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Chapter 1

An Introduction to Lifespan Development

1-1. _____ development is the field of study that examines patterns of growth, change, and stability in behavior that occurs throughout the entire lifespan.

- a) Biological
- b) Lifespan
- c) Psychological
- d) Research

Answer: b Page: 5 Level: Easy LO: 1-1 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-2. In its study of growth, change, and stability, lifespan development takes a(n) _____ approach.

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

Answer: b Page: 5 Level: Medium LO: 1-1 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-3. A professor wants to examine the effectiveness of a new teaching approach. Her 9:00 a.m. class will be exposed to the new method of viewing teaching tapes while her 10:00 a.m. class will be exposed to traditional lectures. She will assess the students' progress after six sessions. What method is the professor using to conduct her experiment?

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

Answer: d Page: 5 Level: Difficult LO: 1-1 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 2.1

1-4. The vast majority of lifespan development focuses on

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

Answer: d Page: 5 Level: Medium LO: 1-1 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-5. A lifespan developmentalist whose topical focus is the body's makeup is interested in _____ development.

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

Answer: b Page: 6 Level: Medium LO: 1-1 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-6. A developmental researcher who is interested in studying what senses are used most often by a child or what the long-term results of premature birth are would be studying _____ development.

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

Answer: b Page: 6 Level: Medium LO: 1-1 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 1.2

1-7. A researcher working with college-age football players is conducting a longitudinal study to examine an athlete's decline in physical performance as the athlete ages. What type of development would the researcher most likely be studying?

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

Answer: c Page: 6 Level: Easy LO: 1-1 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 2.2

1-8. _____ development involves the ways that growth and change in intellectual capabilities influence a person's behavior.

- a) Cognitive
- b) Physical
- c) Personality
- d) Social

Answer: a Page: 6 Level: Easy LO: 1-1 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-9. Researchers in the early learning department of a university are conducting a long-term study to see how problem-solving skills change over time as school-age students move from elementary school to high school to college. What type of development are the researchers most likely studying?

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

Answer: a Page: 6 Level: Medium LO: 1-1 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 2.2

1-10. Researchers who use intelligence quotient (IQ) testing as part of their research project with elementary age students are likely to be researching _____ development.

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

Answer: b Page: 6 Level: Medium LO: 1-1 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 2.2

1-11. What type of lifespan developmentalist is interested in how a person who experiences a significant or traumatic event early in life would remember that event later in life?

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

Answer: c Page: 6 Level: Difficult LO: 1-1 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-12. A researcher is interested in conducting a study to determine whether people who experienced a devastating event, such as a house fire where the family lost everything, suffer lasting effects from such devastation early in life. This researcher is interested in the _____ development of the subject(s).

- a) personality
- b) social

- c) cognitive
- d) physical

Answer: c Page: 6 Level: Difficult LO: 1-1 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 1.4

1-13. If a developmental researcher is studying what the earliest memories that can be recalled from infancy are, or what the intellectual consequences of watching television are, in what developmental area is the researcher interested?

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

Answer: c Page: 6 Level: Medium LO: 1-1 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 1.4

1-14. _____ development involves the ways that the enduring characteristics that differentiate one person from another change over the life span.

- a) Cognitive
- b) Physical
- c) Personality
- d) Social

Answer: c Page: 6 Level: Medium LO: 1-1 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.4

1-15. A student reads a flyer on the campus bulletin board that says a researcher is searching for students to volunteer for a long-term study. Participation includes completing testing that measures traits such as temperament, attitudes, and adaptability, as well as being available for follow-up for the next 10 years. The researcher who is developing this study is most likely interested in _____ development.

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

Answer: a Page: 6 Level: Difficult LO: 1-1 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 2.2

1-16. _____ development involves the way in which individuals' interactions with others and their social relationships grow, change, and remain stable over the course of life.

- a) Cognitive
- b) Physical
- c) Personality
- d) Social

Answer: d Page: 6 Level: Medium LO: 1-1 Type: Factual APA Outcome 1.4

1-17. Lifespan developmentalists typically look at which of the following areas?

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

Answer: b Page: 6 Level: Medium LO: 1-2 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.4

1-18. A shared notion of reality that is widely accepted but is a function of society and culture at a given time is/are called

- a) topical areas of lifespan development.
- b) social construction.
- c) age ranges.
- d) social development.

Answer: b Page: 6 Level: Difficult LO: 1-2 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-19. The concept of childhood as a special period did not exist during the_____century.

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

Answer: b Page: 7 Level: Difficult LO:1-2 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.3

1-20. In Western culture, what age is typically considered to be the beginning of young adulthood?

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

Answer: d Page: 7 Level: Easy LO: 1-2 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.3

1-21. Walter is a college student who is about to graduate from college. At what age would he most likely consider that a substantial change is occurring in his life?

- a) when he turned 20 years of age
- b) when he leaves college and enters the workforce at age 22
- c) when he finished his junior year of high school at age 17
- d) when he turns 26 years old

Answer: b Page: 7 Level: Difficult LO: 1-2 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 1.3

1-22. When discussing developmental diversity, what characteristic of good parenting do Mayan mothers consider essential?

- a) laying their infants down
- b) constant contact between themselves and their infant children
- c) constant nourishment of their children
- d) allowing their infants to cry

Answer: b Page: 8 Level: Difficult LO: 1-2 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-23. Race is what kind of a concept?

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

Answer: c Page: 8 Level: Medium LO: 1-2 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.3

1-24. When Allison was completing her medical forms in the doctor's office, she was asked to indicate her race. What may be an appropriate reason(s) for the question on the forms?

- a) to establish her skin color
- b) to establish her ethnic/cultural heritage
- c) to establish her religion
- d) to establish biological factors

Answer: d Page: 8 Level: Difficult LO: 1-2 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 3.1

1-25. The concept of race is exceedingly imprecise for all of the following reasons EXCEPT

- a) depending upon how it is defined, there are between 3 and 300 races.
- b) no race is genetically distinct.
- c) the question of race seems comparatively insignificant because 99.9 percent of humans' genetic makeup is identical.
- d) names can best reflect different races and ethnic groups.

Answer: d Pages: 8 Level: Difficult LO: 1-2 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome 3.1

1-26. A group of people who are born around the same time in the same place is called a(n)

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

Answer: b Page: 9 Level: Medium LO: 1-2 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 3.3

1-27. People who lived in New York City during the 9/11 terrorist attack on the World Trade Center experienced shared challenges due to the attack that are called _____ effects.

- a) biological
- b) environmental
- c) cohort
- d) Millennial Generation

Answer: c Page: 9 Level: Medium LO: 1-2 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 3.1

1-28. Biological and environmental influences that are similar for individuals in a particular age group, regardless of where they are raised, are called _____ influences.

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

Answer: a Page: 9 Level: Medium LO: 1-2 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 3.1

1-29. Biological and environmental factors that are associated with a certain historical event, such as the bombing of Pearl Harbor, can be considered

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

Answer: b Page: 9 Level: Easy LO: 1-2 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 3.1

1-30. A biological universal event that occurs at relatively the same time throughout all societies is an example of

- a) young adulthood.

- b) puberty.
- c) adulthood.
- d) death.

Answer: b Page: 9 Level: Easy LO: 1-2 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 3.1

1-31. Alice's symptoms of menopause include hot flashes and cessation of her monthly menstrual cycle. Alice's doctor tells her she is experiencing a(n)

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

Answer: b Page: 9 Level: Difficult LO: 1-2 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 1.3

1-32. When social and cultural factors affect an individual at a particular time and include variables as ethnicity, social class, and subcultural membership, these factors are called

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

Answer: d Page: 9 Level: Easy LO: 1-2 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-34. In _____, development is _____, with achievements at one level building on those of previous levels.

- a) discontinuous change; distinct
- b) continuous change; gradual
- c) discontinuous change; gradual
- d) continuous change; distinct

Answer: b Page: 10 Level: Difficult LO: 1-3 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 3.3

1-35. In _____ development, each stage is _____.

- a) discontinuous change; distinct
- b) continuous change; distinct
- c) distinct change; discontinuous
- d) distinct change; gradual

Answer: a Page: 10 Level: Difficult LO: 1-3 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 3.3

1-36. Consider a situation where a woman comes down with a case of rubella (German measles) in the eleventh week of pregnancy, as opposed to the thirtieth week of pregnancy. The difference in the way rubella would affect the unborn child at these two times is an example of

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

Answer: c Page: 10 Level: Difficult LO: 1-3 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 3.4

1-37. Development that occurs in distinct steps or stages, with each stage bringing about behavior that is assumed to be qualitatively different from behavior at earlier stages is called _____ change.

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

Answer: a Page: 10 Level: Medium LO: 1-3 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 3.3

1-38. A specific time during development when a particular event has its greatest consequences and the presence of certain kinds of environmental stimuli is necessary for development to proceed normally is called

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

Answer: c Page: 11 Level: Difficult LO: 1-3 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 3.4

1-39. In a _____, organisms are particularly susceptible to certain kinds of stimuli in their environments, but the absence of those stimuli does not always produce irreversible consequences.

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

Answer: a Page: 11 Level: Difficult LO: 1-3 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 3.1

1-40. Early developmentalists focused their attention on

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

Answer: c Page: 11 Level: Medium LO: 1-3 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-41. What issue has dominated much work in lifespan development?

- a) Which area(s) of lifespan development are the most important?
- b) How much of people's behavior is due to their genetically determined nature and how much is due to nurture?
- c) What are the historical roots of developmentalists and life span development?
- d) How are developmental research studies developed?

Answer: b Page: 12 Level: Medium LO: 1-3 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-42. "Nature" refers to

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

Answer: a Page: 12 Level: Easy LO: 1-3 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 3.1

1-43. The predetermined unfolding of genetic information is known as

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

Answer: c Page 12 Level: Easy LO: 1-3 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 3.1

1-44. Environmental influences that shape behavior are referred to as

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

Answer: a Page: 12 Level: Medium LO: 1-3 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 3.3

1-45. Genetically determined traits not only directly influence a child's _____, but also indirectly shape the child's _____.

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

Answer: a Page: 13 Level: Difficult LO: 1-3 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 3.3

1-46. Bob and Marion's high level of responsivity to their baby's persistent crying demonstrates a(n) _____ influence on the baby's development.

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

Answer: b Page: 13 Level: Medium LO: 1-3 Type: Applied

1-47. Broad, organized explanations and predictions concerning phenomena of interest are called _____ and provide a framework for understanding the relationships among an organized set of facts or principles.

- a) concepts
- b) hypotheses
- c) theories
- d) perspectives

Answer: c Page: 14 Level: Easy LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-48. Advocates of the _____ perspective believe that much of behavior is motivated by inner forces, memories, and conflicts of which a person has little awareness or control.

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

Answer: a Page: 14 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-49. Freud proposed a theory that suggests that unconscious forces act to influence personality and behavior. This is called the _____ perspective.

- a) psychosocial
- b) psychosexual

- c) psychoanalytic
- d) behavioral

Answer: c Page: 14 Level: Easy LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-50. The psychodynamic perspective is closely associated with

- a) Freud.
- b) Erikson.
- c) Skinner.
- d) Piaget.

Answer: a Page: 14 Level: Easy LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-51. Sigmund Freud is responsible for revolutionary ideas and the _____ theory.

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

Answer: b Page: 14 Level: Easy LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-52. Which of the following suggests that unconscious forces act to determine personality and behavior?

- a) psychosexual development
- b) pleasure principle
- c) reality principle
- d) psychoanalytic theory

Answer: d Page: 14 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-53. Freud believed that the _____ contains infantile wishes, desires, demands, and needs that are hidden from conscious awareness because they are disturbing.

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

Answer: d Page: 14 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-54. The approach stating that behavior is motivated by inner forces, memories, and conflicts that are generally beyond peoples' awareness and control is called the

- a) clinical approach.
- b) investigative approach.
- c) psychodynamic perspective.
- d) analytical perspective.

Answer: c Page: 14 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-55. According to Freud, which part of everyone's personality operates according to the "pleasure principle"?

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

Answer: d Page: 15 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-56. Freud believed that the goal of the pleasure principle was to

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

Answer: b Page: 15 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-57. Freud believed that the _____ is the part of the personality that is rational and reasonable.

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

Answer: d Page: 15 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-58. Freud believed that the ego operates on the

- a) unconscious.
- b) reality principle.
- c) pleasure principle.
- d) conscious.

Answer: b Page: 15 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-59. If a child develops into a person who integrates into society and maintains a good awareness of safety, Freud may say that person has a well-developed

- a) id.
- b) superego.
- c) consciousness.
- d) ego.

Answer: d Page: 15 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 1.2

1-60. The _____ is Freud's representation of incorporating the distinction between right and wrong.

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

Answer: c Page: 15 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-61. To Freud, "superego" and _____ would be considered interchangeable terms.

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

Answer: a Page: 15 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-62. Freud believed that the _____ begins to develop around ages five or six and is learned from significant authority figures.

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

Answer: b Page: 15 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-63. According to Freud, a series of stages that children pass through in which pleasure, or gratification, is focused on a particular biological function and body part is called

- a) psychosexual development.
- b) the psychosexual approach.
- c) the psychoanalytic theory.
- d) the psychoanalytical approach.

Answer: a Page: 15 Level: Easy LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-64. Adults demonstrating excessive activities such as eating, talking, or chewing gum may be experiencing a(n)_____fixation.

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

Answer: b Page: 15 Level: Easy LO: 1-4 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 1.3

1-65. Freud believed that if children are unable to gratify themselves in a particular stage of development, or if they are over-gratified in a particular stage of development,_____may occur.

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

Answer: a Page: 15 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-66. Psychoanalyst_____provided an alternative psychodynamic view in his theory of psychosocial development.

- a) Skinner
- b) Freud
- c) Erikson
- d) Piaget

Answer: c Page: 15 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.4

1-67. Erikson proposed a_____theory, which emphasized that society and culture influence and shape us.

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

Answer: a Page: 15 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-68. Erikson's psychosocial theory of development proposes_____distinct stages.

- a) 3
- b) 5

- c) 8
- d) 2

Answer: c Page: 15 Level: Easy LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-69. Erikson argued that each of his stages presents a(n)_____that the individual must resolve.

- a) crisis
- b) fixation
- c) dilemma
- d) interaction

Answer: a Page: 15 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-70. Erikson's theory differs from Freud's in that Erikson believed that development

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

Answer: d Page: 15 Level: Easy LO: 1-4 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.4

1-71. The _____ suggests that keys to understanding development are observable actions and outside stimuli in the environment.

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

Answer: b Page: 17 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-72. Thom is an adolescent who has an awareness of uniqueness of self and knowledge of roles to be followed. He can be said to have passed through Erikson's_____stage of psychosocial development.

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

Answer: d Page: 16 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 1.3

1-73. Kimberly is a young woman who has a fear of relationships with others. She can be said to have had a negative outcome in Erikson's _____ stage of psychosocial development.

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

Answer: c Page: 16 Level: Easy LO: 1-4 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 1.3

1-74. As Warren looks back over his long life, he feels a sense of unity in his life's accomplishments. He can be said to be in Erikson's _____ stage of psychosocial development.

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

Answer: b Page: 16 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 1.3

1-75. Suri identifies with her mother as a role model. She has passed through Freud's _____ stage of psychosexual development.

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

Answer: c Page: 16 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 1.3

1-76. _____ theories assume that people are affected by the environmental stimuli to which they are exposed, and developmental change is

- a) Psychodynamic; qualitative.
- b) Psychosocial; quantitative.
- c) Developmental; qualitative.
- d) Behavioral; quantitative.

Answer: d Page: 17 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-77. A type of learning in which an organism responds in a particular way to a neutral stimulus that normally does not bring about that type of response is called

- a) classical conditioning.

- b) behavioral perspective.
- c) operant conditioning.
- d) psychodynamic approach.

Answer: a Page: 17 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-78. Who was one of the first American psychologists to advocate a behavioral approach to development?

- a) Skinner
- b) Watson
- c) Piaget
- d) Erikson

Answer: b Page: 17 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.4

1-79. Judy was bitten by a small brown and white dog when she was a little girl, and now every time she sees a small dog approaching her, she is fearful. Watson would say that Judy's reaction is a result of _____ conditioning.

- a) behavioral
- b) classical
- c) reinforcement
- d) psychosocial

Answer: b Page: 17 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 1.3

1-80. _____ conditioning, in which the response being conditioned is voluntary and purposeful, differs from _____ conditioning, where the response is automatic.

- a) Social-cognitive; operant
- b) Operant; classical
- c) Classical; operant
- d) Operant; social-cognitive

Answer: b Page: 17-18 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.4

1-81. A form of learning in which a voluntary response is strengthened or weakened by its association with positive or negative consequences is called

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

Answer: c Page: 18 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.3

1-82. Operant conditioning was formulated and championed by

- a) Freud.
- b) Skinner.
- c) Bandura.
- d) Rogers.

Answer: b Page: 18 Level: Easy LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.4

1-83. Behavior modification depends upon what principle?

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

Answer: a Page: 18 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-84. Susan learned at a young age that developing good study habits, such as doing her homework, brought about good grades, and made her want to work harder in school. This sort of encouraging outcome of an action is called

- a) learning.
- b) classical conditioning.
- c) reinforcement.
- d) social-cognition.

Answer: c Page: 18 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 1.3

1-85. The introduction of an unpleasant or painful stimulus or the removal of a desirable stimulus that decreases the probability that a preceding behavior will occur in the future is considered _____.

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

Answer: b Page: 18 Level: Easy LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-86. Alice used to do her math homework regularly and studied hard for tests although she continued to have difficulty getting passing grades; disheartened, Alice began to put less effort

into her math homework, and eventually she failed math. This is an example of what type of behavior?

- a) reinforcement
- b) classical
- c) social-cognition
- d) punishment

Answer: d Page: 18 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 1.3

1-87. Behavior that receives no reinforcement or is punished is likely to be

- a) continued.
- b) intermittent.
- c) extinguished.
- d) accelerated.

Answer: c Page: 18 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-88. _____ is a formal technique for promoting the frequency of desirable behaviors and decreasing the incidence of unwanted ones.

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

Answer: d Page: 18 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-89. What is the learning approach that emphasizes learning by observing the behavior of another person, called modeling?

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

Answer: c Page: 18 Level: Easy LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-90. Ralph watches the other kindergarten students receive stickers and other rewards from the teacher for sitting at their desks and completing their work. Soon, Ralph begins to behave like the other kindergarten students. This is what type of learning?

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

d) schematizing

Answer: a Page: 18 Level: Easy LO: 1-4 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 1.3

1-91. Which developmental psychologist developed an approach that emphasizes learning by observing the behavior of another person, called a model?

- a) Skinner
- b) Freud
- c) Bandura
- d) Watson

Answer: c Page: 18 Level: Easy LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.4

1-92. According to classical and operant conditioning, with their “black box” analyses, people and other organisms’ behavior and learning are understood in terms of _____, _____ stimuli.

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

Answer: b Page: 19 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-93. Social-cognitive learning theorists argue that the difference between people and animals is the occurrence of

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

Answer: c Page: 19 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-94. Which form of the behavioral perspective learning styles has come to a predominant position in recent decades and is based on learning through imitation?

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

Answer: b Page: 19 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-95. _____ focuses on the processes that allow people to know, understand, and think about the world.

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

Answer: d Page: 19 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-96. Who is considered the predominant theorist in cognitive development?

- a) Piaget
- b) Skinner
- c) Bandura
- d) Freud

Answer: a Page: 19 Level: Easy LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-97. _____ is(are) a theory of how human thinking is organized into mental patterns that represent behaviors and actions.

- a) Assimilation
- b) Schemes
- c) Accommodation
- d) Assessments

Answer: b Page: 19 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-98. Piaget's two basic principles of growth in children's understanding of the world are

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

Answer: c Page: 20 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-99. What did Piaget call the process in which people understand an experience in terms of their current stage of cognitive development and way of thinking?

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

Answer: d Page: 20 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-100. What did Piaget call the process in which changes occur in the existing way a child thinks in response to encounters with new stimuli or events?

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

Answer: b Page: 20 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-101. What has become an important alternative to Piagetian approaches?

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

Answer: c Page: 20 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-102. Which type of approach grew out of the development of electronic processing of information, where even complex behavior such as learning, remembering, categorizing, and thinking can be broken down into a series of individual, specific steps?

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

Answer: a Page: 20 Level: Easy LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-103. What learning model seeks to identify the ways individuals take in, use, and store information?

- a) Piaget
- b) neo-Piaget
- c) information processing
- d) social-cognitive

Answer: c Page: 20 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-104. Piaget's view assumes that thinking undergoes _____ advances, but the information-processing approach assumes that development is marked by _____ advantages.

- a) quantitative; qualitative
- b) quantitative; discontinuous

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

Answer: c Page: 20 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-105. An information-processing approach that builds on Piaget's research is known as _____ theory because it considers cognition as made up of different types of individual skills.

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

Answer: d Page: 20 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-106. What approach builds on Piaget's research, and views cognition as made up of different types of individual skills, while using terminology from information-processing approaches?

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

Answer: a Page: 20 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-107. What type of developmental approach is cutting edge and at the forefront of research when working with genes associated with mental health disorders such as autism and schizophrenia?

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

Answer: c Page: 21 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-108. Which developmental approach looks at cognitive development through the lens of brain processes by considering internal mental processes focused on the neurological activity that underlies thinking, problem solving, and cognitive behavior?

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

Answer: d Page: 21 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-109. What approach examines cognitive development through the lens of brain processes?

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

Answer: b Page: 21 Level: Easy LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-110. What theory contends that people have a natural capacity to make decisions about their lives?

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

Answer: c Page: 22 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-111. The _____ perspective contends that people have a natural capacity to control their behavior.

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

Answer: d Page: 22 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-112. According to this perspective, the ability of humans to make choices and come to decisions about their lives is called

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

Answer: a Page: 22 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-113. Who was a major proponent of the humanistic perspective and suggested that all people need positive regard that results from an underlying wish to be loved and respected?

- a) Bandura
- b) Rogers
- c) Maslow

d) Freud

Answer: b Page: 22 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-114. Which theorist(s) championed the idea of self-actualization?

- a) Freud and Erikson
- b) Skinner and Piaget
- c) Rogers and Maslow
- d) Bandura

Answer: c Page: 22 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.4

1-115. Eleanor Roosevelt, Abraham Lincoln, and Albert Einstein are used as examples of

- a) self-actualization.
- b) social role.
- c) social causation.
- d) self-efficacy.

Answer: a Page: 22 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 1.2

1-116. Which perspective contains the two major theories of Bronfenbrenner's bioecological approach and Vygotsky's sociocultural theory?

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

Answer: d Page: 22 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.4

1-117. Which perspective considers the relationship between individuals and their physical, cognitive, personality, and social worlds?

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

Answer: b Page: 22 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.4

1-118. What is the perspective that suggests that different levels of the environment simultaneously influence individuals?

- a) cognitive neuroscience
- b) humanistic perspective
- c) contextual perspective
- d) bioecological approach

Answer: d Page: 23 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.4

1-119. Which of Bronfenbrenner's levels addresses the everyday, immediate environment in which children lead their daily lives?

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

Answer: c Page: 23 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-120. Which approach to development suggests that there are five levels of the environment that simultaneously influence individuals?

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

Answer: b Page: 23 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.4

1-121. Which of the Bronfenbrenner's five levels provides the connections between the various aspects of the person's life, like links in a chain, to bind children to parents, students to teachers, employees to bosses, and friends to friends?

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

Answer: b Page: 23 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-122. Which of the Bronfenbrenner's five levels represents broader influences, including societal institutions such as local government, community, schools, places of worship, and the local media?

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

d) exosystem

Answer: d Page: 22-23 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-123. Jose and Maria are preparing for the arrival of their first child, and are considering moving from their small rural town to a larger city to gain access to more social services, better schools, and a greater variety of local newspapers and television stations. This is an example of which of Bronfenbrenner's five levels?

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

Answer: b Page: 23 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 1.3

1-124. Which of the Bronfenbrenner's five levels represents the larger cultural influences on an individual?

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

Answer: a Page: 23 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-125. Bronfenbrenner's bioecological approach suggests that society, types of governments, religious value systems, political value systems, and other broad factors are parts of what system?

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

Answer: d Page: 23 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-126. Within Bronfenbrenner's bioecological approach, which system underlies each of his system levels and involves the way the passage of time, including historical events, affects children's development?

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

Answer: c Page: 24 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-127. A historical event, such as the terrorist attacks in New York in September of 2001, would be considered by Bronfenbrenner to fall within which system?

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

Answer: d Page: 23 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 1.3

1-128. What term refers to the notion that the well-being of the group is more important than that of the individual?

- a) individualism
- b) humanistic
- c) collectivism
- d) bioecological approach

Answer: c Page: 24 Level: Easy LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-129. Which theory emphasizes how cognitive development proceeds as a result of social interactions between members of a culture?

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

Answer: b Page: 25 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.4

1-130. Who was one of the first to recognize, acknowledge the importance of, and help us understand the importance of culture's influence on development?

- a) Rogers
- b) Bandura
- c) Vygotsky
- d) Bronfenbrenner

Answer: c Pages: 25 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.4

1-131. The concept of "reciprocal transaction" is attributed to which developmentalist and theory?

- a) Vygotsky; sociocultural
- b) Freud; psychoanalytic

- c) Skinner: behavioral
- d) Rogers; humanistic

Answer: a Page: 25 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.4

1-132. Which perspective seeks to identify behavior that is the result of our genetic inheritance from our ancestors?

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

Answer: a Page: 26 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.4

1-133. Who wrote the groundbreaking work titled *On the Origin of Species* and is responsible for the birth of the evolutionary perspective?

- a) Bronfenbrenner
- b) Vygotsky
- c) Darwin
- d) Lorenz

Answer: c Page: 26 Level: Easy LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.4

1-134. The evolutionary perspective draws from the field of ethology, which examines the ways in which our biological makeup can influence our behavior. Who is/was a primary proponent of ethology?

- a) Darwin
- b) Vygotsky
- c) Bronfenbrenner
- d) Lorenz

Answer: d Page: 26 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.4

1-135. What is the name of the process of posing and answering questions using careful, controlled techniques that include systematic, orderly observation and the collection of data?

- a) theories
- b) hypotheses
- c) scientific method
- d) research

Answer: c Page: 30 Level: Easy LO: 1-6 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-136. A _____ is a prediction stated in a way that permits it to be tested.

- a) hypothesis
- b) theory
- c) conclusion
- d) scientific method

Answer: a Page: 30 Level: Medium LO: 1-6 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-137. What type of evidence is based on careful, systematic procedures?

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

Answer: a Page: 30 Level: Easy LO: 1-6 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 2.2

1-138. In _____ research, the researcher can tell if an association or relationship between two factors exists.

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

Answer: b Page: 30 Level: Medium LO: 1-6 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 2.2

1-139. _____ research is designed to discover causal relationships between various factors.

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

Answer: c Page: 30 Level: Difficult LO: 1-6 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 2.2

1-140. Researchers who are interested in the relationship between televised aggression and subsequent behavior have found that children who watch a good deal of televised aggression (murders, crime shows, shootings, etc.) tend to be more aggressive than those who watch little of this type of television programming. This is an example of a(n) _____ study.

- a) scientific
- b) experimental

- c) theoretical
- d) correlational

Answer: d Page: 30 Level: Difficult LO: 1-6 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 2.2

1-141. What is the observation of a naturally occurring behavior, without intervention in the situation?

- a) correlational
- b) ethnography
- c) naturalistic observation
- d) experimental

Answer: c Page: 32 Level: Easy LO: 1-6 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 2.2

1-142. What is the method of research borrowed from the field of anthropology and used to investigate cultural questions?

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

Answer: a Page: 33 Level: Difficult LO: 1-6 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 2.2

1-143. Mary is researching the factors related to alcohol use among college students, so she goes to live in a college dorm for a month to observe students and conduct in-depth interviews. This is an example of what type of research?

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

Answer: b Page: 33 Level: Medium LO: 1-6 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 2.4

1-144. What is the method of research that involves extensive, in-depth interviews with a particular individual or small group of individuals?

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

Answer: b Page: 33 Level: Medium LO: 1-6 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 2.2

1-145. William is participating along with a group of adolescents trying to lose weight. One of his assignments is to keep a diary of his food intake and the times that he eats daily. This can be considered an example of what type of research?

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

Answer: c Page: 33 Level: Difficult LO: 1-6 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 2.4

1-146. Professor Smythe wants to conduct a study in a virtual charter school. She wants to examine and describe the comparative differences on cognitive development in students attending the charter school with students attending more traditional schools. Ultimately, she plans to describe what, if any, changes are occurring, and why the changes create social difficulty. This is an example of what type of research?

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

Answer: d Page: 33 Level: Difficult LO: 1-6 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 2.2

1-147. In order to learn about children's toy preferences, researchers interview children at a local preschool and base their inferences on the children's responses. This is an example of _____ research.

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

Answer: d Page: 33 Level: Medium LO: 1-6 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 2.2

1-148. When a group of people are chosen to represent a larger population and are asked about their attitudes, behaviors, or thinking on a given topic, this is considered _____ research.

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

Answer: d Page: 33 Level: Easy LO: 1-6 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 2.2

1-149. The device that uses electrodes placed on the outside of the skull to record electrical activity within the brain, and is used in psychophysiological research, is called a(n)_____.

- a) CAT scan
- b) fMRI scan
- c) EEG
- d) experience

Answer: c Page: 34 Level: Medium LO: 1-6 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 2.2

1-150. The device where a computer constructs an image of the brain by combining thousands of individual x-rays taken at slightly different angles is called a(n)_____.

- a) CAT scan
- b) EEG
- c) psychophysiological
- d) fMRI scan

Answer: a Page: 34 Level: Medium LO: 1-6 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 2.2

1-151. The device that provides a detailed, three-dimensional computer-generated image of brain activity by aiming a powerful magnetic field at the brain is called a(n)_____.

- a) EEG
- b) psychophysiological
- c) CAT scan
- d) fMRI scan

Answer: d Page: 34 Level: Difficult LO: 1-6 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 2.2

1-152. What is the type of research method that focuses on the relationship between physiological processes and behavior?

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

Answer: a Page: 34 Level: Easy LO: 1-6 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 2.2

1-153. When an investigator typically devises two different conditions and then studies and compares the outcomes of the participants exposed to those two different conditions in order to see how behavior is affected, this is called a(n)

- a) hypothesis.
- b) experiment.

- c) theory.
- d) treatment.

Answer: b Page: 34 Level: Easy LO: 1-6 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 2.2

1-154. Researchers conduct an experiment in which group A is exposed to a particular treatment and group B is given no treatment. If group A is designated as the treatment group, then group B is the

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

Answer: c Page: 34 Level: Difficult LO: 1-6 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 2.2

1-155. The group of participants chosen to receive the independent variable is called a(n)

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

Answer: b Page: 34 Level: Medium LO: 1-6 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 2.2

1-156. In an experiment, the _____ is what researchers manipulate.

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

Answer: b Page: 35 Level: Medium LO: 1-6 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 2.2

1-157. Researchers conduct an experiment in which one group is exposed to Treatment A and the other group is exposed to Treatment B. The treatments are the

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

Answer: a Page: 35 Level: Medium LO: 1-6 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 2.2

1-158. In an experiment, researchers manipulate the _____, and the variable that the researchers measure to see if it changes is the _____.

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

Answer: b Page: 35 Level: Medium LO: 1-6 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 2.2

1-159. In an experiment, the _____ is what researchers measure and expect to change as a result of manipulation.

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

Answer: d Page: 35 Level: Medium LO: 1-6 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 2.2

1-160. The procedure that experimenters need to use to make sure that participants in both the treatment and control groups are not aware of the purpose of the experiment is known as the

- a) independent variable.
- b) dependent variable.
- c) random assignment.
- d) statistical law.

Answer: c Page: 35 Level: Difficult LO: 1-6 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 2.2

1-161. What technique ensures that personal characteristics that might affect the outcome of the experiment are divided proportionally among the participants in the different groups, making groups equivalent?

- a) dependent variables
- b) random assignment
- c) independent variables
- d) statistics

Answer: b Page: 35 Level: Difficult LO: 1-6 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 2.2

1-162. Using a real-world setting for an experiment is the hallmark of a(n)

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

Answer: a Page: 36 Level: Medium LO: 1-6 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 2.2

1-163. What kind of research investigation is conducted in a controlled setting explicitly designed to hold events constant?

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

Answer: d Pages: 36 Level: Medium LO: 1-6 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 2.2

1-164. What type of research is designed specifically to test some developmental explanation and expand scientific knowledge?

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

Answer: c Page: 37 Level: Medium LO: 1-6 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 2.2

1-165. What type of research is designed to provide practical solutions to immediate problems?

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

Answer: b Page: 37 Level: Medium LO: 1-6 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 2.2

1-166. If the focus of a research study is to examine the ways in which college professors can help students to remember information more easily, such as a study would represent _____ research.

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

Answer: a Page: 37 Level: Difficult LO: 1-6 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 2.2

1-167. If a researcher was interested in learning how children's moral development changes between the ages of 3 and 15, the researcher may follow them until they are 15, testing them periodically. This research strategy is known as _____ research.

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

Answer: b Page: 37 Level: Difficult LO: 1-6 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 2.2

1-168. When the behavior of one or more study participants is measured as they age, this is called _____ research.

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

Answer: a Page: 37 Level: Difficult LO: 1-6 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 2.2

1-169. In a study of the behavioral adjustment of a group of children placed in foster care, the children were assessed once a year over a period of 10 years. This is an example of a _____ study.

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

Answer: c Page: 37 Level: Difficult LO: 1-6 Type: Applied APA Outcome: 2.2

1-170. What is the type of research in which people of different ages are compared at the same point in time?

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

Answer: d Page: 39 Level: Medium LO: 1-6 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 2.2

1-171. Which type of research study is a compromise technique that essentially examines a number of different age groups at several points in time, and permits developmental researchers to tease out the consequences of age change versus age difference?

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

Answer: b Page: 40 Level: Difficult LO: 1-6 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 2.2

1-172. What kind of evidence is based on one or two instances of a phenomenon, haphazardly discovered or encountered?

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

Answer: c Page: 41 Level: Medium LO: 1-6 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 2.2

ESSAY QUESTIONS

1-173. For which issues do lifespan developmental experts seek information?

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

Page: 5 Level: Medium LO: 1-1 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-174. Explain the differences between how a developmentalist who is specializing in personality and a developmentalist who is specializing in social development go about their work.

Answer: A developmentalist interested in personality development might ask whether there are stable, enduring personality traits throughout the lifespan, while a specialist in social development might examine the effects of marriage or divorce on development.

Page: 6 Level: Medium LO: 1-1 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-175. Lifespan is usually divided into which specific broad-age ranges?

Answer: Prenatal Period (conception to birth); Infancy and toddlerhood (birth to age 3); Preschool Period (ages 3-6) Middle Childhood (ages 6-12); Adolescence (ages 12-20); Young Adulthood (ages 20-40); Middle Adulthood (ages 40-60); and Late Adulthood (age 60 to death).

Pages: 6 Level: Medium LO: 1-1 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.3

1-176. Briefly explain the differences between the terms “race” and “ethnic group.”

Answer: Race is a biological concept, which should be employed to refer to classifications based on physical and structural characteristics of species. In contrast, ethnic group and ethnicity are broader terms, referring to cultural background, nationality, religion, and language.

Page: 8 Level: Medium LO: 1-2 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.3

1-177. Explain the three different types of cohort effects.

Answer: History-graded influences are biological and environmental influences associated with a particular historical moment in time. Age-graded influences are biological and environmental influences that are similar for individuals in a particular age group, regardless of when or where they are raised (ex., puberty and menopause). Sociocultural-graded influences are the social and cultural factors present at a particular time for a particular individual dependent upon such variables as ethnicity, social class, and subcultural membership.

Pages: 9 Level: Medium LO: 1-2 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.3

1-178. Identify the four important issues of lifespan development that have been debated since lifespan development became established as a separate field.

Answer: 1) Continuity versus discontinuity; 2) The importance of critical periods; 3) Whether to focus on certain periods or on the entire life span; and 4) The nature versus nurture controversy.

Pages: 10-12 Level: Difficult LO: 1-2 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.4

1-179. Provide reasons why today's developmentalists believe the entire life span is important.

Answer: 1) The discovery that developmental growth and change continue during every part of life. 2) A person's social environment is affected by the influences on his/her social environments. 3) Paul Baltes points out that development across the lifespan involves both gains and losses. People also change how they invest their resources (motivation, energy, and time) at different points during the life span.

Pages: 11 Level: Medium LO: 1-2 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-180. Provide reason(s) why Freud's principles of psychoanalytic theory have been called into question.

Answer: 1) Lack of validation by subsequent research, in particular, the idea that people pass through stages in childhood that determine adult personality; 2) Freud's theory was based on a limited population of upper-middle-class Austrians living in a strict, puritanical era, and the application of Freud's theory to a broad, multicultural population is questionable; 3) Freud's theory focuses primarily on male development, has been criticized as sexist, and may be interpreted as devaluing women.

Pages: 16 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.3

1-181. Provide reasons why Erikson's principles of psychosocial theory have been called into question.

Answer: 1) Erikson's theory focuses more on men than women's development; 2) The theory is vague, in some aspects making it difficult for researchers to test; and 3) This theory makes it difficult to make predictions about an individual's behavior.

Page: 16-17 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.3

1-182. List and briefly explain three types of learning derived from the behavioral perspective.

Answer: 1) Classical conditioning occurs when an organism learns to respond to a neutral stimulus that normally does not evoke that type of response; 2) Operant conditioning is learning in which a voluntary response is strengthened or weakened by its association with positive or

negative consequences; 3) Social-cognitive learning theory is an approach that emphasizes learning by observing the behavior of another person called a model.

Pages: 17-18 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-183. Briefly explain why developmental researchers would employ the cognitive perspective.

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

Page: 19-20 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.3

1-184. What is the greatest criticism of the Piagetian perspective?

Answer: The greatest criticism is that cognitive development is not as discontinuous as represented in Piaget's four distinct stages theory. Other researchers argue that growth is more continuous, e.g., as in the information-processing approach that focuses on learning, memory, and thinking throughout a life span.

Page: 20 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.4

1-185. Provide insight as to why the humanistic perspective has not had a major impact upon the field of lifespan development.

Answer: The lack of influence by the humanistic perspective is primarily due to its inability to identify a broad developmental change that is the result of increasing age or experience.

Page: 22 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-186. Briefly explain Bronfenbrenner's first level of his bioecological approach.

Answer: The first level of Bronfenbrenner's bioecological approach is the microsystem, which includes the home, caregivers, friends, and teachers who all influence the child's microsystem.

Page: 23 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-187. Briefly explain why Bronfenbrenner's bioecological approach emphasizes the interconnectedness of the influences on development. Give an example.

Answer: Because the levels of the bioecological approach are related to one another, a change in one part of the system affects other part of the system. Example: A parent's loss of employment can impact a child's microsystem.

Page: 23-24 Level: Difficult LO: 1-4 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.3

1-188. Why has Vygotsky's sociocultural theory become increasingly influential?

Answer: The reason is the growing acknowledgment of the importance of cultural factors in development. Children do not develop in a cultural vacuum, and their attention is directed by society to certain areas which affect what particular skills they develop.

Pages: 25 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.3

1-189. Provide some criticism of the evolutionary perspectives.

Answer: 1) The evolutionary perspective pays insufficient attention to the environmental and social factors affecting people's behavior; and 2) There is no good way experimentally to test theories derived from the evolutionary approach because they happened a long time ago.

Page: 26-27 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-190. Briefly list and describe the 3 major steps of the scientific method.

Answer: 1) identifying questions of interest; 2) formulating an explanation; and 3) carrying out research that either lends support to the explanation or refutes it.

Page: 30 Level: Medium LO: 1-6 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.3

1-191. Briefly describe some of the hallmarks that distinguish a field study.

Answer: 1) A field study is research carried out in a naturally occurring setting; 2) Field studies capture behavior in real-life settings where participants may behave more naturally than they would if they were brought into a laboratory; 3) Field studies may be used in both correlational studies and experiments; 4) It is often difficult to run an experiment in real-world settings where it is hard to exert control over the situation and environment; 5) Field studies are more typical of correlational designs than experimental designs.

Page: 36 Level: Difficult LO: 1-6 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 2.2

1-192. Briefly describe some drawbacks of utilizing longitudinal research studies.

Answer: 1) Longitudinal research requires a tremendous investment of time as researchers wait for participants to grow older; 2) Participants drop out over the course of the research because they may move away, become ill, or die as the research proceeds; 3) Participants may become “test wise” and perform better each time they are assessed as they become more familiar with the procedure; 4) Experimental participants may be affected by the repeated presence of an experimenter or observer.

Page: 37 Level: Difficult LO: 1-6 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 2.2

TRUE/FALSE

1-193. Despite individual and specific differences, each and every one of us is traversing the territory known as lifespan development.

Answer: True Page: 4 Level: Easy LO: Introduction Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-194. Louise Brown’s conception in the lab is not one of the brave new worlds of the twenty-first century.

Answer: False Page: 4 Level: Easy LO: Introduction Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.3

1-195. Specialists in lifespan development share one concern: understanding the growth and change that occur during the course of life.

Answer: True Page: 4 Level: Easy LO: Introduction Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-196. Developmentalists study how both our biological inheritance and the environment in which we live jointly affect our behavior.

Answer: True Page: 4 Level: Easy LO: Introduction Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-197. All developmental specialists acknowledge that neither heredity nor environment alone can account for the full range of human development and change.

Answer: True Page: 5 Level: Easy LO: Introduction Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.3

1-198. Lifespan development is the field of study that examines patterns of growth, change, and stability in behavior that occurs throughout the entire lifespan.

Answer: True Page: 5 Level: Easy LO: 1-1 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-199. Lifespan developmentalists believe that people continue to grow and change in every aspect of their lives up to the end of their lives.

Answer: False Pages: 5-6 Level: Medium LO: 1-1 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-200. The age ranges within a period – and even the periods themselves – are steadfast and unchanging.

Answer: False Pages: 6-7 Level: Medium LO: 1-1 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-201. All age ranges have clear-cut boundaries.

Answer: False Pages: 6-7 Level: Easy LO: 1-1 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-201. All people reach their developmental milestones at the exact same time.

Answer: False Pages: 7 Level: Easy LO: 1-1 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-202. Different cultures and subcultures have their own views of appropriate and inappropriate childrearing just as they have different developmental goals for their children.

Answer: True Page: 8 Level: Easy LO: 1-2 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-203. The terms “race” and “ethnic group” are interchangeable.

Answer: False Page: 8 Level: Easy LO: 1-2 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-204. In the years ahead, it is likely that lifespan development will move from a discipline primarily focused on North American and Europe to encompass development around the globe.

Answer: True Page: 8 Level: Easy LO: 1-2 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-205. Developmentalists reject the notion that behavior is the sole result of either nature or nurture.

Answer: True Page: 12 Level: Easy LO: 1-3 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-206. Intelligence is solely determined by inherited, genetic factors.

Answer: False Page: 12 Level: Difficult LO: 1-3 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-207. Erikson believed that each of the 8 stages of psychosocial development must be addressed in order to move on to the next stage.

Answer: True Page: 15 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-208. Freud and Erikson agreed that development is relatively complete by adolescence.

Answer: False Page: 15 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.4

1-209. Classical conditioning is the only type of learning derived from the behavioral perspective.

Answer: False Page: 17 Level: Easy LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-210. By and large, based upon thousands of investigations, Piaget's broad view of the sequence of cognitive development is accurate.

Answer: True Page: 20 Level: Easy LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-211. Using information-processing terminology, neo-Piagetian theory suggests that cognitive development proceeds at the same rate for all areas (i.e., reading vs. abstract computational abilities).

Answer: False Page: 20 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.4

1-212. The humanistic perspective has had a major impact upon the field of lifespan development.

Answer: False Pages: 22 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-213. In Bronfenbrenner's first of his five levels of bioecological approach, the child has an active role in shaping his/her environment.

Answer: True Page: 23 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-214. Some evolutionary developmentalists suggest that behaviors such as shyness and jealousy are produced in part by genetic causes because they helped increase the survival rates of humans' ancient relatives.

Answer: True Page: 26 Level: Medium LO: 1-4 Type: Conceptual APA Outcome: 1.3

1-215. All claims and theories derived from the various perspectives are accurate.

Answer: False Page: 28 Level: Medium LO: 1-5 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 1.2

1-216. A correlational study can conclude that the viewing of television aggression causes more aggressive behavior in children.

Answer: False Page: 31 Level: Medium LO: 1-6 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 2.2

1-217. In an experiment, one group, the treatment or experimental group, is exposed to the treatment variable being studied; and the other, the control group, is not.

Answer: True Page: 34 Level: Easy LO: 1-6 Type: Factual APA Outcome: 2.2