

TOTAL ASSESSMENT GUIDE

Chapter 1

An Introduction to Lifespan Development

Topic		Remember the Facts	Understand the Concept	Apply What You Know
INTRODUCTION	Multiple Choice			
	True/False	193, 196, 197	194, 195	
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay			
LO 1.1: Define the field of lifespan development and describe what it encompasses.	Multiple Choice	1, 4	2	3
	True/False			
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay	175	173-174	
LO 1.2: Describe the areas that lifespan development specialists cover.	Multiple Choice	5, 8, 14, 16-20	11	6-7, 9-10, 12-13, 15, 21
	True/False	200-201		
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay			
LO 1.3: Describe basic influences on human development.	Multiple Choice	23, 26, 28, 30, 32	22, 25	24, 27, 29, 31
	True/False	202-204		
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay		176-177	
LO 1.4: Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.	Multiple Choice	34-35, 37-40, 42-44	41, 45	33, 36, 46
	True/False	198, 205-206	199	
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay		178-179	
LO 1.5: Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.	Multiple Choice	48-50, 52-54, 57, 59, 61-63, 65-68	47, 51, 55-56, 60, 69-70	58, 64, 72-75
	True/False	207-208		
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay		180-181	
LO 1.6: Describe how the behavioral perspective explains lifespan development.	Multiple Choice	71, 77-78, 81-82, 85, 88, 89, 91, 94	76, 80, 83, 87, 92-93	79, 84, 86, 90
	True/False	209		
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay	182		
LO 1.7: Describe how the cognitive perspective explains lifespan development.	Multiple Choice	96-97, 99-103, 106-109	95, 98, 104-105	
	True/False	210-211		
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay		183-184	
LO 1.8: Describe how the humanistic perspective explains lifespan development.	Multiple Choice	112-114	110-111	115
	True/False	212		
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay		185	

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Topic		Factual	Conceptual	Applied
LO 1.9: Describe how the contextual perspective explains lifespan development.	Multiple Choice	119, 121, 122, 124-126, 128, 130-131	116-118, 120, 129	123, 127
	True/False	213		
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay	186	187-188	
LO 1.10: Describe how the evolutionary perspective explains lifespan development.	Multiple Choice	133-134	132	
	True/False		214	
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay		189	
LO 1.11: Discuss the value of applying multiple perspectives to lifespan development.	Multiple Choice			
	True/False	215		
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay			
LO 1.12: Describe the role that theories and hypotheses play in the study of development.	Multiple Choice	135-137		
	True/False			
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay	190		
LO 1.13: Compare the two major categories of lifespan development research.	Multiple Choice	138-139		140
	True/False			
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay			
LO 1.14: Identify different types of correlational studies and their relationship to cause and effect.	Multiple Choice	141, 142, 144, 148-152		143, 145-147
	True/False	216		
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay			
LO 1.15: Explain the main features of an experiment.	Multiple Choice	153, 155-156, 158-160, 162-163	161	154, 157
	True/False	217		
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay	191		
LO 1.16: Distinguish between theoretical and applied research.	Multiple Choice	164-165		166
	True/False			
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay			
LO 1.17: Compare longitudinal research, cross-sectional research, and sequential research.	Multiple Choice	168, 170-171		167, 169
	True/False			
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay		192	
LO 1.18: Describe some ethical issues that affect psychological research.	Multiple Choice		172	
	True/False			
	Fill-Ins			
	Essay			

Chapter 1

An Introduction to Lifespan Development

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1.1. The field of study that examines patterns of growth, change, and stability in behavior that occur throughout the entire life span is called what?

- a) biological development
- b) lifespan development
- c) psychological development
- d) child development

Answer: B

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

Topic: Defining Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.2. In its study of growth, change, and stability, lifespan development takes what type of approach?

- a) intuitive
- b) scientific
- c) social
- d) environmental

Answer: B

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

Topic: Defining Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.3. 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 of 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: 1.1 Define the field of lifespan development and describe what it encompasses.

Topic: Defining Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.4. The vast majority of lifespan development focuses on the study of what?

- a) nonhuman species
- b) test tube babies
- c) biological and environmental development
- d) human development

Answer: D

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

Topic: Defining Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.5. 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: 1.2 Describe the areas that lifespan development specialists cover.

Topic: The Scope of the Field of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.6. Which researcher would primarily be interested in studying physical development?

- a) Dr. Bettencourt, who wants to examine interaction patterns among children on the playground
- b) Dr. Kwan, who is interested in which senses a child uses most often

- c) Dr. Ramirez, who is interested in how shyness develops over time
- d) Dr. Fox, who studies adolescents' test-taking strategies

Answer: B

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

Topic: The Scope of the Field of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.7. A researcher working with college football players is conducting a long-term study to examine an athlete's decline in physical performance as the athlete ages. What type of development would the researcher most likely be studying?

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

Answer: C

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

Topic: The Scope of the Field of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.8. What type of development involves the ways that growth and change in intellectual capabilities influence a person's behavior?

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

Answer: A

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

Topic: The Scope of the Field of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.9. 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: 1.2 Describe the areas that lifespan development specialists cover.

Topic: The Scope of the Field of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.10. Researchers who use intelligence tests as part of their studies of elementary school students are likely to be investigating what type of development?

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

Answer: B

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

Topic: The Scope of the Field of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.11. What type of lifespan developmentalist is interested in how a person who experiences a traumatic event early in life would remember that event later in life?

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

Answer: C

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

Topic: The Scope of the Field of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

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

1.12. A researcher is interested in studying whether people who experienced a devastating event suffer from lasting and intrusive memories from such an experience. This researcher is interested in what type of development of the subject(s)?

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

Answer: C

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

Topic: The Scope of the Field of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.13. Which research project is focused primarily on cognitive development?

- a) Margo wants to understand how close friendships form during elementary school
- b) Sid wants to study how physical fitness is related to successful aging
- c) Ginny wants to investigate the intellectual consequences of watching educational television programs
- d) Barney wants to determine how extraversion is related to emotional maturity

Answer: C

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

Topic: The Scope of the Field of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.14. What type of development focuses on the ways in which enduring characteristics that differentiate one person from another change over the life span?

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

Answer: C

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

Topic: The Scope of the Field of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.15. Barry reads a flyer on the campus bulletin board recruiting students for a long-term study. Participation includes completing tests that measure temperament, attitude, and adaptability, as well as being available for follow-up for the next 6 months. The researcher who is developing this study is most likely interested in what type of development?

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

Answer: A

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

Topic: The Scope of the Field of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.16. What type of development involves the way in which individuals' interactions with others and their relationships grow, change, or remain stable over the course of life?

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

Answer: D

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

Topic: The Scope of the Field of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.17. Lifespan developmentalists typically focus on which of the following?

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

Answer: b

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

Topic: The Scope of the field of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.18. A shared notion of reality that is widely accepted, but is a function of society and culture at a given time, is called what?

- a) a topical area of lifespan development

- b) a social construction
- c) the sum of age ranges
- d) social development

Answer: b

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

Topic: The Scope of the Field of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.19. The concept of childhood as a separate developmental period did not exist during which of the following centuries?

- a) sixteenth
- b) seventeenth
- c) nineteenth
- d) twentieth

Answer: B

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

Topic: The Scope of the Field of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

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

1.20. In Western culture, what age is typically considered to be the beginning of young adulthood?

- a) 16
- b) 18
- c) 20
- d) 21

Answer: C

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

Topic: The Scope of the Field of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.21. Walter is a student who is about to graduate from college. At what age would he most likely consider that a substantial change is occurring in his life?

- a) when he turned 20 years of age
- b) when he finishes college and enters the workforce at age 22

- c) when he completed his junior year of high school at age 17
- d) when he turns 25 years old

Answer: B

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

Topic: The Scope of the Field of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.22. 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: 1.3 Describe some of the basic influences on human development.

Topic: The Scope of the Field of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.23. Race was originally conceptualized as what kind of a concept?

- a) cognitive
- b) cultural
- c) biological
- d) social

Answer: C

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

Topic: Influences on Development

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.24. Ethnicity is conceptualized as what kind of concept?

- a) abstract
- b) cognitive
- c) biological
- d) cultural

Answer: D

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

Topic: Influences on Development

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

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

1.25. 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: 1.3 Describe some of the basic influences on human development.

Topic: Influences on Development

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

1.26. What is a group of people who are born around the same time in the same place is called?

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

Answer: B

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

Topic: Influences on Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.27. People who lived in New York City during the 9/11 terrorist attack on the World Trade Center experienced shared challenges due to the attack; what are these effects called?

- a) biological effects
- b) environmental effects
- c) cohort effects
- d) millennial effects

Answer: C

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

Topic: Influences on Development

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.28. Biological and environmental influences that are similar for individuals in a particular age group, regardless of where they are raised, are what type of influences?

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

Answer: A

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

Topic: Influences on Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.29. Biological and environmental factors that are associated with a certain historical event, such as the bombing of Pearl Harbor, can be considered what?

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

Answer: B

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

Topic: Influences on Development

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.30. Which of the following is an example of a biological universal event that occurs at relatively the same time throughout all societies?

- a) young adulthood
- b) puberty
- c) adulthood
- d) death

Answer: B

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

Topic: Influences on Development

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.31. Alice's symptoms of menopause include hot flashes and the cessation of her monthly menstrual cycle. What is Alice's physician likely to tell her she is experiencing?

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

Answer: B

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

Topic: Influences on Development Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.32. 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 what?

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

Answer: D

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

Topic: Influences on Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.33. Roger believes his infant daughter is going through very distinct stages of development and is suddenly, upon turning six months old, able to do far more than she could at 5½ months. This perspective is consistent with which type of approach to development?

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

Answer: B

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

Topic: Key Issues and Questions: Determining the Nature—and Nurture—of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.34. 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 which of the following?

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

Answer: C

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

Topic: Key Issues and Questions: Determining the Nature—and Nurture—of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.35. 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. This is referred to as what type of change?

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

Answer: A

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

Topic: Key Issues and Questions: Determining the Nature—and Nurture—of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.36. A specific time during development when a particular event has its greatest consequences, and the presence of certain kinds of environmental stimuli is necessary for development to proceed normally is referred to as which of the following?

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

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 1.4 Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.
Topic: Key Issues and Questions: Determining the Nature—and Nurture—of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.37. Early developmentalists focused their attention on what?

- a) infancy to preschool years
- b) preschool to adolescence
- c) infancy and adolescence
- d) adolescence and adulthood

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 1.4 Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.
Topic: Key Issues and Questions: Determining the Nature—and Nurture—of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.38. 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: 1.4 Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.
Topic: Key Issues and Questions: Determining the Nature—and Nurture—of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.39. "Nature" is a shortcut term that refers to which of the following?

- a) traits, abilities, and capacities inherited from parents
- b) biological forces within the environment that affect change
- c) how people's growth and change are affected at the cellular level
- d) socioeconomic circumstances that affect people's growth and change

Answer: A

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

Topic: Key Issues and Questions: Determining the Nature—and Nurture—of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.40. The predetermined unfolding of genetic information is/are known as what?

- a) nurture
- b) influences of the physical and social environment
- c) maturation
- d) conception

Answer: C

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

Topic: Key Issues and Questions: Determining the Nature—and Nurture—of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.41. Which of the following terms generally refers to environmental influences that shape behavior?

- a) nurture
- b) maturation
- c) nature
- d) social evolution

Answer: A

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

Topic: Key Issues and Questions: Determining the Nature—and Nurture—of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.42. Roberto and Claudia's high level of responsivity to their baby's persistent crying demonstrates what type of influence on the child's development?

- a) genetic
- b) environmental
- c) maturation
- d) social

Answer: B

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

Topic: Key Issues and Questions: Determining the Nature—and Nurture—of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.43. Advocates of which type of 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: 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.44. Sigmund Freud proposed a theory that suggests that unconscious forces act to influence personality and behavior. Which type of perspective is this?

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

Answer: C

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

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.45. The psychodynamic perspective is closely associated with whom?

- a) Sigmund Freud
- b) Carl Rogers
- c) B. F. Skinner
- d) Jean Piaget

Answer: A

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

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.46. Sigmund Freud is responsible for controversial ideas that revolutionized psychology, presented through which theory?

- a) behavioral
- b) psychoanalytic
- c) phallic
- d) reality

Answer: B

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

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.47. Which perspective suggests that unconscious forces determine personality and behavior?

- a) social-cognitive learning
- b) information processing
- c) operant conditioning
- d) psychoanalytic theory

Answer: D

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

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.48. What did Freud believe contained infantile wishes, desires, demands, and needs that were hidden from conscious awareness because they were disturbing?

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

- d) unconscious

Answer: D

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

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.49. The developmental perspective arguing that behavior is motivated by inner forces, memories, and conflicts that are generally beyond people's awareness and control is called what?

- a) clinical approach
- b) investigative approach
- c) psychodynamic perspective
- d) objectivist perspective

Answer: C

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

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.50. According to Freud, which part of everyone's personality operates to satisfy raw, primitive drives?

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

Answer: D

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

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.51. Freud believed that the goal of the id was to do which of the following?

- 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: 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

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

1.52. What did Freud believe is the part of the personality that is rational and reasonable?

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

Answer: D

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

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.53. What did Freud believe that the ego does?

- 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: 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.54. If a child develops into a person who integrates into society and maintains a good awareness of safety, Freud may say that person has a well-developed what?

- a) id
- b) superego

- c) consciousness
- d) ego

Answer: D

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

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.55. Which of the following refers to Freud's representation of incorporating the distinction between right and wrong?

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

Answer: C

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

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.56. To Freud, "superego" and which of the following would be considered roughly interchangeable terms?

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

Answer: A

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

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.57. What did Freud believe begins to develop around ages 5 or 6 and is learned from significant authority figures?

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

Answer: B

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

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.58. 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 what?

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

Answer: A

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

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.59. In Freud's theory of psychosexual development, the latency stage spans the majority of time children spend in elementary school. What is this stage 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: 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.60. Adults demonstrating excessive activities such as eating, talking, or chewing gum may be experiencing what type of fixation?

- a) anal
- b) oral
- c) phallic
- d) psychosexual

Answer: B

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

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.61. 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, which of the following may occur?

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

Answer: A

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

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.62. Which psychoanalyst provided an alternative psychodynamic view in his theory of psychosocial development?

- a) Carl Rogers
- b) S. E. Morehouse
- c) Erik Erikson
- d) Jean Piaget

Answer: C

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

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.63. Erik Erikson proposed which of the following theories, which emphasized that society and culture influence and shape us?

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

Answer: A

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

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.64. Erikson's psychosocial theory of development proposes how many distinct stages that take place across the lifespan?

- a) two
- b) three
- c) eight
- d) nine

Answer: C

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

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.65. Erikson argued that each psychosocial stage presents which of the following that the individual must resolve?

- a) crisis
- b) fixation
- c) riddle
- d) temptation

Answer: A

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

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.66. Erikson's psychosocial theory differs from Freud's psychoanalytic theory in that Erikson believed that which of the following applies to development?

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

Answer: D

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

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.67. 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: 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

1.68. Mick is an adolescent who has an awareness of the uniqueness of himself and knowledge of roles that he should follow. Mick has successfully passed through Erikson's which stage of psychosocial development?

- a) trust vs. mistrust
- b) initiative vs. guilt
- c) industry vs. inferiority
- d) identity vs. role diffusion

Answer: D

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

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.69. Kimberly is a young woman who has a fear of establishing relationships with others. According to Erikson's theory of psychosocial development, Kimberly has not resolved which stage?

- a) initiative vs. guilt
- b) autonomy vs. shame and doubt
- c) intimacy vs. isolation
- d) generativity vs. isolation

Answer: C

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

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.70. 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 which of Erikson's stages 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: 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.71. Suri identifies with her mother as a role model. She has passed through which of Freud's stages of psychosexual development?

- a) anal

- b) oral
- c) phallic
- d) latent

Answer: C

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

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.72. What is the 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?

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

Answer: A

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

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

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

1.73. Who was one of the first American psychologists to advocate a behavioral approach to understanding human development?

- a) B. F. Skinner
- b) John B. Watson
- c) Jean Piaget
- d) S. C. Johnson

Answer: B

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

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.74. Judy was bitten by a small brown and white dog when she was a little girl, and now every time she sees a small dog approaching her, she is fearful. John B. Watson would say that Judy's fearful reaction is a result of what?

- a) reinforcement
- b) classical conditioning
- c) punishment
- d) psychosocial learning

Answer: B

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

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.75. What is a form of learning in which a voluntary response is strengthened or weakened by its association with positive or negative consequences called?

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

Answer: C

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

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.76. The operant conditioning perspective was formalized and promoted by whom?

- a) Leon Mendelson
- b) B. F. Skinner
- c) Albert Bandura
- d) Hervé Thomason

Answer: B

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

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.77. Behavior modification is based upon which principles?

- a) operant conditioning
- b) social-cognitive conditioning
- c) classical conditioning

- d) stimulus conditioning

Answer: A

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

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.78. 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. What is this kind of encouraging outcome of an action called?

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

Answer: C

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

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.79. The introduction of an unpleasant stimulus that decreases the probability that a behavior will occur in the future is classified as what?

- a) classical conditioning
- b) punishment
- c) social-cognitive forecasting
- d) reinforcement

Answer: B

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

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.80. Maria used to do her math homework regularly and studied diligently for exams, although she continued to have difficulty getting passing grades. Disheartened, Maria began to put less effort into her homework, and eventually she failed her math class. This is an example of what type of behavior?

- a) reinforcement

- b) stimulus generalization
- c) social-cognitive diversion
- d) punishment

Answer: D

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

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.81. What is likely to happen to behavior that receives no reinforcement or is punished?

- a) It will continue.
- b) It will become intermittent.
- c) It will be extinguished.
- d) It will accelerate.

Answer: C

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

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.82. What is the 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: 1.6 Describe how the behavioral perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.83. 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: 1.6 Describe how the behavioral perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.84. Ralph watches other kindergarten students receive stickers from the teacher for sitting at their desks and completing their work. Soon, Ralph begins to behave like the other kindergarten students. What type of learning process is Ralph utilizing?

- a) modeling
- b) reinforcement
- c) extinction
- d) schematizing

Answer: A

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

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Easy

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.85. Which psychologist developed an approach to understanding human behavior that emphasizes learning by observing the actions of another person?

- a) B. F. Skinner
- b) D. M. Jurick
- c) Albert Bandura
- d) John B. Watson

Answer: C

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

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.86. According to both classical and operant conditioning, behavior and learning should be understood only in terms of which types of stimuli?

- a) insignificant and external
- b) observable and external
- c) significant and internal
- d) unobservable and internal

Answer: B

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

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

1.87. Social-cognitive learning theorists argue that the difference between the behavior of people and animals is the occurrence of which of the following?

- a) classical conditioning
- b) operant conditioning
- c) mental activity
- d) reinforcement/punishment

Answer: C

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

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.88. Which behavioral perspective has assumed a predominant position in recent decades and is based on learning through imitation?

- a) classical conditioning
- b) social-learning theory
- c) operant conditioning
- d) reinforcement reduction

Answer: B

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

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.89. Which of the following 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: 1.7 Describe how the cognitive perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.90. Who is considered the predominant theorist in the area of cognitive development?

- a) Jean Piaget
- b) Roland Kirk
- c) Albert Bandura
- d) Erik Erikson

Answer: A

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

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.91. Which term refers to Piaget's proposal that human thinking is organized into mental patterns that represent behaviors and actions?

- a) assimilations
- b) schemes
- c) accommodations
- d) assessments

Answer: B

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

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.92. What are Piaget's two basic principles of growth in children's understanding of the world?

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

Answer: C

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

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

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

1.93. 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: 1.7 Describe how the cognitive perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

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

1.94. 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: 1.7 Describe how the cognitive perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

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

1.95. Which theoretical perspective has become an important alternative to the Piagetian approach?

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

Answer: C

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

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.96. Which theoretical perspective was inspired by and aided by developments in computer science?

- a) information processing
- b) social-cognitive learning
- c) classical conditioning
- d) behavioral modification

Answer: A

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

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.97. 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: 1.7 Describe how the cognitive perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.98. Which information-processing approach builds on Piaget's ideas and considers cognition as made up of different types of individual skills?

- a) behavioral theory
- b) operant conditioning
- c) classical conditioning
- d) neo-Piagetian theory

Answer: D

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

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.99. Which approach builds on Piaget's ideas, and views cognition as composed of different types of individual skills, while integrating terminology from information-processing approaches?

- a) neo-Piagetian
- b) parallel processing approach
- c) social-cognitive learning theory
- d) cognitive perspective

Answer: A

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

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.100. 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: 1.7 Describe how the cognitive perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.101. Which developmental perspective focuses on the neurological processes that underlie thinking, problem solving, and cognition?

- a) neo-Piagetian
- b) behavioral
- c) information processing
- d) cognitive neuroscience

Answer: D

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

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.102. Which developmental perspective assigns a central role to brain functioning in understanding and explaining behavior?

- a) humanistic
- b) cognitive neuroscience
- c) neo-Piaget
- d) information processing

Answer: B

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

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.103. Which theoretical perspective argues that people have a natural capacity to make decisions about their lives?

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

Answer: C

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

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

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.104. Which perspective contends that people have a natural capacity to control their behavior?

- a) behavioral
- b) social-cognitive
- c) cognitive neuroscience
- d) humanistic

Answer: D

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

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

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.105. From the humanistic perspective, which term refers to the ability of people to make choices and come to decisions about their lives?

- a) free will
- b) societal standards
- c) positive regard
- d) self-actualization

Answer: A

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

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

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.106. Which theorist was a major proponent of the humanistic perspective?

- a) Albert Bandura
- b) Carl Rogers
- c) Leon Festinger
- d) J. C. French

Answer: B

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

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

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.107. Which theorists championed the idea of self-actualization?

- a) Freud and Erikson
- b) Festinger and Carlsmith
- c) Rogers and Maslow
- d) Shields and Yarnell

Answer: C

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

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

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.108. 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: 1.8 Describe how the humanistic perspective explains lifespan development.

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

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.109. Which psychological perspective contains Bronfenbrenner's bioecological approach and Vygotsky's sociocultural theory?

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

Answer: D

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

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

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

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

1.110. 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: 1.9 Describe how the contextual perspective explains lifespan development.

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

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.111. Which psychological perspective suggests that different levels of the environment simultaneously influence individuals?

- a) psychodynamic perspective
- b) humanistic perspective
- c) contextual perspective
- d) bioecological approach

Answer: D

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

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

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

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

1.112. Which of Urie Bronfenbrenner's bioecological levels addresses the everyday, immediate environment in which children lead their daily lives?

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

Answer: C

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

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

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

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

1.113. Which approach to development suggests that there are five levels of the environment that simultaneously influence individuals?

- a) Piaget's cognitive approach
- b) Bronfenbrenner's bioecological approach
- c) Skinner's behavioral approach
- d) Freud's psychoanalytic approach

Answer: B

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

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

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.114. 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: 1.9 Describe how the contextual perspective explains lifespan development.

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

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

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

1.115. Which of Bronfenbrenner's bioecological levels represents broader influences on an individual, such as societal institution?

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

Answer: D

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

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

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

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

1.116. 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: 1.9 Describe how the contextual perspective explains lifespan development.

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

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.117. Which of Bronfenbrenner's five bioecological levels represents overall cultural influences on an individual?

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

Answer: A

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

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

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

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

1.118. Bronfenbrenner's bioecological approach proposes that society, types of governments, religious value systems, and political value systems are all part of the what?

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

Answer: D

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

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

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

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

1.119. Within Bronfenbrenner's bioecological approach, which system underlies each other system, involves the way the passage of time affects development?

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

Answer: C

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

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

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.120. A historical event, such as a controversial presidential election, would be considered by Bronfenbrenner to fall within which bioecological system?

- a) macrosystem

- b) mesosystem
- c) exosystem
- d) chronosystem

Answer: D

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

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

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.121. What term refers to the notion that the well-being of the group is more important than that of the individual?

- a) individualism
- b) humanism
- c) collectivism
- d) bioecology

Answer: C

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

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

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.122. 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: 1.9 Describe how the contextual perspective explains lifespan development.

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

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.123. Who was one of the first theorists to recognize the importance of a culture's influence on an individual's development?

- a) Abraham Maslow
- b) Albert Bandura

- c) Lev Vygotsky
- d) E. C. Sweeney

Answer: C

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

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

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.124. 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: 1.10 Describe how the evolutionary perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: Evolutionary Perspectives: Our Ancestors' Contributions to Behavior

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.125. Who wrote the groundbreaking work *On the Origin of Species* and is responsible for the birth of the evolutionary perspective?

- a) Urie Bronfenbrenner
- b) Lev Vygotsky
- c) Charles Darwin
- d) Konrad Lorenz

Answer: C

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

Topic: Evolutionary Perspectives: Our Ancestors' Contributions to Behavior

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.126. The evolutionary perspective draws from the field of ethology, which examines the ways in which our biological makeup can influence our behavior. Which theorist was a primary proponent of ethology?

- a) Conny Plank
- b) Marcel Wölff
- c) Ingo Larsen
- d) Konrad Lorenz

Answer: D

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

Topic: Evolutionary Perspectives: Our Ancestors' Contributions to Behavior

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

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

1.127. The process of posing and answering questions using careful, controlled techniques that include systematic observation and the collection of data is called what?

- a) theory construction
- b) hypothesis generation
- c) the scientific method
- d) predictability

Answer: C

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

Topic: Theories and Hypotheses: Posing Developmental Questions

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.128. What type of prediction is stated in a way that permits it to be tested?

- a) hypothesis
- b) theory
- c) conclusion
- d) conjecture

Answer: A

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

Topic: Theories and Hypotheses: Posing Developmental Questions

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.129. What type of evidence is based on careful, systematic procedures?

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

Answer: A

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

Topic: Theories and Hypotheses: Posing Developmental Questions

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.130. In what type of research does the researcher seeks to identify whether an association between two factors exists?

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

Answer: B

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

Topic: Choosing a Research Strategy: Answering Questions

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.131. What type of research is designed to discover causal relationships between various factors?

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

Answer: C

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

Topic: Choosing a Research Strategy: Answering Questions

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.132. Children who watch a good deal of televised violence tend to be more physically aggressive than those who watch little of this type of television programming. Establishing an association between these two variables is an example of what type of study.

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

Answer: D

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

Topic: Choosing a Research Strategy: Answering Questions

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.133. 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: 1.14 Identify different types of correlational studies and their relationship to cause and effect.

Topic: Correlational Studies

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.134. 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: 1.14 Identify different types of correlational studies and their relationship to cause and effect.

Topic: Correlational Studies

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

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

1.135. Mary is investigating factors related to alcohol use among college students, so she lives in a college dormitory for a month to observe students and conduct in-depth interviews with them. This is an example of what type of research?

- a) experimental
- b) ethnography
- c) representative research
- d) survey research

Answer: B

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

Topic: Correlational Studies

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

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

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

Answer: B

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

Topic: Correlational Studies

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.137. William is part of a research group of adolescents trying to lose weight. One of his assignments is to keep a daily diary of his food intake and the times that he eats. This can be considered an example of what type of research?

- a) experimental
- b) ethnography
- c) case study
- d) survey research

Answer: C

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

Topic: Correlational Studies

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.138. Professor Smythe wants to describe the differences in cognitive development in students attending a charter school compared to students attending a traditional school. She plans to describe what changes are occurring, and speculate about how the changes contribute to interpersonal difficulties. This is an example of what type of research?

- a) quantitative
- b) survey
- c) naturalistic observation
- d) qualitative

Answer: D

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

Topic: Correlational Studies

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.139. In order to learn about toy preferences, Dr. Mackinac interviews children at a local preschool and uses their responses to guide her conclusions about children's toy preferences in general. This is an example of what type of research?

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

Answer: D

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

Topic: Correlational Studies

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.140. 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 what type of research?

- a) ethnographic

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

Answer: D

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

Topic: Correlational Studies

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.141. What device uses electrodes placed on the outside of the skull to record electrical activity within the brain?

- a) computerized axial tomography (CAT) scan
- b) functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) scan
- c) electroencephalogram (EEG)
- d) semi-natural augmented recording localizer (SNARL)

Answer: C

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

Topic: Correlational Studies

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.142. Which of the following is an apparatus in which a computer constructs an image of the brain by combining thousands of individual X-rays taken at slightly different angles?

- a) computerized axial tomography (CAT) scan
- b) electroencephalogram (EEG)
- c) functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) scan
- d) psychophysiological array test (PAT)

Answer: A

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

Topic: Correlational Studies

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.143. Which of the following is a device that provides a detailed, three-dimensional computer-generated image of brain activity by aiming a powerful magnetic field at the brain?

- a) electroencephalogram (EEG)
- b) mobile operational pulsar (MOP)
- c) computerized axial tomography (CAT) scan
- d) functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) scan

Answer: D

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

Topic: Correlational Studies

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.144. Which research strategy focuses on the relationship between behavior and underlying physiological processes?

- a) psychophysiological
- b) ethnography
- c) experimental
- d) case study

Answer: A

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

Topic: Correlational Studies

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.145. 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, what is this called?

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

Answer: B

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

Topic: Experiments: Determining Cause and Effect

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.146. 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 what is group B designated as?

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

Answer: C

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

Topic: Experiments: Determining Cause and Effect

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.147. What is the group of participants chosen to receive the independent variable manipulation called?

- a) control group
- b) experimental group
- c) statistical group
- d) sample

Answer: B

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

Topic: Experiments: Determining Cause and Effect

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.148. In an experiment, which of the following do researchers manipulate?

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

Answer: B

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

Topic: Experiments: Determining Cause and Effect

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.149. Researchers conduct an experiment in which one group is exposed to Treatment A and the other group is exposed to Treatment B. What are the treatments?

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

Answer: A

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

Topic: Experiments: Determining Cause and Effect

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.150. In an experiment, the _____ is what researchers expect to change as a result of manipulation.

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

Answer: D

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

Topic: Experiments: Determining Cause and Effect

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.160. The procedure that experimenters use to make sure that participants in both the treatment and control groups are not aware of the purpose of the experiment is known as _____.

- a) independent construction
- b) dependence
- c) random assignment
- d) statistical digression

Answer: C

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

Topic: Experiments: Determining Cause and Effect

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.161. 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: 1.15 Explain the main features of an experiment.

Topic: Experiments: Determining Cause and Effect

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.162. 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: 1.15 Explain the main features of an experiment.

Topic: Experiments: Determining Cause and Effect

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.163. What kind of research is conducted in a controlled setting explicitly designed to hold events constant?

- a) naturalistic observation
- b) case study
- c) field study
- d) Laboratory study

Answer: D

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

Topic: Experiments: Determining Cause and Effect

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.164. What type of research is designed specifically to test some developmental explanation and expand scientific knowledge?

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

Answer: C

Learning Objective: 1.16 Distinguish between theoretical and applied research.

Topic: Theoretical and Applied Research

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.165. What type of research is designed to provide practical solutions to immediate problems?

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

Answer: B

Learning Objective: 1.16 Distinguish between theoretical and applied research.

Topic: Theoretical and Applied Research

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

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

1.166. 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 as a study would represent _____ research.

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

Answer: A

Learning Objective: 1.16 Distinguish between theoretical and applied research.

Topic: Theoretical and Applied Research

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.167. If a researcher was interested in learning how moral development changes between the ages of 3 and 15, the researcher might study a group of children until they are 15, testing them periodically. This research strategy is known as _____ research.

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

Answer: B

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

Topic: Measuring Developmental Change

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.168. When the behavior of one or more research participants is measured over time, this is called _____ research.

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

Answer: A

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

Topic: Measuring Developmental Change

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

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

1.169. The behavioral adjustment of a group of children placed in foster care was assessed twice a year over a period of 10 years. This is an example of a _____ research design.

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

Answer: C

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

Topic: Measuring Developmental Change

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.170. 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: 1.17 Compare longitudinal research, cross-sectional research, and sequential research.

Topic: Measuring Developmental Change

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.171. 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: 1.17 Compare longitudinal research, cross-sectional research, and sequential research.

Topic: Measuring Developmental Change

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

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

1.172. What kind of evidence is based on one or two instances of a phenomenon, haphazardly discovered or encountered?

- a) scientific
- b) experimental
- c) anecdotal
- d) unethical

Answer: C

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

Topic: Measuring Developmental Change

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

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

ESSAY QUESTIONS

1.173. For which issues do lifespan developmentalists seek information?

- Lifespan development experts study the way human beings change and grow, and how this process continues through the lifetime.
- Lifespan developmental experts seek to understand universal principles of development, and cultural, racial, and ethnic differences that affect the course of human development.
- They seek to understand the unique aspects of individuals, looking at traits and characteristics that differentiate one person from another.

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

Topic: Defining Lifespan Development

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.174. Explain how a researcher interested in cognitive development and a researcher interested in social development might each study academic achievement in middle school children.

- A researcher interested in cognitive development might focus on the mental skills required to do well in school, such as memorization, reasoning, language use, or quantitative skills.
- A researcher adopting a social perspective might look at how the interaction patterns among teachers and students (and students with their peers) influence the learning process.

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

Topic: The Scope of the Field of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.175. What broad age ranges are associated with each of the following developmental periods? Prenatal Period; Infancy and Toddlerhood; Preschool Period; Middle Childhood; Adolescence; Young Adulthood; Middle Adulthood; Late Adulthood.

- Conception to birth
- Birth to age 3
- Ages 3-6
- Ages 6-12
- Ages 12-20
- Ages 20-40
- Ages 40-60)
- Age 60 to death

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

Topic: The Scope of the Field of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.176. Briefly explain the differences between the terms “race” and “ethnic group.”

- Race was originally thought of as a biological concept used to differentiate people
- Race is currently thought of as a social construction; that is, something defined by people and guided by their beliefs
- Race currently has little descriptive value in distinguishing among humans
- Ethnic group and ethnicity are broader terms, referring to cultural background, nationality, religion, and language.

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

Topic: Influences on Development

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

1.177. Explain the three different types of cohort effects and give an example of each.

- 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: 1.3 Describe some basic influences on human development.

Topic: Influences on Development

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.178. Identify the four major issues of lifespan development.

- Continuity versus discontinuity
- The importance of critical periods versus sensitive periods
- Whether to focus on certain periods or on the entire life span
- The nature versus nurture controversy

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

Topic: Key Issues and Questions: Determining the Nature—and Nurture—of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

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

1.179. Provide reasons why contemporary developmentalists believe understanding the entire life span is important.

- 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 lifespan 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: 1.4 Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.

Topic: Key Issues and Questions: Determining the Nature—and Nurture—of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.180. Explain why Freud's psychoanalytic perspective has been called into question by modern developmentalists.

- Researchers have found a lack of validation for Freud's proposals, especially the notion that people pass through stages in childhood that determine adult personality

- Freud's theory was based on a limited population of upper-middle-class Austrians living in a strict, puritanical era, and the application of Freud's theory to a broad, multicultural population is questionable
- Freud's theory focuses primarily on male development, has been criticized as sexist, and may be interpreted as devaluing women

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

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA 2.1: Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

1.181. Explain why Erikson's psychosocial perspective has been called into question by modern developmentalists.

- Erikson's theory focuses more on men's than women's development
- The theory is vague, making it difficult for researchers to investigate empirically
- The theory makes it difficult to make predictions about an individual's behavior

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

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

1.182. Compare three types of learning derived from the behavioral perspective.

- Classical conditioning occurs when an organism learns to respond to a neutral stimulus that normally does not evoke that type of response. The focus of this learning is on the pairing of stimuli to produce a response.
- Operant conditioning is learning in which a voluntary response is strengthened or weakened by its association with positive or negative consequences. The focus of this learning is on how a response is altered by its consequences.
- Social-cognitive learning theory is an approach that emphasizes learning by observing the behavior of another person, called a model. This type of learning puts much less emphasis on either stimulus pairing or reinforcement of responses.

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

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.183. Briefly explain why developmental researchers would adopt the cognitive perspective.

- The cognitive perspective emphasizes how people internally represent and think about their world
- The cognitive perspective would help researchers understand how people process information and how thinking and understanding affect their behavior
- It also gives insight into how people's cognitive abilities change (both quantitatively and qualitatively) as people develop, and sheds light on how cognitive abilities are related to one another

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

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

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

1.184. What is the biggest criticism of the Piagetian perspective?

- The greatest criticism of Piaget's perspective is that cognitive development is not as discontinuous as represented in Piaget's four distinct stages
- Other researchers argue that growth is more continuous (as in the information-processing approach, which focuses on learning, memory, and thinking throughout a life span)

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

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

1.185. Provide insight as to why the humanistic perspective has not had a major impact upon the field of lifespan development, and provide an example of this shortcoming.

- The lack of influence of the humanistic perspective is primarily due to its inability to identify a broad developmental change that is the result of increasing age or experience
- Arguing that "people should grow and change" or that "all humans should reach their full potential" sheds no light on how those processes might take place

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

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

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1.186. Briefly explain the levels of Bronfenbrenner's bioecological approach.

- 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: 1.9 Describe how the contextual perspective explains lifespan development.

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

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

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

1.187. Briefly explain why Bronfenbrenner's bioecological approach emphasizes the interconnectedness of the influences on development. Give an example.

- Because the levels of the bioecological approach are related to one another, a change in one part of the system affects other parts of the system
- Example: A parent's loss of employment can impact a child's microsystem, but may also influence the child's social or political views, performance in school, need for social welfare services, and so on

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

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

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

1.188. Why has Lev Vygotsky's sociocultural theory become increasingly influential in developmental psychology?

- There has been a growing acknowledgment of the importance of cultural factors in development
- Children do not develop in a cultural vacuum, and their attention is directed by society to certain areas, which affects what particular skills they develop

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

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

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

1.189. Why is asking “Which theoretical perspective is right?” the wrong question to ask?

- 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: 1.10 Describe how the evolutionary perspective explains lifespan development.

Topic: Evolutionary Perspectives: Our Ancestors’ Contributions to Behavior

Skill Level: Analyze It

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

1.190. Describe the three major steps of the scientific method and give an example of each.

- 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 (examine: Blood samples, genetic testing, and familial height measurements are collected)

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

Topic: Theories and Hypotheses: Posing Developmental Questions

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

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

- 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 .85 between height and weight indicates a strong, positive association between those two variables
- A correlation of -.30 between weight and finger dexterity indicates a weak, negative association between those two variables
- A correlation of .00 indicates no association between two variables

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

Topic: Experiments: Determining Cause and Effect

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Moderate

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

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

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

Topic: Measuring Developmental Change

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Difficulty Level: Difficult

APA LO: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

TRUE/FALSE

1.193. Despite individual and specific differences, each and every one of us is traversing the territory known as lifespan development.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: Introduction

Topic: Defining Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.194. In vitro fertilization is an example of one of the brave new worlds of the twenty-first century.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: Introduction

Topic: Defining Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.195. Specialists in lifespan development share one concern: understanding the growth and change that occur during the course of life.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: Introduction

Topic: Defining Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.196. Developmentalists study how both our biological inheritance and the environment in which we live jointly affect our behavior.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: Introduction

Topic: Defining Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.197. All developmental specialists acknowledge that neither heredity nor environment alone can account for the full range of human development and change.

Answer: True

Learning Objective: Introduction

Topic: Defining Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

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

1.198. Lifespan development is the field of study that examines patterns of growth, change, and stability in behavior that occurs throughout the entire lifespan.

Answer: True

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

Topic: Key Issues and Questions: Determining the Nature—and Nurture—of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.199. Lifespan developmentalists believe that people continue to grow and change in every aspect of their lives up to the end of their lives.

Answer: False

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

Topic: Key Issues and Questions: Determining the Nature—and Nurture—of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.200. The age ranges within a developmental period—and even the periods themselves—are steadfast and unchanging.

Answer: False

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

Topic: The Scope of the Field of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.201. All people achieve developmental milestones at the exact same time.

Answer: False

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

Topic: The Scope of the Field of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.202. Different cultures and subcultures have their own views of appropriate and inappropriate childrearing, just as they have different developmental goals for their children.

Answer: True

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

Topic: Influences on Development

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.203. The terms "race" and "ethnic group" are interchangeable.

Answer: False

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

Topic: Influences on Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.204. In the years ahead, it is likely that lifespan development will move from a discipline primarily focused on North America and Europe to encompass development around the globe.

Answer: True

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

Topic: Influences on Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.205. Developmentalists reject the notion that behavior is the sole result of either nature or nurture.

Answer: True

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

Topic: Key Issues and Questions: Determining the Nature—and Nurture—of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.206. Intelligence is solely determined by inherited, genetic factors.

Answer: False

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

Topic: Key Issues and Questions: Determining the Nature—and Nurture—of Lifespan Development

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.207. Erik Erikson believed that each of his eight stages of psychosocial development must be completed in order to move on to the next stage.

Answer: True

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

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.208. Freud and Erikson agreed that development is relatively complete by adolescence.

Answer: False

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

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

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

1.209. Classical conditioning is the only type of learning derived from the behavioral perspective.

Answer: False

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

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.210. Based on thousands of investigations over the years, Piaget's broad view of the sequence of cognitive development is generally accurate.

Answer: True

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

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.211. Using information-processing terminology, neo-Piagetian theory suggests that cognitive development proceeds at the same rate for all cognitive tasks.

Answer: False

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

Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.212. The humanistic perspective has had a major impact upon the field of lifespan development.

Answer: False

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

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

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.213. In the first of Urie Bronfenbrenner's five levels of the bioecological approach, the child has an active role in shaping her or his environment.

Answer: True

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

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

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Difficult

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

1.214. Some evolutionary developmentalists suggest that behaviors such as shyness and jealousy are produced in part by genetic causes, because they helped increase the survival rates of humans' ancient relatives.

Answer: True

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

Topic: Evolutionary Perspectives: Our Ancestors' Contributions to Behavior

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.215. All claims derived from various theoretical perspectives are accurate.

Answer: False

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

Topic: Why “Which Approach Is Right?” Is the Wrong Question

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

1.216. A correlational study can determine that watching televised violence causes more aggressive behavior in children.

Answer: False

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

Topic: Correlational Studies

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Moderate

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

1.217. In an experiment, the treatment or experimental group is exposed to the independent variable being studied; the control group is not.

Answer: True

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

Topic: Experiments: Determining Cause and Effect

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

Difficulty Level: Easy

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

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

REVEL QUIZ QUESTIONS

EOM Quiz Question 1.1.1

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

Difficulty: 1

Topic: An Orientation to Lifespan Development

Skill: Conceptual

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

EOM Quiz Question 1.1.2

Developmentalists who study the effects of home schooling on academic performance are examining _____ development.

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

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1

Topic: An Orientation to Lifespan Development

Skill: Factual

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

EOM Quiz Question 1.1.3

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

Difficulty: 3

Topic: An Orientation to Lifespan Development

Skill: Applied

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

EOM Quiz Question 1.1.4

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

Difficulty: 2

Topic: An Orientation to Lifespan Development

Skill: Conceptual

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

EOM Quiz Question 1.1.5

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

Difficulty: 1

Topic: An Orientation to Lifespan Development

Skill: Factual

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

EOM Quiz Question 1.2.1

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

Difficulty: 2

Topic: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Skill: Conceptual

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

EOM Quiz Question 1.2.2

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

Difficulty: 2

Topic: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Skill: Conceptual

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

EOM Quiz Question 1.2.3

According to Piaget, human thought is arranged in organized mental patterns, called _____, that represent behaviors and actions.

- a) stages
- b) steps
- c) schemes
- d) sequences

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Skill: Factual

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

EOM Quiz Question 1.2.4

Vygotsky's sociocultural theory emphasizes how cognitive development proceeds as a result of _____ between members of a culture.

- a) behavior modifications

- b) operant conditioning
- c) social interactions
- d) classical conditioning

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Skill: Factual

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

EOM Quiz Question 1.2.5

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

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

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Skill: Factual

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

EOM Quiz Question 1.3.1

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

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: Factual

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

EOM Quiz Question 1.3.2

_____ studies seek to identify whether an association or relationship exists between two factors.

- a) Experimental
- b) Correlational
- c) Qualitative
- d) Survey

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: Factual

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

EOM Quiz Question 1.3.3

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

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: Factual

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

EOM Quiz Question 1.3.4

In an experiment, the group receiving the treatment is called the treatment group, while the group not receiving treatment or receiving an alternative treatment is called the _____.

- a) test case
- b) experimental group
- c) case study
- d) control group

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: Factual

LO 1.15: Explain the main features of an experiment.

EOM Quiz Question 1.3.5

_____ 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

Difficulty: 2

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: Conceptual

LO 1.16: Distinguish between theoretical research and applied research.

EOC Quiz Question 1.1

_____ studies patterns of growth, change, and stability from conception through the end of life.

- a) Genetics
- b) Lifespan development
- c) Evolution
- d) Behaviorism

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1

Topic: An Orientation to Lifespan Development

Skill: Factual

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

EOC Quiz Question 1.2

Which of the following is a primary topic of lifespan development research?

- a) correlational development
- b) racial development
- c) personality development
- d) sequential development

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1

Topic: An Orientation to Lifespan Development

Skill: Factual

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

EOC Quiz Question 1.3

The financial crisis of the 2010s will exert 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

Difficulty: 2

Topic: An Orientation to Lifespan Development

Skill: Conceptual

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

EOC Quiz Question 1.4

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 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 discontinuous.
- d) Shalise: The growth of cognitive ability proves that development is continuous.

Answer: B

Difficulty: 3

Topic: An Orientation to Lifespan Development

Skill: Applied

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

EOC Quiz Question 1.5

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

Difficulty: 2

Topic: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Skill: Conceptual

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

EOC Quiz Question 1.6

What developmental theorist is known for operant conditioning?

- a) Bandura
- b) Erikson
- c) Vygotsky
- d) Skinner

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Skill: Factual

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

EOC Quiz Question 1.7

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

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Skill: Factual

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

EOC Quiz Question 1.8

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

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Skill: Factual

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

EOC Quiz Question 1.9

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

Difficulty: 2

Topic: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Skill: Conceptual

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

EOC Quiz Question 1.10

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

Difficulty: 2

Topic: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Skill: Conceptual

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

EOC Quiz Question 1.11

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

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

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Skill: Factual

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

EOC Quiz Question 1.12

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

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: Factual

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

EOC Quiz Question 1.13

_____ research seeks to identify whether an association or relationship between two factors exists.

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

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: Factual

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

EOC Quiz Question 1.14

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

Difficulty: 3

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: Applied

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

EOC Quiz Question 1.15

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

Difficulty: 2

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: Conceptual

LO 1.15: Explain the main features of an experiment.

EOC Quiz Question 1.16

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

Difficulty: 3

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: Applied

LO 1.16: Distinguish between theoretical research and applied research.

EOC Quiz Question 1.17

In _____, the behavior of one or more study participants is measured as they age.

- a) longitudinal research
- b) cross-sectional research
- c) sequential research

- d) evolutionary research

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: Factual

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

EOC Quiz Question 1.18

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

Difficulty: 1

Topic: Research Methods

Skill: Factual

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