

Chapter 01 Introduction

Multiple Choice Questions

1. (p. 5) Life-span development covers the period from _____ to _____.
- A. birth; middle adulthood
 - B. conception; old age
 - C. infancy; early adulthood
 - D.** conception; death

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Studying Life-Span Development

2. (p. 6) 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

APA Outcome: 1.2

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Studying Life-Span Development

Chapter 01 - Introduction

3. (p. 6) 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

APA Outcome: 1.2

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Studying Life-Span Development

4. (p. 6) The upper boundary of the human lifespan is approximately _____ years.

- A. 95
- B. 100
- C. 110
- D. 122

APA Outcome: 1.2

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Characteristics of Life-Span Perspective

5. (p. 6) Although the maximum life span of humans has not changed, during the twentieth century life expectancy in the United States has:

- 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.

APA Outcome: 1.2

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Characteristics of Life-Span Perspective

6. (p. 6) According to life-span development expert Paul Baltes, which age period dominates development?

- A. infancy-childhood
- B. adolescence-early adulthood
- C. middle-late adulthood
- D.** No single age group dominates development.

APA Outcome: 1.2

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Characteristics of Life-Span Perspective

7. (p. 6) Diana 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 various developmental issues of adulthood. Which developmental theory might address her concerns?

- A. traditional
- B.** life-span
- C. ethological
- D. ecological

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Characteristics of Life-Span Perspective

8. (p. 6) The psychology department is debating what to include in their Human Development course. Some professors want to teach about the life-span approach, whereas others want to deliver a traditional philosophy. They disagree about:

- 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.

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Characteristics of Life-Span Perspective

9. (p. 6) Baltes describes development as multidirectional. What does this mean?
- 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.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Characteristics of Life-Span Perspective

10. (p. 6) Kathy believes that life-span development cannot be studied without considering biological, social, and cognitive aspects. Kathy believes that development is:
- A. lifelong.
 - B. multidirectional.
 - C. multidimensional.
 - D. plastic.

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Characteristics of Life-Span Perspective

11. (p. 6) 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.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Characteristics of Life-Span Perspective

12. (p. 6-7) Which of the following is NOT one of Paul Baltes's seven characteristics of the life-span perspective on development?

- A. contextual
- B. multidimensional
- C. plastic
- D. unidirectional**

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Characteristics of Life-Span Perspective

13. (p. 6-7) 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.**

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Characteristics of Life-Span Perspective

14. (p. 6-7) 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.

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Characteristics of Life-Span Perspective

15. (p. 7) Baltes argues that compared to younger adults, older adults often show:

- A. less interest in learning new things.
- B. less capacity for learning something new.**
- C. greater rigidity in personality characteristics.
- D. lower tendency to tolerate changes.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Characteristics of Life-Span Perspective

16. (p. 7) Which of the following is an example of how development is contextual?

- 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.

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Characteristics of Life-Span Perspective

17. (p. 7) In the United States, most individuals begin school around age 5, whereas in Australia they start at 3. This is an illustration of how development is:

- A. lifelong.
- B. multidisciplinary.
- C. multidirectional.
- D. contextual.**

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Characteristics of Life-Span Perspective

18. (p. 7) Normative age-graded influences, normative 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.

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Characteristics of Life-Span Perspective

19. (p. 7) Anna attributes her thriftiness to having been raised during the Great Depression. This is an example of a:

- A. nonnormative life event.
- B. normative history-graded influence.**
- C. normative age-graded influence.
- D. nonnormative age-graded influence.

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Characteristics of Life-Span Perspective

20. (p. 7) 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.

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Characteristics of Life-Span Perspective

21. (p. 7) 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.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Characteristics of Life-Span Perspective

22. (p. 7) Which of the following is an example of the plasticity of development?

- 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.**

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Characteristics of Life-Span Perspective

23. (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. normative age-graded influence.
- C. normative history-graded influence.
- D. normative contextual influence.

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Characteristics of Life-Span Perspective

24. (p. 8) 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.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Characteristics of Life-Span Perspective

25. (p. 8) 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.

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Characteristics of Life-Span Perspective

26. (p. 9) The laws, regulations, and government programs that are designed to promote the welfare of a country's citizens are part of _____ policy.

- A. family
- B. social**
- C. welfare
- D. development

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Contemporary Concerns

27. (p. 10) 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.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Contemporary Concerns

28. (p. 10) Janice's childhood years were spent living in poverty. Which of the following statements is most likely NOT true?
- 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.

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Contemporary Concerns

29. (p. 10) 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

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Contemporary Concerns

Chapter 01 - Introduction

30. (p. 10) The U.S. percentage of children living in poverty is:

- 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.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Contemporary Concerns

31. (p. 11) A primary concern in relation to social policy for older adults is the:

- A. increasing numbers who live in poverty.
- B. increase in elder abuse.
- C. failure of the health care system to address their needs.**
- D. need for funding public pensions.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Contemporary Concerns

32. (p. 13) At age 3, Jillian is beginning to participate in imaginary play. Identify the process of Jillian's life-span development.

- A. ecological
- B. biological
- C. socioemotional
- D. cognitive**

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Cognitive Processes

33. (p. 13) Diego beams as he holds his newborn child. What processes are developing?

- A. abstract
- B. biological
- C. socioemotional**
- D. cognitive

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Socioemotional Processes

34. (p. 13) 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

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Biological Processes

35. (p. 13) 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.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Biological Processes

36. (p. 14) The developmental period during which changes are rapid and primarily biological is:

- A. prenatal.
- B. infancy.
- C. adolescence.
- D. late adulthood.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Periods of Development

37. (p. 14) 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

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Periods of Development

38. (p. 14) 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

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Periods of Development

Chapter 01 - Introduction

39. (p. 14) 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.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Periods of Development

40. (p. 14) 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

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Periods of Development

41. (p. 15) Most traditional college students are considered to be in what developmental period?

- A. adolescence
- B. emerging adulthood**
- C. early adulthood
- D. middle adulthood

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Periods of Development

42. (p. 16) Paulo is struggling to juggle school, work, and relationships while he is beginning to become more independent and responsible. What period of development is he most likely in?

- A. late childhood
- B. adolescence
- C. early adulthood**
- D. middle adulthood

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Periods of Development

43. (p. 16) Len feels greatly contented in his career. Now that his medical clinic is doing well, he has more time in hand to spend 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

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Periods of Development

44. (p. 16) 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.**

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Periods of Development

45. (p. 16) 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

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Periods of Development

46. (p. 16) At what age do more people claim to be happiest?

- A. 19 years
- B. 25 years
- C. 42 years
- D.** 88 years

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Age and Happiness

47. (p. 16) At what age do people enter the "oldest old" age group?

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

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Periods of Development

48. (p. 16) What developmental period is marked by sizeable losses in cognitive potential, chronic stress, and frailty?

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

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Periods of Development

49. (p. 16) 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

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Periods of Development

50. (p. 18) 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 _____ young.

- A. socially
- B. biologically
- C. physically
- D. psychologically

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Conceptions of Age

51. (p. 18) 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

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Conceptions of Age

52. (p. 18) Becoming a grandmother is an example of _____ age.

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

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Conceptions of Age

53. (p. 18) Mrs. B is a 66-year-old widow in remarkably good health. She is financially comfortable and will retire soon. However, she dreads 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 _____ age.

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

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Conceptions of Age

54. (p. 18) The functional capacities of a person's vital organ system indicate _____ age.

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

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Conceptions of Age

55. (p. 18) 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 _____ young.

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

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Conceptions of Age

56. (p. 18) A person's adaptive capacities compared with those of other individuals of the same chronological age are called _____ age.

- A. psychological**
- B. social
- C. biological
- D. coping

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Conceptions of Age

57. (p. 18) 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 based on Henry's _____ age.

- A. psychological
- B. social**
- C. biological
- D. socioemotional

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Conceptions of Age

58. (p. 18) Due to 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:

- A. biological age.
- B. psychological age.
- C. social age.**
- D. developmental maturity.

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Conceptions of Age

59. (p. 19) Brent has a son diagnosed with ADHD and believes that this is primarily due to genetics, as his father was ADHD as well. Brent most likely believes that ADHD is primarily influenced by:

- A. nature.**
- B. nurture.
- C. stability.
- D. continuity.

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Nature and Nurture

60. (p. 19) 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

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Nature and Nurture

61. (p. 19) 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

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Nature and Nurture

62. (p. 19) 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.

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Stability and Change

63. (p. 19) 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.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Nature and Nurture

64. (p. 19) The life-span development concept of plasticity aligns most closely with which of the following?

- A. stability
- B.** change
- C. nature
- D. nurture

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Stability and Change

65. (p. 19) 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.

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Stability and Change

66. (p. 19) 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. multidirectionality
- B. growth and regulation
- C. nature and nurture
- D.** stability and change

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Stability and Change

67. (p. 19) The controversy of stability versus change is closely linked to Paul Baltes's theory of:

- A.** plasticity.
- B. contextualism.
- C. multidimensionalism.
- D. multidirectionality.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Stability and Change

68. (p. 19) 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:

- 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.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Nature and Nurture

69. (p. 19) 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

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Stability and Change

70. (p. 19) Professor Martin is a later-experience theorist. Which statement BEST reflects his view about development?

- 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.

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Stability and Change

71. (p. 20) "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.

- A. stage-based
- B. nature-based
- C. continuity-based
- D. discontinuity-based

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Continuity and Discontinuity

72. (p. 20) The four stages of a butterfly's maturation—egg, caterpillar, chrysalis, butterfly—characterize which aspect of development?

- A. plasticity
- B. stability
- C. discontinuity**
- D. continuity

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Continuity and Discontinuity

73. (p. 21) Conceptualize a problem to be studied, collect data, analyze data, and draw conclusions. These steps describe:

- A. discontinuity in development.
- B. the scientific method.**
- C. a journal abstract.
- D. a theory.

APA Outcome: 2.2

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Scientific Method

74. (p. 21) 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

APA Outcome: 2.2

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Scientific Method

75. (p. 21) 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.

APA Outcome: 2.2

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Scientific Method

76. (p. 21) 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.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Psychoanalytic Theory

77. (p. 21) Psychoanalytic theories stress what in development?

- A. continuity
- B. genes
- C. late experience
- D. early experience

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Psychoanalytic Theory

78. (p. 21-22) Ben has repressed his sexual urges and has started to develop social and intellectual skills. Ben is in the psychosexual stage called the _____ stage.

- A. phallic
- B. anal
- C. latency**
- D. oral

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Freud's Theory

79. (p. 21-22) Erikson's theory emphasizes which of the following aspects of human development?

- A. observational
- B. sexual
- C. psychoanalytic
- D. social**

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

80. (p. 22) Each stage in Erikson's theory presents a crisis that must be resolved. These crises are:

- A. opportunities to repair relations with 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.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

81. (p. 22) According to Erikson, A preschooler is in _____ psychosocial stage.

- A. trust versus mistrust
- B. initiative versus guilt**
- C. industry versus inferiority
- D. identity versus identity confusion

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

82. (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 Kelly takes much longer than her mom would have taken. According to Erikson's stage theory, Kelly's mom is helping Kelly develop:

- A. trust.
- B. her identity.
- C. initiative.**
- D. altruism.

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

83. (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

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Erikson's Psychosocial Theory

84. (p. 23) Piaget theorized that children move through distinct stages of cognitive development with each stage being qualitatively different than the one preceding. His theory reflects which aspect of developmental philosophy?

- A.** discontinuity
- B. multidirectionality
- C. stability
- D. nature

APA Outcome: 2.2

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Piaget's Cognitive Development Theory

85. (p. 23) 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.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Piaget's Cognitive Development Theory

86. (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 always conscious.
- C. Early experiences play an important role in development.
- D. Changes take place in adulthood as well as childhood.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Psychoanalytic Theory

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

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Cognitive Theory

88. (p. 24) 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

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Cognitive Theory

89. (p. 24) Who among the following is a cognitive theorist?
- A. Vygotsky
 - B. Freud
 - C. Erikson
 - D. Baltes

APA Outcome: 1.2

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Cognitive Theory

90. (p. 24) The information-processing approach to development is mainly concerned 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.

APA Outcome: 1.2

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Information-Processing Theory

91. (p. 25) 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**

APA Outcome: 1.2

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Information-Processing Theory

92. (p. 25) 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

APA Outcome: 1.2

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Information-Processing Theory

93. (p. 25) 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

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Information-Processing Theory

94. (p. 25) 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

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Information-Processing Theory

95. (p. 25) Skinner claimed that we should only study that which can be _____ and _____.

- A. observed; measured**
- B. observed; changed
- C. learned; changed
- D. rewarded; punished

APA Outcome: 1.2

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

96. (p. 25) Nathan bites his hand frequently throughout the day. According to Skinner, 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.**

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

97. (p. 25) 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

APA Outcome: 1.2

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

98. (p. 25) Social cognitive theorists would agree with Piaget regarding the importance of _____ in development.

- A. behavior
- B. cognition**
- C. culture
- D. an enriched environment

APA Outcome: 1.2

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Piaget's Cognitive Development Theory

99. (p. 26) 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.

APA Outcome: 1.2

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Bandura's Social Cognitive Theory

Topic: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

100. (p. 25-26) 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.**

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Bandura's Social Cognitive Theory

101. (p. 25-26) Mrs. Jones uses spanking as the primary method of discipline in her household. A social cognitive theorist would say that her children will most likely:

- 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.

APA Outcome: 1.2

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Bandura's Social Cognitive Theory

102. (p. 26) 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. preoperational thinking.
- B. learning through observation and imitation.
- C. imprinting during critical periods of development.
- D.** reciprocal influences of behavior, cognition, and environment.

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Bandura's Social Cognitive Theory

103. (p. 26) 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.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Ethological Theory

104. (p. 26) Which theory most strongly emphasizes the role of biology and evolution in development?

- A. ecological
- B. behavioral
- C. cognitive
- D.** ethological

APA Outcome: 1.2

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Ethological Theory

105. (p. 26) 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

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Ethological Theory

106. (p. 26) 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

APA Outcome: 1.2

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Ethological Theory

107. (p. 26) 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.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Ethological Theory

108. (p. 27) 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.

APA Outcome: 1.2

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Ecological Theory

109. (p. 27) One implication of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory is that to understand development one must:

- 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.

APA Outcome: 1.2

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Ecological Theory

110. (p. 27) 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?

- A. microsystem
- B. mesosystem
- C. exosystem
- D. macrosystem

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Ecological Theory

111. (p. 27) 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:

- A. microsystem.
- B. mesosystem.**
- C. chronosystem.
- D. macrosystem.

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Ecological Theory

112. (p. 27-28) Baltes's assertion that development is contextual best fits with which developmental theory?

- A. psychoanalytic
- B. social cognitive
- C. ecological**
- D. behavioral

APA Outcome: 1.2

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Ecological Theory

113. (p. 27) 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:

- A. microsystem.
- B. mesosystem.
- C. exosystem.**
- D. macrosystem.

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Ecological Theory

114. (p. 27) 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:

- A. chronosystem.
- B. mesosystem.
- C. exosystem.
- D. macrosystem.

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Ecological Theory

115. (p. 28) An eclectic theoretical orientation 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.

APA Outcome: 1.2

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Eclectic Theoretical Orientation

116. (p. 28) 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

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Eclectic Theoretical Orientation

117. (p. 28) 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

APA Outcome: 1.2

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Eclectic Theoretical Orientation

118. (p. 29-30) 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.

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Observation

119. (p. 29-30) 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.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Observation

120. (p. 30) Dr. Sam 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.

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Naturalistic Observation

121. (p. 30) 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

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Survey and Interview

122. (p. 30) 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.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Survey and Interview

123. (p. 30) 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.

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Survey and Interview

124. (p. 30) 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 allow an individual to be compared with another.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Standardized Test

125. (p. 30-31) 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 is unique and cannot be generalized for a population.
- D. It may be unethical to induce certain situations in the general population.**

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Physiological Measures

126. (p. 30-31) 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

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Case Study

127. (p. 30-31) Someone with an extremely rare condition, like lycanthropy, would most likely be studied using what method?

- A. questionnaire
- B. survey
- C. case study
- D. latitudinal study

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Case Study

128. (p. 31) Assessment of hormones in the bloodstream is a type of:

- A. physiological measure.
- B. standardized test.
- C. case study.
- D. life-history record.

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Physiological Measures

129. (p. 32) Which research design aims to observe and record behavior?

- A. experimental
- B. descriptive**
- C. correlative
- D. independent

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Descriptive Research

130. (p. 32) It has been shown that people who eat bananas eventually die. This does not prove that bananas are fatal because _____ does not equal _____.

- A. experimentation; causation
- B. experimentation; correlation
- C. causation; correlation
- D. correlation; causation**

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Correlational Research

131. (p. 32) 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.**

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Correlational Research

132. (p. 32) Which of the following correlation coefficients indicates the strongest relationship?

- A. -0.93**
- B. +0.87
- C. +0.13
- D. -0.47

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Correlational Research

133. (p. 32) 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.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Correlational Research

134. (p. 32) Which research method is used to determine causality?

- A. correlative
- B. experimental**
- C. observational
- D. case study

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Experimental Research

135. (p. 32) 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

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Experimental Research

136. (p. 33) Which of the following is manipulated during an experiment?

- A. dependent variable
- B. correlation coefficient
- C. independent variable**
- D. observed effect

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Independent and Dependent Variables

137. (p. 33) 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.

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Independent and Dependent Variables

138. (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.

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Independent and Dependent Variables

139. (p. 33) 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 _____ group.

- A. random
- B. control
- C. experimental
- D. correlation

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Experimental and Control Groups

140. (p. 33) 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.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Experimental and Control Groups

141. (p. 33) 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

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Cross-Sectional Approach

142. (p. 33) 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

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Longitudinal Approach

143. (p. 34) 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

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Longitudinal Approach

144. (p. 34) Cohort effects are NOT due to 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

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Cohort Effects

145. (p. 34) 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.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Cohort Effects

146. (p. 35) Before his study begins, Dr. Holly lets the subjects know that their participation will include a small, weekly time commitment and may arouse negative thoughts and feelings about past academic experiences. This is an example of:

- A. deception.
- B. debriefing.
- C. confidentiality.
- D. informed consent.

APA Outcome: 3.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Ethical Research

147. (p. 36-37) Which of the following is NOT a form of bias that should concern researchers?

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

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Gender Bias

148. (p. 36) 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.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Cultural and Ethnic Bias

149. (p. 39) Which of the following is NOT one of the criticisms of behavioral and social cognitive theories?

- A. too much emphasis on environmental determinants
- B. inadequate attention to developmental changes
- C. too little attention to cognition
- D. too little consideration for the quality of learning experiences**

APA Outcome: 1.2

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Bandura's Social Cognitive Theory

150. (p. 39) Ecological theory has been criticized for paying too little attention to:

- A. environmental settings.
- B. biological foundations.**
- C. social considerations.
- D. micro dimensions of culture.

APA Outcome: 1.2

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Ecological Theory

Short Answer Questions

151. (p. 5) Define development, and discuss the period it encompasses.

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

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Studying Life-Span Development

152. (p. 6) Describe how the traditional approach to development differs from the life-span approach.

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.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Studying Life-Span Development

153. (p. 6-7) Describe each of Paul Baltes's life-span development characteristics.

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.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Characteristics of Life-Span Perspective

154. (p. 7-8) List the three systems that interact to determine development in the contextual view, and give an example of each.

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.

APA Outcome: 1.1

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss the distinctive features of a life-span perspective on development

Topic: Characteristics of Life-Span Perspective

155. (p. 13) Briefly define biological processes, cognitive processes, and socioemotional processes.

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.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Biological Processes

Topic: Cognitive Processes

Topic: Socioemotional Processes

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

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.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Conceptions of Age

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

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

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Nature and Nurture

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

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.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Stability and Change

159. (p. 19-20) 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

1. a, 2. c, 3. b

APA Outcome: 1.3

Blooms Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Developmental Issues

160. (p. 19) Briefly discuss the early-experience versus later-experience issue.

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.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Stability and Change

161. (p. 19) Briefly discuss the continuity-discontinuity issue.

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).

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Learning Objective: 01-02 Identify the most important processes; periods; and issues in development

Topic: Continuity and Discontinuity

162. (p. 21) What is the difference between a theory and a hypothesis?

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.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Developmental Issues

163. (p. 21) List Freud's psychosexual stages in order.

oral, anal, phallic, latency, genital

APA Outcome: 1.1

APA Outcome: 1.2

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Freud's Theory

164. (p. 26-27) In what way do the ethological and ecological theories of development relate to the nature-nurture issue?

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.

APA Outcome: 1.2

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Ecological Theory

Topic: Ethological Theory

165. (p. 27-28) List three of the five systems in Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, and give a brief definition of each.

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.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Ecological Theory

166. (p. 28) What is an eclectic approach and why is it recommended for studying life-span development?

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.

APA Outcome: 2.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Eclectic Theoretical Orientation

167. (p. 29-31) Briefly describe observation, survey and interview, standardized testing, case study, and physiological measures as types of collecting data in research.

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: It is 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.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Case Study

Topic: Observation

Topic: Physiological Measures

Topic: Standardized Test

Topic: Survey and Interview

168. (p. 33-34) Briefly describe the cross-sectional approach to research.

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

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Basic

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Cross-Sectional Approach

169. (p. 34) Briefly describe the longitudinal approach to research.

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

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Longitudinal Approach

170. (p. 35-36) Describe three ethical concerns regarding research.

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.

APA Outcome: 3.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Ethical Research

171. (p. 36) Explain the concept of ethnic gloss.

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.

APA Outcome: 1.1

Blooms Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain how research on life-span development is conducted

Topic: Cultural and Ethnic Bias

172. (p. 39) List one contribution and one criticism of psychoanalytic theories.

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:

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.

APA Outcome: 1.2

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Psychoanalytic Theory

173. (p. 39) List one contribution and one criticism of cognitive theories of development.

Contributions:

An individual's active construction of understanding and developmental changes in thinking is emphasized.

Criticisms:

Inadequate attention to individual differences in development.

Unconscious thought is underrated.

APA Outcome: 1.2

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Information-Processing Theory

Topic: Piaget's Cognitive Development Theory

Topic: Vygotsky's Sociocultural Cognitive Theory

174. (p. 39) List one contribution and one criticism of behavioral and social cognitive theories of development.

Contributions:

Scientific research is emphasized.

Environmental determinants of behavior are addressed.

Personal and cognitive factors are emphasized.

Criticisms:

Too little emphasis on cognition (Skinner).

Too much emphasis on environmental determinants.

Inadequate attention to developmental changes.

APA Outcome: 1.2

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Bandura's Social Cognitive Theory

Topic: Skinner's Operant Conditioning

175. (p. 39) Compare and contrast ethological and ecological theories.

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.

APA Outcome: 1.2

Blooms Taxonomy: Understand

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Learning Objective: 01-03 Describe the main theories of human development

Topic: Ecological Theory

Topic: Ethological Theory