognitive, personality, and social worlds?

- a) humanistic
- b) contextual
- c) cognitive
- d) behavioral

Answer: B

Learning Objective: LO 1.9 Describe how the contextual perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Contextual Perspective: Taking a Broad Approach to Development

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

1-44. Which of Bronfenbrenner's bioecological levels provides the connections between the various aspects of a person's life?

- a) exosystem
- b) mesosystem
- c) microsystem
- d) macrosystem

Answer: B

Learning Objective: LO 1.9 Describe how the contextual perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Contextual Perspective: Taking a Broad Approach to Development

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-45. Jose and Maria are preparing for the arrival of their first child, and are considering moving from their small rural town to a larger city to gain greater access to social services, better schools, and a variety of entertainment options. This is an example of which of Bronfenbrenner's five bioecological levels?

- a) macrosystem
- b) exosystem
- c) microsystem
- d) mesosystem

Answer: B

Learning Objective: LO 1.9 Describe how the contextual perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Contextual Perspective: Taking a Broad Approach to Development

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1-46. Which theory emphasizes how cognitive development proceeds as a result of social interactions between members of a culture?

- a) interconnectedness
- b) sociocultural
- c) bioecological
- d) contextual

Answer: B

Learning Objective: LO 1.9 Describe how the contextual perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Contextual Perspective: Taking a Broad Approach to Development

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

1-47. Which perspective seeks to identify behavior that is the result of our genetic inheritance from our ancestors?

- a) evolutionary
- b) cognitive neuroscience
- c) bioecological
- d) humanistic

Answer: A

Learning Objective: LO 1.10 Describe how the evolutionary perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: Evolutionary Perspective: Our Ancestors' Contributions to Behavior

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

1-48. Why is it wrong to ask “which theoretical perspective on lifespan development is correct?”

- a) Developmentalists already agree that the psychodynamic perspective makes the greatest theoretical contribution; other perspectives should be mentioned, but ultimately rejected.
- b) There is no way to empirically test the propositions of the various perspectives, so there is no way to determine which is correct.
- c) Each perspective looks at development from a different vantage point; as such, each emphasizes a slightly different aspect while retaining a piece of the truth.
- d) Asking “which is correct?” is less important than asking “what should be studied?”

Answer: C

Learning Objective: LO 1.11 Discuss the value of applying multiple perspectives to lifespan development.

Topic: Why It Is Wrong to Ask “Which Approach Is Right?”

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Analyze It

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-49. What type of evidence is based on careful, systematic procedures?

- a) scientific
- b) opinion
- c) anecdotal
- d) abstract

Answer: A

Learning Objective: LO 1.12 Describe the role that theories and hypotheses play in the study of development.

Topic: Theories and Hypotheses: Posing Developmental Questions

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-50. _____ research is designed to discover causal relationships between various factors.

- a) Correlational
- b) Hypothetical
- c) Experimental
- d) Theoretical

Answer: C

Learning Objective: LO 1.13 Compare the two major categories of lifespan development research.

Topic: Choosing a Research Strategy: Answering Questions

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-51. Which research strategy involves observing naturally occurring behavior without intervening in the situation?

- a) case study method
- b) ethnography
- c) naturalistic observation
- d) experimental research

Answer: C

Learning Objective: LO 1.14 Identify different types of correlational studies and their relationship to cause and effect.

Topic: Correlational Studies

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-52. Which developmental research strategy is borrowed from the field of anthropology and used to investigate cultural questions?

- a) ethnography
- b) survey research
- c) psychophysiological research
- d) experimentation

Answer: A

Learning Objective: LO 1.14 Identify different types of correlational studies and their relationship to cause and effect.

Topic: Correlational Studies

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-53. Which research strategy involves extensive, in-depth interviews with a particular individual or small group?

- a) experimentation
- b) case study
- c) natural observation
- d) ethnography

Answer: B

Learning Objective: LO 1.14 Identify different types of correlational studies and their relationship to cause and effect.

Topic: Correlational Studies

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-54. When a group of people are chosen to represent a larger population and are asked about their attitudes, behaviors, or thinking on a given topic, this is considered _____ research.

- a) ethnographic
- b) case study
- c) experimental
- d) survey

Answer: D

Learning Objective: LO 1.14 Identify different types of correlational studies and their relationship to cause and effect.

Topic: Correlational Studies

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-55. When an investigator devises different conditions and then compares the outcomes of the participants exposed to those different conditions in order to see how behavior is affected, this is called a(n) _____.

- a) hypothesis
- b) experiment
- c) theory
- d) treatment

Answer: B

Learning Objective: LO 1.15 Explain the main features of an experiment.

Topic: Experiments: Determining Cause and Effect

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-56. Benito conducts an experiment in which group A is exposed to a particular treatment and group B is given no treatment. If group A is designated as the treatment group, then group B is the _____.

- a) independent variable
- b) dependent variable
- c) control group
- d) treatment group

Answer: C

Learning Objective: LO 1.15 Explain the main features of an experiment.

Topic: Experiments: Determining Cause and Effect

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1-57. In an experiment, the _____ is what researchers manipulate.

- a) replication group
- b) independent variable
- c) control group
- d) dependent variable

Answer: B

Learning Objective: LO 1.15 Explain the main features of an experiment.

Topic: Experiments: Determining Cause and Effect

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-58. During an experiment, researchers manipulate the _____ and measure the _____.

- a) dependent variable; independent variable
- b) independent variable; dependent variable
- c) control group; treatment group
- d) treatment group; control group

Answer: B

Learning Objective: LO 1.15 Explain the main features of an experiment.

Topic: Experiments: Determining Cause and Effect

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-59. Which technique ensures that personal characteristics that might affect the outcome of an experiment are scattered among research participants in the different groups, thereby making the groups roughly equivalent?

- a) dependent recursion
- b) random assignment
- c) independent assignment
- d) regression to the mean

Answer: B

Learning Objective: LO 1.15 Explain the main features of an experiment.

Topic: Experiments: Determining Cause and Effect

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

1-60. Using a real-world setting for an experiment is the hallmark of a(n) _____.

- a) field study
- b) control group
- c) experimental group
- d) sample group

Answer: A

Learning Objective: LO 1.15 Explain the main features of an experiment.

Topic: Experiments: Determining Cause and Effect

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-61. If the focus of a research study is to examine the ways in which college professors can help students to remember information more easily, such a study would represent _____ research.

- a) applied
- b) experimental
- c) theoretical
- d) hypothetical

Answer: A

Learning Objective: LO 1.16 Distinguish between theoretical and applied research.

Topic: Theoretical and Applied Research: Complementary Approaches

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1-62. What type of research design is used when people of different ages are compared at the same point in time?

- a) longitudinal
- b) sequential
- c) correlational
- d) cross-sectional

Answer: D

Learning Objective: LO 1.17 Compare longitudinal research, cross-sectional research, and sequential research.

Topic: Measuring Developmental Change

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-63. Which type of research study is a “compromise” that examines a number of different age groups over several points in time?

- a) longitudinal
- b) sequential
- c) cross-sectional
- d) experimental

Answer: B

Learning Objective: LO 1.17 Compare longitudinal research, cross-sectional research, and sequential research.

Topic: Measuring Developmental Change

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

1-64. Before asking people to participate in a research project, an investigator must provide them with a document providing _____.

- a) details of the experimental design
- b) debriefing
- c) a description of how participants will be compensated
- d) informed consent

Answer: D

Learning Objective: LO 1.18 Describe some ethical issues that affect psychological research.

Topic: Ethics and Research

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

ESSAY QUESTIONS

1-65. Explain the three different types of cohort effects and give an example of each.

Answer: A good answer would include the following key points:

- History-graded influences are biological and environmental influences associated with a particular historical moment in time (examples: floods or earthquakes experienced by people living in an affected region).
- Age-graded influences are biological and environmental influences that are similar for individuals in a particular age group, regardless of when or where they are raised (examples: puberty and menopause).
- Sociocultural-graded influences are the social and cultural factors present at a particular time for a particular individual dependent upon such variables as ethnicity, social class, and subcultural membership (examples: socioeconomic forces affect developing children differently).

Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Describe some of the basic influences on human development.

Topic: Influences on Lifespan Development

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1-66. Provide reasons why contemporary developmentalists believe understanding the entire life span is important.

Answer: A good answer would include the following key points:

- Developmental growth and change continue during every part of life.
- A person's development is affected by the influences on her or his social environments, and those social environments can change over time.
- Development across the life span involves both gains and losses; focusing only on growth during childhood, for example, ignores much of human experience.
- People change how they invest their resources (such as motivation, energy, or time) at different points during the life span.

Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.

Topic: Key Debates in Lifespan Development

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

APA Learning Objective: 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

1-67. Briefly explain the levels of Bronfenbrenner's bioecological approach.

Answer: A good answer would include the following key points:

- The first level of Bronfenbrenner's bioecological approach is the microsystem, which includes the home, caregivers, friends, and teachers who all influence the child's microsystem.
- The second level is the mesosystem, which provides connections between aspects of the microsystem.
- The third level is the exosystem, comprised of influential societal institutions such as government, the community, or schools.
- The macrosystem represents larger cultural influences on a person, such as religious or political values.
- The chronosystem refers to the passage of time, and as such underlies all other systems.

Learning Objective: LO 1.9 Describe how the contextual perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Contextual Perspective: Taking a Broad Approach to Development

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

APA Learning Objective: 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

1-68. Why is asking “which theoretical perspective is right?” the wrong question to ask?

Answer: A good answer would include the following key points:

- Different perspectives emphasize different aspects of development; asking “which is right?” is like comparing apples and oranges. Both are round, both are fruits, both are edible, but beyond those surface similarities there are important differences that distinguish them.
- The same phenomenon can be examined from many different perspectives, meaning each perspective might have a piece of the truth in interpreting that phenomenon.
- An eclectic approach, adopting elements of multiple perspectives to address a topic of interest, provides a broader and more nuanced perspective.
- Empirical research evidence is the ultimate arbiter of the accuracy of a theoretical perspective.

Learning Objective: LO 1.11 Discuss the value of applying multiple perspectives to lifespan development.

Topic: Why It Is Wrong to Ask “Which Approach Is Right?”

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

APA Learning Objective: 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

1-69. Describe the three major steps of the scientific method and give an example of each.

Answer: A good answer would include the following key points:

- Identifying questions of interest (example: Why do girls and boys differ in height during puberty?).
- Formulating an explanation (example: Biological and genetic forces produce these observable physical changes).
- Carrying out research that either lends support to the explanation or refutes it (example: Blood samples, genetic testing, and familial height measurements are collected).

Learning Objective: LO 1.12 Describe the role that theories and hypotheses play in the study of development.

Topic: Theories and Hypotheses: Posing Developmental Questions

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1-70. Explain what a correlation coefficient measures, and provide examples of what different kinds of coefficients indicate.

Answer: A good answer would include the following key points:

- Correlation coefficients are measures of the relationship between two variables.
- Coefficients can range between -1.00 and $+1.00$, and indicate both the strength and the direction of a relationship.
- Coefficients closer to 1.00 on either end represent stronger levels of association.
- Positive coefficients indicate that as scores on one variable increase, scores on the other variable increase, and vice-versa; both variables are moving in the same direction.
- Negative coefficients indicate that high scores on one variable are associated with low scores on the other variable, and vice-versa; the variables are moving in opposite directions.
- A correlation of $+0.85$ between height and weight indicates a strong, positive association between those two variables.
- A correlation of -0.30 between weight and finger dexterity indicates a weak, negative association between those two variables.
- A correlation of 0.00 indicates no association between two variables.

Learning Objective: LO 1.14 Identify different types of correlational studies and their relationship to cause and effect.

Topic: Correlational Studies

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1-71. Summarize the four basic principles of ethical research, and provide an example of how each principle might be violated in a research study.

Answer: A good answer would include the following key points:

- Protection from physical or psychological harm. If a researcher wanted to see how long newborns could hold their breath under water, this would be an unethical experiment violating this principle.
- Obtaining informed consent. Telling a group of elementary school children to “just fill out these forms; you don’t need to know why” would violate this principle.
- Justified deception. Convincing a child that her puppy was just murdered in order to arouse and measure a stress response would be an unjustified use of deception.
- Privacy must be maintained. A researcher who left adolescents’ confidential responses to questions about engaging in unprotected sexual activity lying on a table in a coffee shop would not be maintaining the privacy of those responses.

Learning Objective: LO 1.18: Describe some ethical issues that affect psychological research.

Topic: Ethics and Research

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

REVEL QUIZZES

The following questions appear at the end of each module and at the end of the chapter in Revel for *Life Span Development*, Fourth Edition.

Quiz: Determining the Nature—and Nurture—of Lifespan Development

EOM Q1.1.1

Lifespan development examines patterns of growth, change, and _____ in human behavior across the life span.

- a) diversity
- b) evolution
- c) stability
- d) socialization

Answer: C

Learning Objective: LO 1.1: Define the field of lifespan development and describe what it encompasses.

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember

EOM Q1.1.2

How are the developmental periods of infancy and adolescence similar?

- a) Both involve roughly the same amount of years.
- b) Both have a fairly clear-cut boundary for when they begin.
- c) Both have a fairly clear-cut boundary for when they end.
- d) Most developmentalists study both of these periods at the same time.

Answer: B

Learning Objective: LO 1.2: Describe the areas that lifespan development specialists cover.

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Analyze

EOM Q1.1.3

Robin grew up in a public housing project in Chicago. Grant grew up at the same time in an affluent suburb of Chicago. When Robin and Grant meet in college, we can expect that in general they will _____.

- a) share similar non-normative life events
- b) share sociocultural-graded influences but differ in history-graded influences
- c) differ significantly in age-graded influences
- d) share history-graded influences but differ in sociocultural-graded influences

Answer: D

Learning Objective: LO 1.3: Describe some of the basic influences on human development.

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Apply

EOM Q1.1.4

Compared to young children, adults have a much harder time learning a new language. Researchers studying this phenomenon are mainly addressing which key issue in development?

- a) continuous versus discontinuous change
- b) critical versus sensitive periods
- c) lifespan approaches versus particular periods
- d) nature versus nurture

Answer: B

Learning Objective: LO 1.4: Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Remember

EOM Q1.1.5

In the nature-versus-nurture discussion, the term *nurture* refers to _____.

- a) environmental influences
- b) historical traits
- c) genetic factors
- d) inherited characteristics

Answer: A

Learning Objective: LO 1.4: Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Understand

Quiz: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

EOM Q1.2.1

Proponents of which major theoretical perspective believe that behavior is largely motivated by subconscious inner forces and memories?

- a) psychodynamic
- b) behavioral
- c) cognitive
- d) evolutionary

Answer: A

Learning Objective: LO 1.5: Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand

EOM Q1.2.2

Proponents of which major theoretical perspective believe that the keys to understanding development are observable behavior and outside stimuli in the environment?

- a) psychodynamic
- b) behavioral
- c) cognitive
- d) evolutionary

Answer: B

Learning Objective: LO 1.6: Describe how the behavioral perspective explains lifespan development.

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand

EOM Q1.2.3

How are assimilation and accommodation similar?

- a) Both involve understanding experience in terms of a child's existing way of thinking.
- b) Both involve significant changes to a child's existing way of thinking.
- c) Both are ways to bring about cognitive development.
- d) Both are interchangeable terms used to explain the same concept.

Answer: C

Learning Objective: LO 1.7: Describe how the cognitive perspective explains lifespan development.

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze

EOM Q1.2.4

A parent who provides less and less guidance each time a child tries a puzzle is using _____.

- a) behavior modifications
- b) operant conditioning
- c) scaffolding
- d) classical conditioning

Answer: C

Learning Objective: LO 1.9 Describe how the contextual perspective explains lifespan development.

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Apply

EOM Q1.2.5

The _____ perspective identifies behaviors that are the result of genetic inheritance.

- a) contextual
- b) cognitive
- c) psychodynamic
- d) evolutionary

Answer: D

Learning Objective: LO 1.10 Describe how the evolutionary perspective explains lifespan development.

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember

Quiz: Research Methods

EOM Q1.3.1

The _____ is the process of posing and answering research questions using controlled techniques that include systematic, orderly observation and the collection of data.

- a) scientific method
- b) research program
- c) theoretical orientation
- d) development of hypotheses

Answer: A

Learning Objective: LO 1.12 Describe the role that theories and hypotheses play in the study of development.

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember

EOM Q1.3.2

If a journalist uses a correlational study to suggest that eating dark chocolate is good for your health, what mistake is the journalist making?

- a) assuming that reliability and validity are the same thing
- b) assuming that correlation always equals causation
- c) assuming that causation never equals correlation
- d) assuming that reliability and validity are different from each other

Answer: B

Learning Objective: LO 1.13 Compare the two major categories of lifespan development research.

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze

EOM Q1.3.3

The strength and direction of a relationship between two factors is represented by a(n) _____.

- a) experimental factor
- b) associative coefficient
- c) correlation coefficient
- d) predictable factor

Answer: C

Learning Objective: LO 1.14 Identify different types of correlational studies and their relationship to cause and effect.

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember

EOM Q1.3.4

An investigator is studying the effectiveness of two new types of parenting interventions for children with disruptive behavior. In this example, the type of intervention would be the _____ variable, and the amount of disruptive behavior would be the _____ variable.

- a) experimental; correlational
- b) correlational; experimental
- c) dependent; independent
- d) independent; dependent

Answer: D

Learning Objective: LO 1.15 Explain the main features of an experiment.

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Apply

EOM Q1.3.5

_____ is designed specifically to test some developmental explanation and expand scientific knowledge, whereas _____ is meant to provide practical solutions to immediate problems.

- a) Applied research; theoretical research
- b) Theoretical research; applied research
- c) Qualitative research; theoretical research
- d) Qualitative research; applied research

Answer: B

Learning Objective: LO 1.16 Distinguish between theoretical research and applied research.

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand

Chapter Quiz: An Orientation to Lifespan Development

EOC Q1.1

Which statement best represents the view of developmentalists?

- a) Growth and change are less important to study than stability.
- b) Growth and change occur in all aspects of a person's life across their lifespan.
- c) Growth and change occur primarily in children and adolescents.
- d) Growth and change occur primarily in some aspects of a person's life.

Answer: B

Learning Objective: LO 1.1: Define the field of lifespan development and describe what it encompasses.

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill:

EOC Q1.2

A study that seeks to examine how stable shyness is across the life span is focused on _____ development.

- a) cognitive
- b) physical
- c) personality
- d) social

Answer: C

Learning Objective: LO 1.2: Describe the areas that lifespan development specialists cover.

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Apply

EOC Q1.3

The financial crisis of the 2010s exerted what type of effect on the cohort of children growing up during this period?

- a) sociocultural-graded influences
- b) non-normative life event influences
- c) history-graded influences
- d) age-graded influences

Answer: C

Learning Objective: LO 1.3: Describe some of the basic influences on human development.

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Apply

EOC Q1.4

Shalise believes that child development is a process of continuous change. Her classmate Evan says that development follows a pattern of discontinuous change. Who is correct?

- a) Shalise: A child's increasing height proves that development is always only continuous.
- b) Both: A child's development is marked by both continuous and discontinuous change.
- c) Evan: A child's increasing height proves that development is always only discontinuous.
- d) Shalise: The growth of cognitive ability proves that development is always only continuous.

Answer: B

Learning Objective: LO 1.4: Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Apply

EOC Q1.5

Erikson's _____ theory was created as an alternative psychodynamic view emphasizing social interaction with other people.

- a) psychosocial development
- b) humanistic potential
- c) behavioral perspective
- d) social-cognitive

Answer: A

Learning Objective: LO 1.5: Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand

EOC Q1.6

Which statement describes the difference between classical conditioning and operant conditioning?

- a) Classical conditioning involves cognitive responses and operant conditioning involves behavioral responses.
- b) Classical conditioning involves behavioral responses and operant conditioning involves cognitive responses.
- c) Classical conditioning involves voluntary responses and operant conditioning involves automatic responses.
- d) Classical conditioning involves automatic responses and operant conditioning involves voluntary responses.

Answer: D

Learning Objective: LO 1.6: Describe how the behavioral perspective explains lifespan development.

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze

EOC Q1.7

Which perspective emphasizes how people internally represent and think about the world?

- a) cognitive perspective
- b) psychodynamic perspective
- c) behavioral perspective
- d) evolutionary perspective

Answer: A

Learning Objective: LO 1.7: Describe how the cognitive perspective explains lifespan development.

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Understand

EOC Q1.8

Which perspective contends that people have a natural capacity to make decisions about their lives?

- a) cognitive perspective
- b) psychodynamic perspective
- c) behavioral perspective
- d) humanistic perspective

Answer: D

Learning Objective: LO 1.8 Describe how the humanistic perspective explains lifespan development.

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Understand

EOC Q1.9

What is the key factor guiding developmental perspectives that consider the relationship between individuals and their physical, cognitive, personality, and social worlds?

- a) conditioning
- b) contextual factors
- c) genetics
- d) habituation

Answer: B

Learning Objective: LO 1.9 Describe how the contextual perspective explains lifespan development.

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand

EOC Q1.10

Which perspective seeks to identify behavior that is the result of our genetic inheritance?

- a) cognitive perspective
- b) psychodynamic perspective
- c) behavioral perspective
- d) evolutionary perspective

Answer: D

Learning Objective: LO 1.10 Describe how the evolutionary perspective explains lifespan development.

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand

EOC Q1.11

Some lifespan developmentalists use a(n) _____ approach, drawing on several perspectives simultaneously.

- a) cognitive
- b) correlational
- c) behavioral
- d) eclectic

Answer: D

Learning Objective: LO 1.11 Discuss the value of applying multiple perspectives to lifespan development.

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Understand

EOC Q1.12

A(n) _____ is a prediction stated in a way that permits it to be tested.

- a) proposition
- b) experiment
- c) theory
- d) hypothesis

Answer: D

Learning Objective: LO 1.12 Describe the role that theories and hypotheses play in the study of development.

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Remember

EOC Q1.13

What is the best type of study to determine if daily reading with a parent can increase the speed at which a child learns to read independently?

- a) correlational
- b) experimental
- c) theoretical
- d) hypothetical

Answer: B

Learning Objective: LO 1.13 Compare the two major categories of lifespan development research.

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Analyze

EOC Q1.14

Alan has decided to conduct a naturalistic observation of children and friendships. Which location would produce the most accurate results?

- a) a school principal's office
- b) a laboratory setting designed like a classroom
- c) a hospital emergency room
- d) a playground

Answer: D

Learning Objective: LO 1.14 Identify different types of correlational studies and their relationship to cause and effect.

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Apply

EOC Q1.15

In an experiment, the _____ is exposed to the treatment variable being studied; the _____ is not.

- a) control group; experimental group
- b) treatment group; experimental group
- c) control group; treatment group
- d) treatment group; control group

Answer: D

Learning Objective: LO 1.15 Explain the main features of an experiment.

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Understand

EOC Q1.16

A scientist is interested in the processes of cognitive change during childhood and decides to see how many words children of various ages can remember after one exposure to a list of words. What type of research is this scientist conducting?

- a) theoretical research
- b) applied research
- c) evolutionary-response research
- d) treatment-specific research

Answer: A

Learning Objective: LO 1.16 Distinguish between theoretical research and applied research.

Difficulty: Difficult

Skill: Apply

EOC Q1.17

Which type of research design takes the longest amount of time to complete?

- a) longitudinal
- b) cross-sectional
- c) sequential
- d) evolutionary

Answer: A

Learning Objective: LO 1.17 Compare longitudinal research, cross-sectional research, and sequential research.

Difficulty: Moderate

Skill: Analyze

EOC Q1.18

Researchers must obtain _____ from participants before their involvement in a study.

- a) proxy permission
- b) informed consent
- c) comprehensive guidelines
- d) ethical understanding

Answer: B

Learning Objective: LO 1.18 Describe some ethical issues that affect psychological research.

Difficulty: Easy

Skill: Understand