

# Chapter 1

Student: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Development is BEST defined as a pattern of growth that
  - A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
2. Development includes
  - A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
3. Two developmental psychologists are having a conversation. One believes in the traditional view of developmental change; the other believes in the life-span view. Most likely, they would DISAGREE about
  - A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
4. The traditional and life-span perspectives are contrasting views of developmental change. According to the life-span perspective, when do developmental changes occur?
  - A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.

5. A life-span theorist believes that
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
6. What does the traditional view of human development state about developmental change in adulthood?
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
7. On your first day of class, the Professor Red-Elk claims that for too long we have focused on the development of only young children. She argues that the development of adults and elderly people is just as important. This professor is articulating a \_\_\_\_\_ view.
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
8. Life expectancy increased during the 20th century because of improvements in
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
9. Life expectancy refers to
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.

10. The idea that no age period dominates development highlights the life-span perspective that development is
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
11. Dr. Tepper-Harmon believes that life-span development cannot be studied without considering biological, socioemotional, and cognitive dimensions. Dr. Tepper-Harmon believes that development is
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
12. Many older adults become wiser by being able to call on experience, yet they perform poorly on cognitive speed tests. This can be explained by which of the following life-span characteristics?
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
13. Tzu-Chiang is 55 years old, is currently "going back to college," and is enrolled in a college algebra course. Tzu-Chiang is surprised that he is performing well in the course despite not having a formal math class for over 30 years. Researchers would not be surprised by his performance because it has been shown that development is
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.

14. Researchers from many disciplines study human development in an effort to better understand how humans develop. This makes human development a \_\_\_\_\_ field of study.
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.
15. By age 50, many people need reading glasses or bifocals to improve their vision. This physiological change is a good example of a
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.
16. Tyler is 5 years old and has just entered kindergarten. This is an example of
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.
17. People today are waiting longer to marry and raise children. In the 1950s, it was more common for people to marry and start a family before they were 20 years old. This difference is an example of a
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.

18. Levi was in New York on the day that the World Trade Center was destroyed by terrorists. He is now afraid to fly. This is an example of how a \_\_\_\_\_ event can influence a person's development.
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.
19. When she was a teenager, two members of Anna's family were killed by a tornado. More than 30 years later, she is still terrified by storms. This is an example of how a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ event can influence a person's development.
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.
20. Paul Baltes claimed that nonnormative life events could provide an important context for life-span development. With this concept, the term "nonnormative" refers to an event that
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.
21. Aimee is now 83 years old. Much of her future development will focus on \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.

22. Constance is 75 years old and still very active. She gardens, hikes, plays chess, and is learning to play the piano. She exercises daily to stay fit. She loves reading, listening to music, and playing with her grandchildren. Her hearing and eyesight are not what they used to be, and she is not as steady on her feet as when she was younger. She wears a hearing aid, eyeglasses, and sensible shoes to minimize these losses. Researchers would say that Constance is a good example of how development includes
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.
23. Culture is based on the
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.
24. Dr. Widaman is researching the cultural differences in school performance between Japanese and American children. He is comparing math scores between two groups of fifth graders. One of his groups is from Japan and the other group is from the United States. Dr. Widaman is conducting a \_\_\_\_\_ study.
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.
25. Euro-Americans
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.

26. Hannah and George disagree. Hannah argues that people within an ethnic group all share the same culture. George, by contrast, argues that people of the same ethnic group may or may not share the same culture. Who is right?
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.
27. Ethnicity refers to
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.
28. People with similar occupational, educational, and economic characteristics are said to share the same
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.
29. Which of the following is an example of social policy?
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.
30. Kyesha is 80 years old and is typical of a growing number of older adults. Kyesha MOST LIKELY lives
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.

31. All of the following trends in older adulthood can be seen in recent decades, EXCEPT
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
32. The key developmental processes in life-span development include all of the following EXCEPT
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
33. Which of the following statements best describes the relationship among biological development, cognitive development, and social development?
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
34. Dante is 2 years old. His mother took him to the doctor and discovered that he had gained 5 pounds and had grown 2 inches since his last physical exam. This is an example of the role of \_\_\_\_\_ processes in development.
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
35. Our relationships with others, changes in emotions, and changes in personality are all examples of \_\_\_\_\_ processes.
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.



36. Johnathan is almost completely dependent on his parents. He is just learning to recognize things that he wants and how to get them. Johnathan is in the period of development called
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
37. Joshua spends all of his free time doing homework and studying so that he will get good grades and his parents will be proud of his achievements. Joshua is most likely in the period of development called
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
38. Travis spends a great deal of time working and trying to establish his career. He also has been thinking about how his personal relationship is going and considering whether it could be long term and lead to establishing a family. Travis is most likely in
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
39. The developmental period that runs from approximately 40 years of age to about 60 years of age is
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.

40. Jessica spends a lot of time thinking about the choices she has made in her life and the events she has witnessed. She is adjusting to decreasing strength and health, and she has made several lifestyle changes as a result. Jessica is most likely in
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.
41. Which of the following life-span phases lasts the longest?
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.
42. Development in the young-old and old-old is characterized by considerable \_\_\_\_\_, but development in the oldest-old is characterized by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.
43. The onset of puberty and the onset of menopause are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ age.
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.
44. Biology is to \_\_\_\_\_ as environment is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.

45. Dr. Borthwick-Duffy believes people are primarily influenced by the environment and learned experiences, so she believes \_\_\_\_\_ plays a more powerful role in human development.
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.
46. Tingfeng We was a victim of child abuse as a young boy, but he did not grow up to become an abuser. Instead, he leads a fulfilling family life. This is an example of which characteristic of development?
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.
47. Winnonna was found to have childhood depression; she goes on to have depression for the rest of her adult life. This is an example of which characteristic of development?
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.
48. Continuity is to \_\_\_\_\_ as discontinuity is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.
49. The concept of discontinuity is characterized by all of the following, EXCEPT
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.

50. Life-span psychologists generally agree that
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
51. Life-span psychologists generally agree that
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
52. A set of ideas that helps us to explain our data and make further predictions is known as a(n)
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
53. Martin believes that the length of a person's foot is directly correlated with his or her intelligence level. To test his \_\_\_\_\_, he should follow the steps of the scientific method.
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
54. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an integrated set of ideas that helps to explain, and a \_\_\_\_\_ is a set of specific assumptions that can be tested to determine their accuracy.
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.

55. Roberta is 45 years old and has always had a hard time speaking her opinion. A psychoanalytic psychologist would explain that she has developed this way because
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
56. The theory that was created by Erik Erikson is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ theory of development.
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
57. One of the differences between Sigmund Freud and Erik Erikson is that
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
58. As defined by Erik Erikson, a \_\_\_\_\_ is not a catastrophe but a turning point of increased vulnerability and potential.
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
59. The first stage in Erickson's theory is
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.

60. Marie-Ann is 6 months old. When her mother hears her cries of hunger, she comes and feeds her; and when Marie-Ann is uncomfortable, her mother comes and moves her around until she is comfortable. Through these actions, Marie-Ann is learning that the world is a good place. What stage of psychosocial development is Marie-Ann currently in?
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.
61. The second stage of Erik Erikson's psychosocial development theory is
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.
62. Julia is currently 2 years old. She is learning how to talk, and her parents would say that her favorite word is "no." This would be considered normal for a child in Erik Erikson's stage of
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.
63. Which of the following of Erik Erikson's stages would most accurately describe the developmental phase of a preschooler?
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.

64. The stage of industry versus inferiority in Erik Erikson's developmental theory occurs approximately during which period?
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
65. "Students at this age are full of surprises," comments the high school teacher. "They come in looking and acting like punk rockers one day, then like nuns and monks the next!" Erik Erikson would say these students are
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
66. George thinks he has a good life. He just graduated from college, has many close friends, and is engaged to be married. According to Erik Erikson's theory, George would be developing a sense of
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
67. The main concern of Erik Erikson's stage of generativity versus stagnation is to
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.

68. Ahkilia is bitter and resentful. She looks back on her life and realizes that she has made many mistakes and was too fearful to reach her goals. At 82 years old, she knows it is too late to make any significant changes. Ahkilia is living in
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
69. All of the following are contributions of the psychoanalytic perspective, EXCEPT
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
70. Dr. Wong is a cognitive theorist, so we know that he will stress the importance of \_\_\_\_\_ for understanding development.
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
71. Ling-Chi is trying to make sense of her world. The two processes she uses to do this are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
72. According to Jean Piaget, each stage is
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.



73. In this stage of Piagetian development, infants learn about their environment by coordinating their sensory experiences with their motor activity.
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.
74. Children in the preoperational stage of development lack the ability to
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.
75. Hidalgo is very good at simple addition and subtraction, but he has a hard time understanding the abstract algebraic problems that his sister does in high school. Hidalgo is currently in which of Jean Piaget's stages of development?
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.
76. According to Jean Piaget, this stage is marked by the development of logical, organized reasoning skills.
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.

77. Gustav spends a lot of time thinking about the world as it is now and as it could be if everyone took more personal responsibility for environmental and social conditions. Jean Piaget would say that Gustav is probably in the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of development.
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
78. Whereas Jean Piaget emphasized the biological processes of cognitive development, Lev Vygotsky emphasized the effects of \_\_\_\_\_ on development.
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
79. The structure of Miss Darby's elementary classroom in New York City is based on sociocultural theory. Her classroom would likely be characterized by all of the following, EXCEPT
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
80. The information-processing approach to development is concerned mainly with
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.

81. Which of the following is NOT one of the contributions of the cognitive theories?
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
82. Which of the following statements reflects a criticism of cognitive theories?
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
83. When studying development, behavioral theorists believe that only behavior must be observed because it
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
84. According to behaviorists, what is the correct entity that should be included in research?
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
85. Nellie bangs her head against the wall repeatedly throughout the day. B. F. Skinner would say that the BEST way to solve this problem is to
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.

86. Jasmine sees a student in her class raise his hand to ask a question. The teacher sharply criticizes him for asking such a "ridiculous" question. According to Albert Bandura, Jasmine will most likely respond to this event by
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
87. Michelle yells at Sally. Sally hits Michelle. Michelle thinks about how big Sally is and says, "Let's not fight anymore." Sally says, "Okay," and they go off to ride their bikes in the park. This sequence is an example of:
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
88. Which of the following is a criticism of behavioral theory?
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
89. A recent television news report concluded that, from birth, boys are more aggressive than are girls. You agree with this because you believe aggression is an evolutionary trait passed on through the generations, because males needed to be more aggressive to aid the survival of the species. Your view reflects the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective of development.
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.

90. In ethological theory, the term \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as innate learning within a short period of time that involves a newborn's becoming attached to the first moving thing the newborn sees.
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.
91. John Bowlby's work in attachment showed that an infant's attachment to a caregiver has important influence over the life span. According to John Bowlby, attachment should take place
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.
92. "Development is best thought of as being strongly influenced by the environment, especially the various social and cultural contexts with which one interacts. To understand development, psychologists must analyze an individual's interactions within and between these different contexts." This statement would MOST likely come from
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.
93. Mary's parents fight quite often over money. In an attempt to stop the fighting and to save the family money, Mary decides that she will not ask for anything for her birthday or any holiday. Mary's actions are being expressed in which of Urie Bronfenbrenner's systems?
- A.  
B.  
C.  
D.

94. According to Urie Bronfenbrenner, this aspect of the environment refers to the person's immediate environment.
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
95. According to Urie Bronfenbrenner, this contextual environment consists of the overall laws, customs, and values of a culture.
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
96. A criticism of ecological theory is that it underemphasizes \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
97. An eclectic theory of development assumes that
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
98. These theorists suggested that behavior is learned in the environment either through paired associations, punishments and reinforcements, or modeling.
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.

99. Felipe is curious about the tipping behavior of patrons at a local restaurant. Occasionally, he sits in the restaurant and watches some of the people around him. He is not able to observe all of the tables in the place, so he formulates his opinions about tipping behavior by the few patrons he can see. What is wrong with Felipe's research?
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
100. Laboratory observations can be less effective than naturalistic observations because laboratory observations
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
101. Dr. Baird collects data on approach behaviors between strangers at the mall on weekend afternoons. A strength of this naturalistic observational approach is that it
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
102. Which of the following is the quickest way to gain information from a large amount of people?
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.

103. Which of the following is a weakness of the survey method of research?
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
104. Most students take the ACT or the SAT before they enter college. These tests are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ measures.
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
105. Which of the following is NOT a criticism of standardized tests?
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
106. Which of the following research methods looks at one person in depth and generally over a long period of time?
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
107. Studies show that there is a positive correlation between the number of cute names (e.g., "Snookums" and "Pookie") couples have for each other and their self-reported feelings of love. This research tells me that
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.



108. Which of the following statements is true?
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
109. In an experimental study, this group receives the treatment (independent variable).
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
110. In an experiment, the researcher manipulates the \_\_\_\_\_ variable and measures its effects on the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
111. In an experimental design, the dependent variable
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
112. Which of the following methods is the best method to determine cause and effect?
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.

113. The difference between a control group and an experimental group is that the

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

114. A researcher is interested in the effect of exercise on stamina in elderly patients. The patients are randomly assigned to be in a high-exercise or low-exercise training program for 8 weeks. At the end of the program, their stamina is measured by seeing how long they can walk comfortably on a treadmill. In this study, the dependent variable is

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

115. Professor Offord wants to assign subjects to experimental groups in such a way that each subject has an equal chance of being in any group. The best way to assign subjects is

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

116. In a cross-sectional study, individuals of \_\_\_\_\_ age groups are compared at one time.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

117. Travis has designed a study to compare the muscle coordination of 60-year-olds, 70-year-olds, and 80-year-olds. What research design did he use?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

118. The longitudinal method of research consists of

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

119. Which of the following is NOT a drawback to longitudinal research?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

120. To chart the development of intelligence over the life span, researchers spent 1 year testing the intelligence of individuals ranging in age period from childhood to old age. Which approach to the time span of inquiry would they be taking?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

121. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a group of people who are born at a similar time in history and share similar experiences.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

122. If you studied the attitudes of elderly people today, you might find that most believe it is better for women to stay at home than to work. This is their attitude, probably because these people grew up during the early and middle part of the twentieth century rather than because they are elderly per se. This is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ effect.
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
123. It is important to be aware of the concept of cohort effects because cohort effects can
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
124. The American Psychological Association (APA) has developed a code of ethics governing research procedures. The guidelines address all of the following issues, EXCEPT
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
125. Informed consent in research contains all of the following, EXCEPT
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.

126. Dr. Bursten recently conducted research on the drinking habits of teenagers. To get his study subjects to be as open and honest with him as possible, he assured them that according to the ethical guidelines of the APA, all information that is collected is
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
127. After completing a study, a researcher must inform all the participants of the complete purpose and the results of the study. This is mandated by what APA ethical concept?
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
128. Dr. Burial is currently conducting research on sexual orientation. When he gets the participants to sign up, he informs them that they will be looking at a series of pictures to gather information on the appeal of differing clothing combinations. The fact that Dr. Burial is not telling the participants the true purpose of the study indicates that he is using
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.
129. Professor Clifton has designed an experiment to study the effects of caffeine on memory. However, she has informed her participants that she is investigating the taste preferences of caffeine drinks. Professor Clifton has
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.

130. This theorist proposed that development occurred in the following sequence: oral stage, anal stage, phallic stage, latent stage, and genital stage.
131. This theorist emphasized the need for a child/adult to have his or her social needs to be met in his or her environment. His/her theory suggested that a psychosocial crisis had to be resolved at various stages of development.
132. This theorist believed that cognitive development proceeded in a series of qualitatively unique stages that were universal.

133. This cognitive theorist focused on the role of culture in the development of mind and thinking.
134. This theorist developed the theory of operant conditioning.
135. This theorist demonstrated that people could learn by observing the rewards and punishments that other people receive.

136. This theorist used evolutionary principles to account for the presence of human social behaviors.
137. This theorist created an ecological systems model of human development. This model suggests that the environment influences the developing person within a series of nested systems.
138. The capacity for change in either children or adults.



139. A setting in which development occurs, such as a school or neighborhood.
140. A way in which a context influences development that is characterized by events that are similar for individuals in a particular age group.
141. A way in which a context influences development that is characterized by events that are common to people of a particular generation because of historical circumstances.

142. A way in which a context influences development that is characterized by unusual occurrences that have a major impact on an individual's life.
143. This sociocultural context consists of the behavior patterns, beliefs, and all other products of a particular group of people that are passed on from generation to generation.
144. Studies that compare aspects of two or more cultures.

145. A person's position within society based on occupational, educational, and economic characteristics.
146. A government's course of action designed to promote the welfare of its citizens.
147. The developmental period from conception to birth.

148. The developmental period from birth to about 2 years.
149. The developmental period of transition from childhood to early adulthood characterized by rapid physical changes and the development of primary and secondary sexual characteristics.
150. The developmental period from about 40 years to about 60 years. It is generally characterized by concern for the next generation and reaching career goals.

151. A way of measuring age that is defined as the number of years that have elapsed since birth.
152. A way of conceptualizing age by which age is characterized by physical health and the functional capacities of a person's vital organs.
153. A way of conceptualizing age in which an individual's adaptive capacities compared to other individuals of the same chronological age.

154. The issue or controversy over whether development is influenced by biology or environment.
155. The developmental issue (controversy) over whether development is quantitative (fluid) or qualitative (stagelike).
156. An interrelated coherent set of ideas that helps to explain behavior and make predictions.

157. According to Jean Piaget, this is the stage of cognitive development when children are between the ages of birth and 2 years old. Infants/children at this age "think" by coordinating sensory experiences with physical and motor actions.
158. According to Jean Piaget, this is the stage of cognitive development when children are between the ages of about 7 to 11 years old. Children at this age think with logic.
159. According to Jean Piaget, this is the stage of cognitive development during adolescence and continues into adulthood; abstract thinking is now possible.

160. A cognitive theory that uses the computer as an analogy to explain the workings of the mind.
161. A theoretical perspective that maintains that we can study scientifically only what can be directly observed and measured.
162. Learning that results from experiencing one's own reinforcements and punishments in the environment.



163. A method of gathering data where one person (usually someone unique such as a serial killer or a genius) is studied extensively.
164. A research design that allows one to describe the strength of relationship between two variables; however, cause and effect cannot be determined.
165. A research design that allows one to confidently make statements regarding cause and effect.

166. A developmental design where people of different ages are studied at the same time.
167. A developmental design where the same people are studied over time.
168. A group of people born in a specified, limited span of years (e.g., the 1960s) who experience historical and cultural events at similar points during their lifespan.

169. List five of the seven characteristics of the life-span perspective discussed by Paul Baltes.
170. Briefly define biological processes, cognitive processes, and socioemotional processes.
171. List the eight life-span developmental periods (in chronological order).

172. Identify and describe the three ways that age has been conceptualized by life-span researchers.
173. List (in order) the five stages of psychosexual development that were proposed by Sigmund Freud.
174. List (in order) the eight stages of psychosocial development that were proposed by Erik Erikson.

175. Name the four stages of cognitive development that were proposed by Jean Piaget, and list the key features of the thinking process associated with each.
176. List (in order) the five environmental systems in ecological theory that were proposed by Urie Bronfenbrenner. Provide a short definition/description of each system.
177. Explain the goals of descriptive, correlational, and experimental research.

178. List seven ways of collecting information when one conducts descriptive research.
179. List the four primary ethical guidelines that the APA has developed for researchers, and briefly define/describe each of these guidelines.
180. Describe how the traditional approach to development differs from the life-span approach.

181. In addition to chronological age, list and briefly describe the three other ways that "age" has been conceptualized.
182. Briefly discuss the nature–nurture controversy.
183. Briefly discuss the continuity–discontinuity controversy.

184. Define theory and hypothesis. Describe the relationship between the two.
185. Compare and contrast behaviorism and social cognitive theory (describe the similarities and the differences between the two approaches).
186. Explain ethology and the concept of critical periods.



187.

Explain the eclectic theoretical orientation.

188.

Briefly explain the independent variable and the dependent variable in an experiment. Describe the relationship between them.

# Chapter 1 Key

1.  
(p. 2)
- Development is BEST defined as a pattern of growth that
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.**
- Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #1*
2.  
(p. 3)
- Development includes
- A.
  - B.**
  - C.
  - D.
- Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #2*
3.  
(p. 3)
- Two developmental psychologists are having a conversation. One believes in the traditional view of developmental change; the other believes in the life-span view. Most likely, they would DISAGREE about
- A.
  - B.
  - C.**
  - D.
- Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #3*
4.  
(p. 3)
- The traditional and life-span perspectives are contrasting views of developmental change. According to the life-span perspective, when do developmental changes occur?
- A.
  - B.
  - C.
  - D.**
- Level: Knowledge*

5.  
(p. 3)

A life-span theorist believes that

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #5

6.  
(p. 3)

What does the traditional view of human development state about developmental change in adulthood?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #6

7.  
(p. 3)

On your first day of class, the Professor Red-Elk claims that for too long we have focused on the development of only young children. She argues that the development of adults and elderly people is just as important. This professor is articulating a \_\_\_\_\_ view.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Applied  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #7

8.  
(p. 3)

Life expectancy increased during the 20th century because of improvements in

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #8

9.  
(p. 3)

Life expectancy refers to

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #9

10.  
(p. 4)

The idea that no age period dominates development highlights the life-span perspective that development is

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #10

11.  
(p. 4)

Dr. Tepper-Harmon believes that life-span development cannot be studied without considering biological, socioemotional, and cognitive dimensions. Dr. Tepper-Harmon believes that development is

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Applied  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #11

12.  
(p. 4)

Many older adults become wiser by being able to call on experience, yet they perform poorly on cognitive speed tests. This can be explained by which of the following life-span characteristics?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #12

13.  
(p. 5)

Tzu-Chiang is 55 years old, is currently "going back to college," and is enrolled in a college algebra course. Tzu-Chiang is surprised that he is performing well in the course despite not having a formal math class for over 30 years. Researchers would not be surprised by his performance because it has been shown that development is

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

*Level: Applied*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #13*

14.  
(p. 5)

Researchers from many disciplines study human development in an effort to better understand how humans develop. This makes human development a \_\_\_\_\_ field of study.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

*Level: Conceptual*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #14*

15.  
(p. 5)

By age 50, many people need reading glasses or bifocals to improve their vision. This physiological change is a good example of a

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

*Level: Conceptual*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #15*

16.  
(p. 5)

Tyler is 5 years old and has just entered kindergarten. This is an example of

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

*Level: Applied*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #16*

17.  
(p. 5)

People today are waiting longer to marry and raise children. In the 1950s, it was more common for people to marry and start a family before they were 20 years old. This difference is an example of a

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

*Level: Conceptual*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #17*

18.  
(p. 5)

Levi was in New York on the day that the World Trade Center was destroyed by terrorists. He is now afraid to fly. This is an example of how a \_\_\_\_\_ event can influence a person's development.

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

*Level: Applied*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #18*

19.  
(p. 6)

When she was a teenager, two members of Anna's family were killed by a tornado. More than 30 years later, she is still terrified by storms. This is an example of how a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ event can influence a person's development.

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

*Level: Applied*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #19*

20.  
(p. 6)

Paul Baltes claimed that nonnormative life events could provide an important context for life-span development. With this concept, the term "nonnormative" refers to an event that

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

*Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #20*

21.  
(p. 6)

Aimee is now 83 years old. Much of her future development will focus on \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

*Level: Applied  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #21*

22.  
(p. 6)

Constance is 75 years old and still very active. She gardens, hikes, plays chess, and is learning to play the piano. She exercises daily to stay fit. She loves reading, listening to music, and playing with her grandchildren. Her hearing and eyesight are not what they used to be, and she is not as steady on her feet as when she was younger. She wears a hearing aid, eyeglasses, and sensible shoes to minimize these losses. Researchers would say that Constance is a good example of how development includes

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

*Level: Applied  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #22*

23.  
(p. 8)

Culture is based on the

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #23

24.  
(p. 8)

Dr. Widaman is researching the cultural differences in school performance between Japanese and American children. He is comparing math scores between two groups of fifth graders. One of his groups is from Japan and the other group is from the United States. Dr. Widaman is conducting a \_\_\_\_\_ study.

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Level: Applied  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #24

25.  
(p. 8)

Euro-Americans

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #25

26.  
(p. 8)

Hannah and George disagree. Hannah argues that people within an ethnic group all share the same culture. George, by contrast, argues that people of the same ethnic group may or may not share the same culture. Who is right?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #26



27.  
(p. 8)

Ethnicity refers to

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #27

28.  
(p. 8)

People with similar occupational, educational, and economic characteristics are said to share the same

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #28

29.  
(p. 9)

Which of the following is an example of social policy?

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #29

30.  
(p. 10)

Kyesha is 80 years old and is typical of a growing number of older adults. Kyesha MOST LIKELY lives

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Level: Applied  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #30

31.  
(p. 10)

All of the following trends in older adulthood can be seen in recent decades, EXCEPT

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #31

32.  
(p. 10)

The key developmental processes in life-span development include all of the following EXCEPT

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #32

33.  
(p. 11)

Which of the following statements best describes the relationship among biological development, cognitive development, and social development?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #33

34.  
(p. 11)

Dante is 2 years old. His mother took him to the doctor and discovered that he had gained 5 pounds and had grown 2 inches since his last physical exam. This is an example of the role of \_\_\_\_\_ processes in development.

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Level: Applied  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #34

35.  
(p. 11)

Our relationships with others, changes in emotions, and changes in personality are all examples of \_\_\_\_\_ processes.

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

*Level: Conceptual*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #35*

36.  
(p. 11)

Johnathan is almost completely dependent on his parents. He is just learning to recognize things that he wants and how to get them. Johnathan is in the period of development called

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

*Level: Applied*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #36*

37.  
(p. 12)

Joshua spends all of his free time doing homework and studying so that he will get good grades and his parents will be proud of his achievements. Joshua is most likely in the period of development called

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

*Level: Applied*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #37*

38.  
(p. 12)

Travis spends a great deal of time working and trying to establish his career. He also has been thinking about how his personal relationship is going and considering whether it could be long term and lead to establishing a family. Travis is most likely in

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

*Level: Applied*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #38*

39.  
(p. 12)

The developmental period that runs from approximately 40 years of age to about 60 years of age is

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

*Level: Knowledge*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #39*

40.  
(p. 12)

Jessica spends a lot of time thinking about the choices she has made in her life and the events she has witnessed. She is adjusting to decreasing strength and health, and she has made several lifestyle changes as a result. Jessica is most likely in

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

*Level: Applied*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #40*

41.  
(p. 12)

Which of the following life-span phases lasts the longest?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

*Level: Knowledge*

42.  
(p. 13)

Development in the young-old and old-old is characterized by considerable \_\_\_\_\_, but development in the oldest-old is characterized by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #42

43.  
(p. 13)

The onset of puberty and the onset of menopause are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ age.

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #43

44.  
(p. 14)

Biology is to \_\_\_\_\_ as environment is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #44

45.  
(p. 14)

Dr. Borthwick-Duffy believes people are primarily influenced by the environment and learned experiences, so she believes \_\_\_\_\_ plays a more powerful role in human development.

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Applied  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #45

46.  
(p. 15)

Tingfeng We was a victim of child abuse as a young boy, but he did not grow up to become an abuser. Instead, he leads a fulfilling family life. This is an example of which characteristic of development?

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #46

47.  
(p. 16)

Winnonna was found to have childhood depression; she goes on to have depression for the rest of her adult life. This is an example of which characteristic of development?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #47

48.  
(p. 16)

Continuity is to \_\_\_\_\_ as discontinuity is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #48

49.  
(p. 15)

The concept of discontinuity is characterized by all of the following, EXCEPT

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #49

50.  
(p. 16)

Life-span psychologists generally agree that

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

*Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #50*

51.  
(p. 16)

Life-span psychologists generally agree that

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

*Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #51*

52.  
(p. 16)

A set of ideas that helps us to explain our data and make further predictions is known as a(n)

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #52*

53.  
(p. 16)

Martin believes that the length of a person's foot is directly correlated with his or her intelligence level. To test his \_\_\_\_\_, he should follow the steps of the scientific method.

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

*Level: Applied  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #53*

54.  
(p. 16)

A \_\_\_\_\_ is an integrated set of ideas that helps to explain, and a \_\_\_\_\_ is a set of specific assumptions that can be tested to determine their accuracy.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #54

55.  
(p. 16)

Roberta is 45 years old and has always had a hard time speaking her opinion. A psychoanalytic psychologist would explain that she has developed this way because

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Applied  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #55

56.  
(p. 17)

The theory that was created by Erik Erikson is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ theory of development.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #56

57.  
(p. 17)

One of the differences between Sigmund Freud and Erik Erikson is that

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #57



58.  
(p. 17)

As defined by Erik Erikson, a \_\_\_\_\_ is not a catastrophe but a turning point of increased vulnerability and potential.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #58

59.  
(p. 18)

The first stage in Erickson's theory is

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #59

60.  
(p. 18)

Marie-Ann is 6 months old. When her mother hears her cries of hunger, she comes and feeds her; and when Marie-Ann is uncomfortable, her mother comes and moves her around until she is comfortable. Through these actions, Marie-Ann is learning that the world is a good place. What stage of psychosocial development is Marie-Ann currently in?

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Level: Applied  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #60

61.  
(p. 18)

The second stage of Erik Erikson's psychosocial development theory is

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #61

62.  
(p. 18)

Julia is currently 2 years old. She is learning how to talk, and her parents would say that her favorite word is "no." This would be considered normal for a child in Erik Erikson's stage of

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Level: Applied  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #62

63.  
(p. 18)

Which of the following of Erik Erikson's stages would most accurately describe the developmental phase of a preschooler?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #63

64.  
(p. 18)

The stage of industry versus inferiority in Erik Erikson's developmental theory occurs approximately during which period?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #64

65.  
(p. 18)

"Students at this age are full of surprises," comments the high school teacher. "They come in looking and acting like punk rockers one day, then like nuns and monks the next!" Erik Erikson would say these students are

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Level: Applied  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #65

66.  
(p. 18)

George thinks he has a good life. He just graduated from college, has many close friends, and is engaged to be married. According to Erik Erikson's theory, George would be developing a sense of

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Level: Applied  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #66

67.  
(p. 18)

The main concern of Erik Erikson's stage of generativity versus stagnation is to

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #67

68.  
(p. 19)

Ahkilia is bitter and resentful. She looks back on her life and realizes that she has made many mistakes and was too fearful to reach her goals. At 82 years old, she knows it is too late to make any significant changes. Ahkilia is living in

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Level: Applied  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #68

69.  
(p. 18-19)

All of the following are contributions of the psychoanalytic perspective, EXCEPT

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #69

70.  
(p. 19)

Dr. Wong is a cognitive theorist, so we know that he will stress the importance of \_\_\_\_\_ for understanding development.

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

*Level: Applied*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #70*

71.  
(p. 19)

Ling-Chi is trying to make sense of her world. The two processes she uses to do this are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

*Level: Applied*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #71*

72.  
(p. 19)

According to Jean Piaget, each stage is

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

*Level: Knowledge*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #72*

73.  
(p. 19)

In this stage of Piagetian development, infants learn about their environment by coordinating their sensory experiences with their motor activity.

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

*Level: Knowledge*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #73*

74.  
(p. 19)

Children in the preoperational stage of development lack the ability to

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #74

75.  
(p. 19-20)

Hidalgo is very good at simple addition and subtraction, but he has a hard time understanding the abstract algebraic problems that his sister does in high school. Hidalgo is currently in which of Jean Piaget's stages of development?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Applied  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #75

76.  
(p. 19-20)

According to Jean Piaget, this stage is marked by the development of logical, organized reasoning skills.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #76

77.  
(p. 19-20)

Gustav spends a lot of time thinking about the world as it is now and as it could be if everyone took more personal responsibility for environmental and social conditions. Jean Piaget would say that Gustav is probably in the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of development.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Applied  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #77

78.  
(p. 20)

Whereas Jean Piaget emphasized the biological processes of cognitive development, Lev Vygotsky emphasized the effects of \_\_\_\_\_ on development.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #78

79.  
(p. 20-21)

The structure of Miss Darby's elementary classroom in New York City is based on sociocultural theory. Her classroom would likely be characterized by all of the following, EXCEPT

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Applied  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #79

80.  
(p. 21)

The information-processing approach to development is concerned mainly with

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #80

81.  
(p. 19-21)

Which of the following is NOT one of the contributions of the cognitive theories?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #81

82. Which of the following statements reflects a criticism of cognitive theories?

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #82

83. When studying development, behavioral theorists believe that only behavior must be observed because it

(p. 21)

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #83

84. According to behaviorists, what is the correct entity that should be included in research?

(p. 21)

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #84

85. Nellie bangs her head against the wall repeatedly throughout the day. B. F. Skinner would say that the BEST way to solve this problem is to

(p. 21)

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Level: Applied  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #85

86.  
(p. 22)

Jasmine sees a student in her class raise his hand to ask a question. The teacher sharply criticizes him for asking such a "ridiculous" question. According to Albert Bandura, Jasmine will most likely respond to this event by

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

*Level: Applied*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #86*

87.  
(p. 22)

Michelle yells at Sally. Sally hits Michelle. Michelle thinks about how big Sally is and says, "Let's not fight anymore." Sally says, "Okay," and they go off to ride their bikes in the park. This sequence is an example of:

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

*Level: Applied*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #87*

88.  
(p. 22)

Which of the following is a criticism of behavioral theory?

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

*Level: Knowledge*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #88*



89.  
(p. 23)

A recent television news report concluded that, from birth, boys are more aggressive than are girls. You agree with this because you believe aggression is an evolutionary trait passed on through the generations, because males needed to be more aggressive to aid the survival of the species. Your view reflects the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective of development.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

*Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #89*

90.  
(p. 23)

In ethological theory, the term \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as innate learning within a short period of time that involves a newborn's becoming attached to the first moving thing the newborn sees.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #90*

91.  
(p. 23)

John Bowlby's work in attachment showed that an infant's attachment to a caregiver has important influence over the life span. According to John Bowlby, attachment should take place

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

*Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #91*

92.  
(p. 24)

"Development is best thought of as being strongly influenced by the environment, especially the various social and cultural contexts with which one interacts. To understand development, psychologists must analyze an individual's interactions within and between these different contexts." This statement would MOST likely come from

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

*Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #92*

93.  
(p. 24)

Mary's parents fight quite often over money. In an attempt to stop the fighting and to save the family money, Mary decides that she will not ask for anything for her birthday or any holiday. Mary's actions are being expressed in which of Urie Bronfenbrenner's systems?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

*Level: Applied  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #93*

94.  
(p. 24)

According to Urie Bronfenbrenner, this aspect of the environment refers to the person's immediate environment.

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #94*

95.  
(p. 24)

According to Urie Bronfenbrenner, this contextual environment consists of the overall laws, customs, and values of a culture.

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #95*

96.  
(p. 25)

A criticism of ecological theory is that it underemphasizes \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

*Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #96*

97.  
(p. 25)

An eclectic theory of development assumes that

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #97*

98.  
(p. 17-25)

These theorists suggested that behavior is learned in the environment either through paired associations, punishments and reinforcements, or modeling.

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

*Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #98*

99.  
(p. 26)

Felipe is curious about the tipping behavior of patrons at a local restaurant. Occasionally, he sits in the restaurant and watches some of the people around him. He is not able to observe all of the tables in the place, so he formulates his opinions about tipping behavior by the few patrons he can see. What is wrong with Felipe's research?

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

*Level: Applied*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #99*

100.  
(p. 26)

Laboratory observations can be less effective than naturalistic observations because laboratory observations

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

*Level: Conceptual*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #100*

101.  
(p. 26)

Dr. Baird collects data on approach behaviors between strangers at the mall on weekend afternoons. A strength of this naturalistic observational approach is that it

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

*Level: Applied*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #101*

102.  
(p. 27)

Which of the following is the quickest way to gain information from a large amount of people?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

*Level: Knowledge*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #102*

103.  
(p. 27)

Which of the following is a weakness of the survey method of research?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #103

104.  
(p. 27)

Most students take the ACT or the SAT before they enter college. These tests are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ measures.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Level: Applied  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #104

105.  
(p. 27)

Which of the following is NOT a criticism of standardized tests?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #105

106.  
(p. 27)

Which of the following research methods looks at one person in depth and generally over a long period of time?

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #106

107.  
(p. 28)

Studies show that there is a positive correlation between the number of cute names (e.g., "Snookums" and "Pookie") couples have for each other and their self-reported feelings of love. This research tells me that

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

*Level: Applied*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #107*

108.  
(p. 28)

Which of the following statements is true?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

*Level: Conceptual*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #108*

109.  
(p. 29)

In an experimental study, this group receives the treatment (independent variable).

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

*Level: Knowledge*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #109*

110.  
(p. 29)

In an experiment, the researcher manipulates the \_\_\_\_\_ variable and measures its effects on the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

*Level: Knowledge*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #110*

111.  
(p. 30)

In an experimental design, the dependent variable

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #111

112.  
(p. 30)

Which of the following methods is the best method to determine cause and effect?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #112

113.  
(p. 30)

The difference between a control group and an experimental group is that the

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #113

114.  
(p. 30)

A researcher is interested in the effect of exercise on stamina in elderly patients. The patients are randomly assigned to be in a high-exercise or low-exercise training program for 8 weeks. At the end of the program, their stamina is measured by seeing how long they can walk comfortably on a treadmill. In this study, the dependent variable is

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Applied  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #114

115.  
(p. 30)

Professor Offord wants to assign subjects to experimental groups in such a way that each subject has an equal chance of being in any group. The best way to assign subjects is

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

*Level: Applied*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #115*

116.  
(p. 31)

In a cross-sectional study, individuals of \_\_\_\_\_ age groups are compared at one time.

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

*Level: Knowledge*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #116*

117.  
(p. 31)

Travis has designed a study to compare the muscle coordination of 60-year-olds, 70-year-olds, and 80-year-olds. What research design did he use?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

*Level: Applied*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #117*

118.  
(p. 31)

The longitudinal method of research consists of

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

*Level: Knowledge*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #118*



119.  
(p. 31)

Which of the following is NOT a drawback to longitudinal research?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #119

120.  
(p. 31)

To chart the development of intelligence over the life span, researchers spent 1 year testing the intelligence of individuals ranging in age period from childhood to old age. Which approach to the time span of inquiry would they be taking?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #120

121.  
(p. 31-32)

A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a group of people who are born at a similar time in history and share similar experiences.

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #121

122.  
(p. 31-32)

If you studied the attitudes of elderly people today, you might find that most believe it is better for women to stay at home than to work. This is their attitude, probably because these people grew up during the early and middle part of the twentieth century rather than because they are elderly per se. This is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ effect.

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Level: Conceptual

123.  
(p. 31-32)

It is important to be aware of the concept of cohort effects because cohort effects can

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #123

124.  
(p. 32)

The American Psychological Association (APA) has developed a code of ethics governing research procedures. The guidelines address all of the following issues, EXCEPT

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #124

125.  
(p. 32)

Informed consent in research contains all of the following, EXCEPT

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #125

126.  
(p. 32)

Dr. Bursten recently conducted research on the drinking habits of teenagers. To get his study subjects to be as open and honest with him as possible, he assured them that according to the ethical guidelines of the APA, all information that is collected is

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Level: Applied  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #126

127.  
(p. 32)

After completing a study, a researcher must inform all the participants of the complete purpose and the results of the study. This is mandated by what APA ethical concept?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #127*

128.  
(p. 32)

Dr. Burial is currently conducting research on sexual orientation. When he gets the participants to sign up, he informs them that they will be looking at a series of pictures to gather information on the appeal of differing clothing combinations. The fact that Dr. Burial is not telling the participants the true purpose of the study indicates that he is using

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

*Level: Applied  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #128*

129.  
(p. 32)

Professor Clifton has designed an experiment to study the effects of caffeine on memory. However, she has informed her participants that she is investigating the taste preferences of caffeine drinks. Professor Clifton has

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

*Level: Applied  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #129*

130.  
(p. 17)

This theorist proposed that development occurred in the following sequence: oral stage, anal stage, phallic stage, latent stage, and genital stage.

Sigmund Freud

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #130*

131.  
(p. 18)

This theorist emphasized the need for a child/adult to have his or her social needs to be met in his or her environment. His/her theory suggested that a psychosocial crisis had to be resolved at various stages of development.

Erik Erikson

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #131*

132.  
(p. 19)

This theorist believed that cognitive development proceeded in a series of qualitatively unique stages that were universal.

Jean Piaget

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #132*

133.  
(p. 20)

This cognitive theorist focused on the role of culture in the development of mind and thinking.

Lev Vygotsky

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #133*

134.  
(p. 21)

This theorist developed the theory of operant conditioning.

B. F. Skinner

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #134*

135.  
(p. 22)

This theorist demonstrated that people could learn by observing the rewards and punishments that other people receive.

Albert Bandura

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #135*

136.  
(p. 23)

This theorist used evolutionary principles to account for the presence of human social behaviors.

John Bowlby

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #136*

137.  
(p. 24)

This theorist created an ecological systems model of human development. This model suggests that the environment influences the developing person within a series of nested systems.

Urie Bronfenbrenner

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #137*

138.  
(p. 4)

The capacity for change in either children or adults.

plasticity

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #138*

139.  
(p. 5)

A setting in which development occurs, such as a school or neighborhood.

context

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #139*

140.  
(p. 5)

A way in which a context influences development that is characterized by events that are similar for individuals in a particular age group.

normative age-graded influences

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #140*

141.  
(p. 5)

A way in which a context influences development that is characterized by events that are common to people of a particular generation because of historical circumstances.

normative history-graded influences

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #141*

142.  
(p. 5)

A way in which a context influences development that is characterized by unusual occurrences that have a major impact on an individual's life.

nonnormative life events

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #142*

143.  
(p. 8)

This sociocultural context consists of the behavior patterns, beliefs, and all other products of a particular group of people that are passed on from generation to generation.

culture

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #143*

144.  
(p. 8)

Studies that compare aspects of two or more cultures.

cross-cultural studies

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #144*

145.  
(p. 8)

A person's position within society based on occupational, educational, and economic characteristics.

socioeconomic status

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #145*

146.  
(p. 9)

A government's course of action designed to promote the welfare of its citizens.

social policy

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #146*

147.  
(p. 11)

The developmental period from conception to birth.

prenatal period

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #147*

148.  
(p. 11)

The developmental period from birth to about 2 years.

infancy

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #148*

149.  
(p. 12)

The developmental period of transition from childhood to early adulthood characterized by rapid physical changes and the development of primary and secondary sexual characteristics.

adolescence

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #149*



150.  
(p. 12)

The developmental period from about 40 years to about 60 years. It is generally characterized by concern for the next generation and reaching career goals.

middle adulthood

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #150*

151.  
(p. 13)

A way of measuring age that is defined as the number of years that have elapsed since birth.

chronological age

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #151*

152.  
(p. 13)

A way of conceptualizing age by which age is characterized by physical health and the functional capacities of a person's vital organs.

biological age

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #152*

153.  
(p. 13)

A way of conceptualizing age in which an individual's adaptive capacities compared to other individuals of the same chronological age.

psychological age

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #153*

154.  
(p. 14)

The issue or controversy over whether development is influenced by biology or environment.

nature-nurture issue

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #154*

155.  
(p. 15)

The developmental issue (controversy) over whether development is quantitative (fluid) or qualitative (stagelike).

continuity-discontinuity issue

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #155*

156.  
(p. 16)

An interrelated coherent set of ideas that helps to explain behavior and make predictions.

theory

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #156*

157.  
(p. 19)

According to Jean Piaget, this is the stage of cognitive development when children are between the ages of birth and 2 years old. Infants/children at this age "think" by coordinating sensory experiences with physical and motor actions.

sensorimotor

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #157*

158.  
(p. 19)

According to Jean Piaget, this is the stage of cognitive development when children are between the ages of about 7 to 11 years old. Children at this age think with logic.

concrete operations

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #158*

159.  
(p. 19)

According to Jean Piaget, this is the stage of cognitive development during adolescence and continues into adulthood; abstract thinking is now possible.

formal operational

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #159*

160.  
(p. 21)

A cognitive theory that uses the computer as an analogy to explain the workings of the mind.

information processing theory

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #160*

161.  
(p. 21)

A theoretical perspective that maintains that we can study scientifically only what can be directly observed and measured.

behaviorism

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #161*

162.  
(p. 21)

Learning that results from experiencing one's own reinforcements and punishments in the environment.

operant conditioning

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #162*

163.  
(p. 27)

A method of gathering data where one person (usually someone unique such as a serial killer or a genius) is studied extensively.

case study

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #163*

164.  
(p. 28)

A research design that allows one to describe the strength of relationship between two variables; however, cause and effect cannot be determined.

correlational design

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #164*

165.  
(p. 29-30)

A research design that allows one to confidently make statements regarding cause and effect.

experimental design

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #165*

166.  
(p. 31)

A developmental design where people of different ages are studied at the same time.

cross-sectional

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #166*

167.  
(p. 31)

A developmental design where the same people are studied over time.

longitudinal

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #167*

168.  
(p. 31)

A group of people born in a specified, limited span of years (e.g., the 1960s) who experience historical and cultural events at similar points during their lifespan.

cohort

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #168*

169.  
(p. 3-6)

List five of the seven characteristics of the life-span perspective discussed by Paul Baltes.

Lifelong  
Multidimensional  
Multidirectional  
Plastic  
Multidisciplinary  
Contextual  
Involves growth, maintenance, and regulation  
Development is a co-construction of biology, culture, and the individual.

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #169*

170.  
(p. 10-11)

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

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

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #170*

171.  
(p. 11-13)

List the eight life-span developmental periods (in chronological order).

prenatal, infancy, early childhood, middle and late childhood, adolescence, early adulthood, middle adulthood, late adulthood

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #171*

172.  
(p. 13-14)

Identify and describe the three ways that age has been conceptualized by life-span researchers.

Chronological age: the number of years that have elapsed since a person's birth

Biological age: a person's age in terms of biological health

Psychological age: an individual's adaptive capacities compared with those of other individuals of the same chronological age.

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #172*

173.  
(p. 17)

List (in order) the five stages of psychosexual development that were proposed by Sigmund Freud.

oral, anal, phallic, latency, genital

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #173*

174.  
(p. 18)

List (in order) the eight stages of psychosocial development that were proposed by Erik Erikson.

trust versus mistrust; autonomy versus shame and doubt; initiative versus guilt; industry versus inferiority; identity versus identity confusion; intimacy versus isolation; generativity versus stagnation; (ego) integrity versus despair

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #174*

175.  
(p. 19)

Name the four stages of cognitive development that were proposed by Jean Piaget, and list the key features of the thinking process associated with each.

BIRTH TO AGE 2: Sensorimotor, coordinating sensory experiences with physical actions  
(AROUND) PRESCHOOL AGE: Preoperational, representing the world with words, images, and drawings  
(AROUND) SCHOOL AGE: Concrete operational, operations are performed, logical thinking applied to concrete or physical examples  
(AROUND) ADOLESCENCE THROUGH ADULTHOOD: Formal operational, abstract thinking

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #175*

176.  
(p. 25)

List (in order) the five environmental systems in ecological theory that were proposed by Urie Bronfenbrenner. Provide a short definition/description of each system.

Microsystem: the setting in which the individual lives

Mesosystem: relationships between microsystems or connections between contexts

Exosystem: Connections between experiences in another social setting in which the individual does not have an active role and the individual's immediate context

Macrosystem: the culture in which individuals live

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

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #176*

177.  
(p. 28-30)

Explain the goals of descriptive, correlational, and experimental research.

Descriptive: observe and record behavior

Correlational: measure the relationship between two or more variables

Experimental: determine cause and effect

*Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #177*

178.  
(p. 26-30)

List seven ways of collecting information when one conducts descriptive research.

naturalistic observations, surveys, interviews, standardized tests, case studies, life-history records, physiological measures

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #178*



179.  
(p. 32)

List the four primary ethical guidelines that the APA has developed for researchers, and briefly define/describe each of these guidelines.

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

Confidentiality: Researchers are responsible for keeping all data they gather completely confidential.

Debriefing: Participants must be informed after the study about its true intentions.

Deception: Researchers can deceive participants only when the deception does not harm the participants and the participants will be debriefed afterward.

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #179*

180.  
(p. 3-4)

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

In the traditional approach, dramatic change occurs in infancy and early childhood, whereas little or no change takes place in adult development. In the life-span approach, developmental change takes place throughout the human life span.

*Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #180*

181.  
(p. 10-11)

In addition to chronological age, list and briefly describe the three other ways that "age" has been conceptualized.

Biological age refers to a person's age in terms of biological health. Psychological age refers to an individual's adaptive capacities compared with others of the same chronological age. Social age refers to the social roles and expectations related to a person's age.

*Level: Knowledge*

182.  
(p. 14)

Briefly discuss the nature–nurture controversy.

The nature–nurture controversy involves the debate about whether development is influenced primarily by the genetic blueprint, biological inheritance (nature), or by environmental experiences (nurture). Most life-span developmentalists acknowledge that development is not all nature or all nurture, but a combination of both.

*Level: Conceptual*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #182*

183.  
(p. 15)

Briefly discuss the continuity–discontinuity controversy.

The focus of this issue is on whether development involves gradual, cumulative change from conception to death (continuity) or whether development occurs in distinct stages or phases across the life span. Most life-span developmentalists acknowledge that development is not all continuity or all discontinuity, but a combination of both.

*Level: Conceptual*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #183*

184.  
(p. 16)

Define theory and hypothesis. Describe the relationship between the two.

A theory is an interrelated coherent set of ideas that help to explain and to make predictions. A hypothesis is a specific assumption and prediction that can be tested and determined for accuracy. Hypotheses are formulated in order to test the assumptions of a theory. Results from research (based on these hypotheses) may, in turn, be used to revise the theory.

*Level: Knowledge*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #184*

185.  
(p. 21-22)

Compare and contrast behaviorism and social cognitive theory (describe the similarities and the differences between the two approaches).

Both behaviorism and social cognitive theory state that development is observable behavior learned through experience with the environment. Both also emphasize empirical research in studying development. In behaviorism, the mind is not needed to explain behavior and development. Social cognitive theorists, unlike behaviorists, also believe that humans can regulate and control their behavior.

*Level: Conceptual  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #185*

186.  
(p. 23-24)

Explain ethology and the concept of critical periods.

Ethology stresses that behavior is strongly influenced by biology, is tied to evolution, and is characterized by critical or sensitive periods. Critical periods are fixed periods very early in development during which certain behaviors optimally emerge.

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #186*

187.  
(p. 25)

Explain the eclectic theoretical orientation.

The eclectic theoretical orientation does not follow any one theoretical approach but rather selects and uses from each theory whatever is considered the best in it.

*Level: Knowledge  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #187*

188.  
(p. 30)

Briefly explain the independent variable and the dependent variable in an experiment. Describe the relationship between them.

The independent variable is the manipulated, influential, experimental factor. The dependent variable is the factor that is measured in an experiment. The dependent variable can change as the independent variable is manipulated.

*Level: Conceptual*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #188*

## Chapter 1 Summary