

Student name: _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

Which of the following *best* describes the focus of the study of human development?

change and stability

childhood and adulthood

infancy

relationships

Which of the following developments in the United States helped produce the concept of adolescence?

medical advances that allowed the identification of more distinct growth periods

greater capacity of families to support formal education

the availability of more leisure time on the part of adults

the advent of child labor laws

Which of the following is true of multigenerational households?

Roughly 35 percent of families in the United States live in multigenerational households.

Multigenerational households are more common in white families than in nonwhite Latino families.

Downturns in the United States economy helped make multigenerational households more common.

Later marrying ages has helped to make multigenerational households less common.

Which topic would NOT have been addressed by the original developmental psychologists?

babbling

puberty

menopause

toilet training

Which of the following statements about the concept of race is most accurate?

Race is best understood as a biological necessity.

Only recently has there been a scientific consensus on how to measure race.

Multiple races belong to the same taxonomic classification.

While ethnicity is fluid, race is a fixed construct.

_____ development is the concept of a lifelong process of development that can be studied scientifically.

Childhood

Longtime

Life-span

Traditional

Developmental scientists can do which of the following once they understand how language develops? They can _____ when a child needs speech therapy.

They can intervene when a child needs speech therapy.

They can describe when a child needs speech therapy.

They can predict when a child needs speech therapy.

They can explain when a child needs speech therapy.

Which type of development would a change and stability in mental abilities, such as learning, memory, language, thinking, and reasoning fall within?

physical

cognitive

psychosocial

physiological

Which of the following would NOT have been the focus of developmental psychologists during the early years after the inception of the field of developmental psychology?

attachment

teen drug use

math abilities of preschoolers

divorce

Which scientific goal is reflected by suggesting that high school students who score a 1,000 or more on the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) will be successful in college?

describe

explain

predict

intervene

Which scientific goal is reflected by stating that most children take their first steps at about a year?

describe

explain

predict

intervene

Which scientific goal is reflected by stating that most students learn to read through a combination of phonetic and whole-word instruction?

describe

explain

predict

intervene

The scientific goal that is reflected by a developmental psychologist suggesting, after several weeks of observing a child's aggressive behavior patterns that the child would benefit from counseling is which of the following?

describe

explain

predict

intervene

A child doesn't want to share a new toy with the other children at preschool. This child is struggling with _____ development.

physical

cognitive

psychosocial

neurological

A teacher is concerned that a student is behind the other classmates in computational ability. The teacher is concerned about which domain of human development?

physical

cognitive

psychosocial

neurological

One student is three inches taller than every other student in the class. Which domain of development would address this child's height?

physical

cognitive

psychosocial

neurological

Typically, when studying human development, researchers focus mainly on which domain of development?

physical

cognitive

psychosocial

All answer choices are correct.

Which type of development is most involved in the growth of body and brain, sensory capacities, motor skills, and health?

cognitive

neurological

physical

psychosocial

Which of the following would be of LEAST interest to a researcher studying the cognitive domain?

feelings

language

memory

attention

A researcher is passing out peer evaluations to a group of preschool children. Each child can choose a smiley face, a neutral face, or a frowny face to describe their classmates. Which developmental domain is the researcher most interested in?

physical

cognitive

emotional

psychosocial

A two-year-old child has not started talking yet, often cries when the caregiver leaves the room, and did not take a first step until the child was 18 months old. Which developmental domains should the child's parents be concerned with?

physical

cognitive

psychosocial

All answer choices are correct.

Advances in brain development have an effect on

physical development.

cognitive development.

psychosocial development.

All answer choices are correct.

Which of the following is true of physical development?

It interacts with cognitive and psychosocial development at all ages.

It occurs independently of cognitive development.

It becomes less important than personality and social development during adolescence.

A person's genetic makeup entirely controls his or her physical development.

A developmental scientist who studies brain growth is studying the_____ domain of the self.

psychological

psychosocial

physical

cognitive

A child is 14 months old, is having great difficulty when left with the babysitter, and seems unable to communicate other than to cry. This child's separation anxiety is an example of interaction between which two types of development?

intellectual and physical

cognitive and intellectual

physical and emotional

cognitive and psychosocial

Margot and Dave are large for their age and do not have many friends. This is an example of interaction between which two domains of development?

physical and intellectual

cognitive and psychosocial

physical and psychosocial

personality and psychosocial

Division of the life span into periods is a

physical construction.

cognitive construction.

intellectual construction.

social construction.

A concept or practice that may appear natural and obvious to those who accept it but in reality is an invention of a particular culture is an example of

physical construction.

cognitive construction.

intellectual construction.

social construction.

The existence of adolescence as part of the life span in many industrialized societies but not in other societies is an example of

environmental experiences.

social construction.

cognitive development.

physical development.

The age range of approximately 6–11 years refers to which of the following periods of development?

early childhood

middle childhood

adolescence

young adulthood

Based on your text, which of the following is NOT one of the major divisions of the life span?

prenatal

infancy and toddlerhood

late adulthood

senescence

A child is dependent on adults to meet the basic needs for food, clothing, and shelter, and to provide attachment bonding. The child is experiencing the needs of what developmental status?

infancy

toddlerhood

early childhood

middle childhood

A child has stopped being so demanding and waits until it is the child's turn when playing with friends. The child also appears to be more interested in others. The child is probably in what developmental period?

infancy

toddlerhood

early childhood

middle childhood

During which developmental period do children begin to regulate their own behavior and become more interested in their peer groups?

infancy

toddlerhood

early childhood

middle childhood

During which developmental period does a person begin to make the transition from childhood to adulthood, while at the same time searching for a personal identity?

middle childhood

adolescence

emerging adulthood

young adulthood

Becoming introspective and searching out meaning in life is characteristic of which of the following?

adolescence

young adulthood

middle adulthood

late adulthood

The developmental period that includes, for most people, the establishment of families and occupations is

middle childhood.

adolescence.

emerging and young adulthood.

middle adulthood.

During which developmental period do most people finish their formal education, become independent, and start families and careers?

adolescence

emerging and young adulthood

middle adulthood

older adulthood

The concept of individual differences implies that people differ in
size and build.

intelligence and personalities.

the influence of society and relationships they have.

All answer choices are correct.

Which of the following are the inborn traits or characteristics we inherit from biological parent?

environment

individual differences

heredity

influences

_____ include(s) what is outside the self and all experiential influences on development.

Environment

Individual differences

Heredity

Influences

Which of the following statements about hereditary and environmental influences on development is true?

Heredity-based influences are more important because they occur first.

Environmental influences are more important because they are active for a longer time.

Characteristics like intelligence are strongly affected by both heredity and environmental influences.

As influences, heredity and environment are independent and can be readily separated.

Which of the following is the unfolding of a natural sequence of physical changes and behavior patterns?

individual responses to the opportunities offered by one's culture

environmental influences

maturation

a person's perception of the events in one's own life

A mother recorded events in the lives of her two children, such as their first words, their first steps, and the events of puberty. These events are examples of

environmental influences.

genetic influences.

inherited characteristics.

maturation.

Environmental or experiential factors that help define individual differences in development include all of the following EXCEPT

genetic inheritance.

socioeconomic status.

ethnicity.

historical events.

Despite growing up in the same home, Lila and Alana are nothing alike. Situations such as these highlight the concept of

individual differences.

sibling rivalry.

intellectual disabilities.

conformity.

A researcher believes that nurture is the primary shaper of human development. Which concept would the researcher be *most* interested in?

heredity

genetics

environment

maturation

The main argument today concerning the nature versus nurture debate focuses on

the dominance of nature over nurture.

the dominance of nurture over nature.

the relative strength of the influence of nature and nurture.

the interaction between nature and nurture.

A doctor studies factors such as school, family, and peers. This doctor is most interested in

inherited characteristics.

environmental factors.

maturational factors.

personality characteristics.

Children born today in Iraq will have different experiences than children born in the United States or Mexico. These experiences will affect the course of development for these children, because each child develops within a unique

biological context.

social and historical context.

genetic content.

maturation period.

Industrialization and the move to more populated areas are both cited as reasons for the decline in the

multilingual family.

nuclear family.

extended family.

blended family.

What is the term to describe the family that consists of two generations with parents and children—either biological, step, or adopted?

nuclear

extended

multigenerational

post modern

A multigenerational kinship unit consisting of parents, children, grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins is called a(n) _____ family.

nonnormative

nuclear

extended

blended

Socioeconomic status is determined by all of the following EXCEPT

gender.

income.

education.

occupation.

All of the following may be considered indirect effects of poverty EXCEPT

parents' emotional state.

home environments.

parenting practices.

breakdown of the nuclear family.

Conditions that would increase the likelihood of a negative outcome are

environmental perceptions.

genetic influences.

risk factors.

social resources.

What can be predicted of a child's future who grew up in a poor neighborhood in a state of poverty?

The child will struggle physically, cognitively, and psychosocially.

The child will find a way to remain positive and live a successful life.

The child will need lots of social support from the community to finish school.

All these outcomes listed are possible futures for the child.

A group's total way of life, including customs, traditions, laws, beliefs, values, and language, is referred to as its

subculture.

ethnicity.

culture.

acculturation.

In which of the following ways is a cohort different from a historical generation?

Members of a cohort are not necessarily affected by a major historical event.

A cohort covers a broader amount of time than a historical generation.

Members of a cohort are less alike in personality than members of a historical generation.

Cohorts are shaped by big events in a formative part of their lives; members of a historical generation are not.

In 2020, what percentage of African American children lived in poverty?

less than 1 percent

10 percent

31 percent

48 percent

Some religious groups have taught children consistent traditions for weddings and funerals.

Teaching these ways to the next generation is an example of

socioeconomic class.

ethnic diversity.

culture.

morality.

By what year are the ethnic minorities in the United States predicted to become the majority?

2062

2055

2044

2038

An overgeneralization that obscures cultural diversity or variations within a group is an ethnic identity.

ethnic gloss.

ethnicity.

ethnic group.

An event that is experienced in a similar way by most people in an age group is called a _____ influence.

nonnormative age-graded

normative age-graded

cohort

cultural

Which of the following is a group of people born at the same time?

historical generation

culture

normative group

cohort

Developmental researchers refer to typical events that happen at an atypical time, or atypical events, as _____ events.

normative

nonnormative

strange

bizarre

Nonnormative life events are

unusual events that influence an individual's life.

events that generally happen to everyone.

typical for a given population.

traumatic or unhappy events.

Events like starting school that occur at about the same age for people the world over are called

normative age-graded influences.

normative history-graded influences.

nonnormative life events.

cohort determined influences.

Which of the following is a normative age-graded influence?

puberty

war

winning the lottery

famine

Examples of normative history-graded influences include all of the following EXCEPT

a worldwide economic depression.

a world war.

the AIDS epidemic.

the death of a spouse.

A group of people who experience an event such as the attack of September 11 during a formative time in their lives is known as a historical

generation.

chronosystem.

anomaly.

culture.

The impact of technological developments such as video games, computers, and the Internet are considered

nonnormative age-graded influences.

normative history-graded influences.

normative age-graded influences.

nonnormative history-graded influences.

What term describes a group of people who share a similar experience, common to all the group's members?

generation

cohort

culture

peer group

Cohort differences are primarily due to

geographical separation.

experiences affecting a generation.

variations of family history.

unusual life events.

Which group would your cohort include?

grandparents

parents

schoolmates

children

Which of the following are members of the same cohort?

a woman who raised children in Binghamton, New York, during World War II, and a woman raising children in Binghamton during the 1990s

an urban child in 1920s Iraq, and an urban child in the 1970s United States

a veteran of the Gulf War, and a veteran of Vietnam War

a current high school student in Binghamton, New York, and a current high school student in Elmira, New York

In the United States, many older teenagers take their driver's license tests and begin driving. This reflects

nonnormative age-graded influences.

normative age-graded influences.

historical-graded influences.

cognitive similarities among adolescents.

A four-year-old child plays with a parent's phone. The child's grandparents are bewildered by the fact that the child knows how to operate it in the first place. The grandparent's reaction reflects the significance of

normative-age influences.

nonnormative-age influences.

normative history-graded influences.

nonnormative history-graded influences.

A late 40s aged adult just lost a parent to cancer. This would represent a normative age-graded influence.

nonnormative-age influence.

normative history-graded influence.

nonnormative history-graded influence.

According to Lorenz, two characteristics of imprinting are that it is species-specific and bidirectional.

automatic and bidirectional.

bidirectional and irreversible.

automatic and irreversible.

The concept of plasticity is most closely related to the issue of critical periods.

sensitive periods.

imprinting.

It is not related to any of these issues.

A student struggling to learn German in college provides evidence for which concept?

critical period

plasticity

imprinting

resilience

A specific time when a given event or the absence of that event has the greatest impact on development is called a(n) _____ period.

important

essential

required

critical

A critical period is a specific time when
an organism experiences a specific impact by an event.
a person faces a developmental transition.
development is taking place most rapidly.
development slows down for a period of time.

Rubella has a disastrous impact if it is contracted during the first trimester of a pregnancy, yet it has hardly any impact if contracted at the end of a pregnancy. This is an example of
fetal immune system maturation.
imprinting.
maturational timing.
a critical period.

Which of the following is true of new research into plasticity?

The concept of resilience has little or no bearing on plasticity.
Individual differences in plasticity within a species may not be as large as initially thought.
Reactive temperaments may be negative.
Difficult temperaments may be adaptive.

What does growing evidence on plasticity indicate?

a complex reaction between the environment and genetic factors
a single factor that appears to predict resilience
very similar to critical periods

not related to temperament or resilience

Which concept has caused many researchers to replace the term “critical period” with “sensitive period”?

imprinting

plasticity

temperament

genetic predisposition

According to Lorenz, the fact that organisms have a predisposition toward learning results in sensitive periods.

culture.

imprinting.

developmental context.

One fundamental component of Baltes' concept that development is lifelong is that each period of development has unique characteristics.

the first 20 years of development are the most important.

the physical, cognitive, and psychosocial domains interact.

changes in one domain may or may not be accompanied by changes in the other domains.

An older worker who completes tasks quicker than newer, younger workers, due primarily to experience demonstrates which of Baltes' key principles?

Development is multidimensional.

Development is multidirectional.

Development involves changing resource allocations.

Development is influenced by the historical and cultural contexts.

A teenager who is very athletically gifted and continues to progress, yet is struggling in language classes like never before demonstrates which of Baltes' key principles?

Development is multidimensional.

Development is multidirectional.

Development involves changing resource allocations.

Development is influenced by the historical and cultural contexts.

Which of the following is NOT one of the principles of life-span development identified by Baltes?

Development is lifelong.

Development takes place in a historical context.

Development ends with childhood.

Development shows plasticity.

Allocation of resources is part of development, according to Baltes. Which of the following is true of resource reallocation?

Resources may be used for growth of skills or for the prevention of loss of skills.

Resources do not aid a person during a time of personal loss.

The availability of resources remains stable throughout the life span.

The availability of resources increases throughout the life span.

Which of Baltes' developmental ideas is demonstrated by the inability of a parent to understand that their child's tattoo is just a form of individual expression and not a sign that the child is a bad person is most closely related to?

Development is lifelong.

Development involves changing resource allocations.

Development is multidirectional.

Development is influenced by the historical and cultural context.

A child is an intellectually gifted, has an extensive vocabulary, is emotionally mature, and is physically developed. The child's development in each of the three domains is best explained by which of Baltes' developmental ideas?

Development is multidimensional.

Development involves changing resource allocations.

Development is multidirectional.

Development is influenced by the historical and cultural context.

An adult is headed back to college at age 40 with the goal to switch careers. The adult is exhibiting which of Baltes' developmental ideas?

Development shows plasticity.

Development involves changing resource allocations.

Development is multidirectional.

Development is influenced by the historical and cultural context.

A teenager's increase in agility has also been accompanied by a more positive affect and outlook. Which of Baltes' developmental ideas best explains this occurrence?

Development is lifelong.

Development is multidimensional.

Development is multidirectional.

Development is influenced by the historical and cultural context.

Although your grandmother does not get around as well as she did when she was younger, she never misses a Bridge game. Which of Baltes' developmental ideas is your grandmother depicting?

Development is lifelong.

Development involves changing resource allocations.

Relative influences of biology and culture shift over the life span.

Development is influenced by the historical and cultural context.

Which of the processes in the nature of development involves changes in a person's relationships with other people, emotions, and personality?

cognitive processes

psychosocial processes

biological processes

physical processes

The most widely used system of periods of development in Western industrial societies divides the life span into _____ periods.

four

six

eight

nine

Which of the following characterizes the middle adulthood period of development?

It is a period where mate selection and having children are prominent.

Achievement becomes a central theme, and self-control increases.

It is a time of rapid physical changes in both height and weight.

It involves reaching and maintaining career satisfaction or launching new careers.

What might a doctor studying late adulthood be focused on?

career

conception

college classes

retirement

The _____ period of development is a time of establishing personal and economic independence, career development, and, for many, marrying.

adolescence

emerging and young adulthood

middle adulthood

late adulthood

The “nature” part of the nature versus nurture controversy can be described as the prominent perspective in the controversy at the present time.

a socioeconomic and psychological perspective.

a biological and genetic perspective.

a psychological and environmental perspective.

A central focus in developmental research is plasticity, which refers to the tendency to stay the same.

the ability of preoperational children to learn self-care.

how interested a person is in the environment.

the range of modifiability of performance.

In the life-span perspective, no age period dominates development. This highlights the view that development is considered to be

multidimensional.

multidirectional.

lifelong.

cyclical.

A doctor who studies how adults change in interactions with siblings as they age is focused on the _____ domain of development.

physical

cognitive

psychosocial

intellectual

What stage of development involves first attachments to parents and rapid acquisition of motor skills?

prenatal

infancy and toddlerhood

early childhood

middle childhood

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

Give one example of how a preschool program would address each domain of human development as part of its day-to-day operations.

Define *social construction* and explain its significance to the study of human development.

List the periods of human development. For one of the periods, give an example of a cognitive, a psychosocial, and a physical event that helps to define that particular period of development.

Define *heredity-based influences* and *environmental influences* on development. What are the differences between heredity-based influences and environmental influences?

Compare and contrast nuclear and extended families.

Provide two examples each of normative age-graded and normative history-graded influences on development.

Critique the similarities and differences between the concepts of critical and sensitive periods. Support your answer from research presented in your text, using the examples given.

How has new research into plasticity changed thinking about some human personality traits that were traditionally thought to be negative?

Define *culture* and examine its role in human development.

Choose one of Baltes' key principles of life-span development and provide both a definition and an example of the principle.

Answer Key

Test name: ch1 experience e15

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