

## **Chapter 1**

### **Introduction**

1-1. Approximately how many babies have been born through in vitro fertilization (IVF)?

- a) Hundreds
- b) Thousands
- c) Hundreds of thousands
- d) Millions

Answer: d

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: Introduction

APA LO: 2.5

1-2. \_\_\_\_\_ development is the field of study that examines patterns of growth, change, and stability in behavior that occur from conception through death.

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

Answer: b

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 1.1

1-3. In its study of growth, change, and stability, lifespan development takes a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ approach.

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

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 1.2

1-4. A professor wants to examine the effectiveness of a new teaching approach. She has a theory about how this new approach will work, and will use a methodical approach to test her theory. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective L01

APA LO: 2.1

1-5. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective L01

APA LO: 1.1

1-6. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 1.1

1-7. A researcher working with college-age football players is conducting a longitudinal study to examine an athlete's decline in on-the-field 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 1.2

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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 1.2

1-10. Researchers who use intellectual (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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 2.1

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

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

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 1.2

1-13. \_\_\_\_\_ 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 1.1

1-14. 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

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 2.1

1-15. \_\_\_\_\_ 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 1.2

1-16. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 1.2



1-17. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 1.2

1-18. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 1.2

1-19. 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

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 1.1

1-20. The concept of childhood as a special period did not exist until the \_\_\_\_\_ century.

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

Answer: c

Pages: 6–7

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 1.2

1-21. Which period is considered a social construction and does not have a clear-cut boundary?

- a) Infancy begins with birth.
- b) Adolescence starts with sexual maturity.
- c) Middle and late adulthood end with death.
- d) The preschool period ends with entry into public school.

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 1.2

1-22. In Western culture, what age is considered the start of young adulthood?

- a) 16
- b) 18
- c) 20
- d) 35

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 1.2

1-23. Walter is a college student who is about to graduate from college. At what age would he say a substantial change is occurring in his life?

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

Answer: c

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 1.2

1-24. 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

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L02

APA LO: 1.2

1-25. Race is what kind of a concept?

- a) Cognitive
- b) Cultural
- c) Biological
- d) Social

Answer: c

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L02

APA LO: 1.2

1-26. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L02

APA LO: 1.2

1-27. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L02

APA LO: 1.2

1-28. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L02

APA LO: 1.2

1-29. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L02

APA LO: 1.2

1-30. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L02

APA LO: 1.2

1-31. 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

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L02

APA LO: 1.2

1-32. \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of a biological universal event that occurs at relatively the same time throughout all societies.

- a) Young adulthood
- b) Puberty
- c) Adulthood
- d) Death

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L02

APA LO: 1.2

1-33. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L02

APA LO: 1.2

1-34. When social and cultural factors affect an individual at a particular time and include such 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L02

APA LO: 1.2

1-35. 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

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L03

APA LO: 1.2



1-36. In \_\_\_\_\_, each stage is \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Answer: a

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L03

APA LO: 1.2

1-37. Consider a situation in which 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 \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Answer: c

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Apply What You Know Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L03

APA LO: 1.2

1-38. 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: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L03

APA LO: 1.2

1-39. A specific time during development at which 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) a critical period
- d) natural change

Answer: c

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L03

APA LO: 1.2

1-40. Early developmentalists tended to focus their attention on \_\_\_\_\_, often to the exclusion of other parts of the life span.

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

Answer: c

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L03

APA LO: 1.2

1-41. 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

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L03

APA LO: 1.2

1-42. What issue has dominated much work in lifespan development?

- a) Which area(s) of lifespan development is/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 lifespan development?
- d) How are developmental research studies developed?

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L03

APA LO: 1.1

1-43. "Nature" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Answer: a

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L03

APA LO: 1.1

1-44. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L03

APA LO: 1.1

1-45. Environmental influences that shape behavior are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L03

APA LO: 1.1

1-46. Wilma used both cocaine and alcohol during her pregnancy. This \_\_\_\_\_ environmental influence is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) biological; nurture
- b) cognitive; nature
- c) chemical; maturation
- d) social; nature

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L03

APA LO: 1.1

1-47. Genetically determined traits not only directly influence a child's \_\_\_\_\_, but also indirectly shape the child's \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L03

APA LO: 1.1

1-48. According to the textbook, which statement best reflects how many researchers view the nature–nurture question?

- a) Nature is clearly dominant in most cases.
- b) Nurture is clearly dominant in most cases.
- c) both sides should be considered, because most behaviors fall somewhere in between.
- d) Neither side should be considered, because most behaviors are not explained by either factor.

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L04

APA LO: 1.1

1-49. Broad, organized explanations and predictions concerning phenomena of interest are called \_\_\_\_\_ and provide a framework for understanding the relationships among an unorganized set of facts or principles.

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

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L05

APA LO: 1.1

1-50. Advocates of the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective believe that much of behavior is motivated by inner forces, memories, and conflicts of which a person has little awareness and over which a person has little ~~control~~-control.

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

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L05

APA LO: 1.2

1-51. Freud proposed a theory that suggests that unconscious forces act to influence personality and behavior. This is called the \_\_\_\_\_ theory.

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

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L05

APA LO: 1.1

1-52. The psychodynamic perspective is closely associated with \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Sigmund Freud
- b) Erik Erikson
- c) B.F. Skinner
- d) Jean Piaget

Answer: a

Page: 13

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L05

APA LO: 1.2

1-53. Sigmund Freud is responsible for revolutionary ideas and the \_\_\_\_\_ theory.

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

Answer: b

Page: 13

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L05

APA LO: 1.1

1-54. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2



1-55. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.1

1-56. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2

1-57. 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

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2

1-58. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2

1-59. Freud believed that the ego operates on the \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2

1-60. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2

1-61. The \_\_\_\_\_ is Freud's representation of incorporating the distinction between right and wrong.

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

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2

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

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

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2

1-64. 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: 13

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2

1-65. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2

1-66. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2

1-67. 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. stagnation

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2

1-68. As Warren looks back over his long life, he feels a sense of unity in his life's accomplishments. He would be described as being in Erikson's \_\_\_\_\_ stage of psychosocial development.

- a) industry vs. inferiority
- b) ego-integrity vs. despair
- c) identity vs. role diffusion
- d) autonomy vs. shame and doubt

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2

1-69. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2

1-70. Psychoanalyst \_\_\_\_\_ provided an alternative psychodynamic view in his theory of psychosocial development.

- a) B.F Skinner
- b) Sigmund Freud
- c) Erik Erikson
- d) Jean Piaget

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L05

APA LO: 1.1

1-71. 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: 13

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.1

1-72. Erikson's psychosocial theory of development proposes \_\_\_\_\_ distinct stages.

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

Answer: c

Pages: 13–14

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2

1-73. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2



1-74. 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 life span

Answer: d

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2

1-75. The \_\_\_\_\_ suggests that keys to understanding development are observable behaviors and outside stimuli in the environment.

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

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.1

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

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

Answer: d

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L05

APA LO: 1.1

1-77. Who was one of the first American psychologists to advocate a behavioral approach to development?

- a) B.F Skinner
- b) John Watson
- c) Jean Piaget
- d) Erik Erikson

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.1

1-78. 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

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.1

1-79. 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

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.1

1-80. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2

1-81. \_\_\_\_\_ conditioning, in which the response being conditioned is voluntary and purposeful, differs from \_\_\_\_\_ conditioning, in which the response is automatic.

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

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.1

1-82. Operant conditioning was formulated and championed by \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Sigmund Freud
- b) B.F. Skinner
- c) Albert Bandura
- d) Carl Rogers

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.1

1-83. Behavior modification depends upon what principle?

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

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 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 this made her want to work harder in school. This type of behavior is being strengthened through \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Answer: c

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2

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 learning
- d) reinforcement

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2

1-86. In the language of operant conditioning, behavior that receives no reinforcement or is punished is likely to be \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2

1-87. \_\_\_\_\_ 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

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.1

1-88. What is the learning approach that emphasizes learning by observing the behavior of another person, called a model?

- a) Classical conditioning
- b) Behavior modification
- c) Social-cognitive learning
- d) Operant conditioning

Answer: c

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.1

1-89. 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. Ralph is demonstrating which of the following?

- a) Modeling
- b) Reinforcement
- c) Extinction
- d) Classical conditioning

Answer: a

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2

1-90. Which developmental psychologist developed an approach that emphasizes learning by observing the behavior of another person, called a model?

- a) B.F. Skinner
- b) Sigmund Freud
- c) Albert Bandura
- d) John Watson

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L05

APA LO: 1.1



1-91. Which form of the behavioral perspective learning styles is based on learning through imitation?

- a) Classical
- b) Social-cognitive theory
- c) Operant
- d) Reinforcement

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.1

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

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 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

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2

1-94. \_\_\_\_\_ 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L05

APA LO: 1.1

1-95. Who is considered the predominant theorist in cognitive development?

- a) Jean Piaget
- b) B.F. Skinner
- c) Albert Bandura
- d) Sigmund Freud

Answer: a

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.1

1-96. Cognitive psychologist Jean Piaget speculated that human thinking is organized into mental patterns that represent behaviors and actions, patterns that he referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2

1-97. 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

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2

1-98. What did Piaget call the process in which people understand a new experience in terms of their current stage of cognitive development and way of thinking?

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

Answer: d

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2

1-99. 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

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2

1-100. What has become an important alternative to Piagetian approaches?

- a) Behavioral modification
- b) Classical conditioning
- c) Information-processing approaches
- d) Social-cognitive learning

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L05

APA LO: 1.1

1-101. Which type of approach grew out of developments in computers, 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L05

APA LO: 1.1

1-102. 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

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2

1-103. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.1

1-104. Which aspect(s) of development is(are) NOT adequately addressed by the information-processing approach?

- a) Creativity and social context
- b) Continuous and discontinuous growth
- c) Qualitative vs. quantitative development
- d) Piagetian vs. neo-Piagetian theory

Answer: a

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2

1-105. What type of developmental approach is cutting edge and at the forefront of research when working with genes associated with disorders such as schizophrenia?

- a) Behavior modification
- b) Social-cognitive
- c) Cognitive neuroscience
- d) Neo-Piagetian

Answer: c

Pages: 18–19

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L05

APA LO: 1.1

1-106. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.1

1-107. What theory contends that people have a natural capacity to make decisions about their lives and control their behavior?

- a) Psychoanalytic
- b) Behavioral
- c) Humanistic
- d) Social-cognitive learning theory

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L07

APA LO: 1.1

1-108. According to the humanistic perspective, people's ability 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

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L07

APA LO: 1.2



1-109. 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) Albert Bandura
- b) Carl Rogers
- c) Frederick “Fritz” Perls
- d) Sigmund Freud

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L07

APA LO: 1.1

1-110. Which theorists championed the idea of self-actualization?

- a) Sigmund Freud and Erik Erikson
- b) B.F. Skinner and Jean Piaget
- c) Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow
- d) Albert Bandura and John Watson

Answer: c

Page: 20

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L07

APA LO: 1.1

1-111. 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: 20

Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L07

APA LO: 1.1

1-112. 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

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L07

APA LO: 1.1

1-113. 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

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L07

APA LO: 1.1

1-114. Which Bronfenbrenner level addresses the everyday, immediate environment in which children lead their daily lives?

- a) Mesosystem
- b) Exosystem
- c) Microsystem
- d) Macrosystem

Answer: c

Page: 20

Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L07

APA LO: 1.2

1-115. 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: 20

Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L07

APA LO: 1.1

1-116. 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: 20

Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L07

APA LO: 1.2

1-117. 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: 20

Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L07

APA LO: 1.2

1-118. 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

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L07

APA LO: 1.2

1-119. 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

Pages: 20-21

Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L07

APA LO: 1.2

1-120. 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

Pages: 20-21

Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L07

APA LO: 1.2

1-121. 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

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L07

APA LO: 1.2

1-122. A historical event, such as the terrorist attacks in New York City on September 11, 2001, would be considered by Bronfenbrenner to fall within which system?

- a) Macrosystem
- b) Mesosystem
- c) Exosystem
- d) Chronosystem

Answer: d

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L07

APA LO: 1.2

1-123. 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

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L07

APA LO: 1.2

1-124. The development of the sociocultural theory is attributed to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) B.F. Skinner
- b) Albert Bandura
- c) Lev Vygotsky
- d) Urie Bronfenbrenner

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L07

APA LO: 1.1

1-125. Which theory emphasizes the ways in which cognitive development proceeds as a result of social interactions between members of a culture?

- a) Interconnectedness
- b) Sociocultural
- c) Bioecological
- d) Contextual

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L07

APA LO: 1.1

1-126. 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) Carl Rogers
- b) Albert Bandura
- c) Lev Vygotsky
- d) Urie Bronfenbrenner

Answer: c

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L07

APA LO: 1.1

1-127. 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

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L07

APA LO: 1.1



1-128. 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

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L07

APA LO: 1.1

1-129. Who wrote the groundbreaking work titled *On the Origin of Species* and is responsible for the birth of the evolutionary perspective?

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

Answer: c

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L07

APA LO: 1.1

1-130. The evolutionary perspective draws from the field of ethology, which examines the ways in which our biological makeup can influence our behavior. Who was a primary proponent of ethology?

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

Answer: d

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L07

APA LO: 1.1

1-131. What is one of the fastest-growing areas within the field of lifespan development, and studies the effects of heredity on behavior?

- a) Ethology
- b) Evolutionary perspective
- c) Behavioral genetics
- d) Sociocultural theory

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L07

APA LO: 1.1

1-132. While it is natural to wonder which perspective on development provides the most accurate perspective, this is not an appropriate question for several reasons. Which of the following reasons is NOT identified in the text?

- a) All perspectives emphasize similar aspects of development, so they are equivalent.
- b) The same developmental phenomenon can be looked at from different perspectives.
- c) Not all theories and claims from various perspectives are accurate.
- d) Various theoretical perspectives provide different ways of looking at development.

Answer: a

Pages: 23–24

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L08

APA LO: 1.1

1-133. 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

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L09

APA LO: 1.1

1-134. What is the term that means a broad explanation and prediction about phenomena of interest?

- a) Scientific method
- b) Theory
- c) Hypothesis
- d) Research

Answer: b

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L09

APA LO: 2.1

1-135. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L09

APA LO: 2.1

1-136. In \_\_\_\_\_ research, the researcher can tell whether an association or relationship between two factors exists.

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

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L010

APA LO: 2.1

1-137. \_\_\_\_\_ research is designed to discover causal relationships between various factors.

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

Answer: c

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L010

APA LO: 2.1

1-138. 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

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L010

APA LO: 2.1

1-139. 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

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L010

APA LO: 2.1

1-140. 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

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L010

APA LO: 2.1

1-141. Mary is researching the causes of 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) Naturalistic observation

Answer: b

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L010

APA LO: 2.1

1-142. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L010

APA LO: 2.1

1-143. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L010

APA LO: 2.1

1-144. 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 virtual 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

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L010

APA LO: 2.1



1-145. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L010

APA LO: 2.1

1-146. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L010

APA LO: 2.1

1-147. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L010

APA LO: 2.1

1-148. 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

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L010

APA LO: 2.1

1-149. The device whose operation involves a computer constructing 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

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L010

APA LO: 2.1

1-150. 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

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L010

APA LO: 2.1

1-151. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L011

APA LO: 2.1

1-152. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L011

APA LO: 2.1

1-153. In an experiment, the \_\_\_\_\_ is what researchers manipulate.

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

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L011

APA LO: 2.1

1-154. Researchers conduct an experiment in which one group is exposed to Treatment A and the other group is exposed to Treatment B. The different treatments are the \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L011

APA LO: 2.1

1-155. In an experiment in which researchers manipulate the \_\_\_\_\_, the variable that the researchers measure to see whether 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L011

APA LO: 2.1

1-156. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L011

APA LO: 2.1

1-157. 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

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L011

APA LO: 2.1

1-158. 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

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L011

APA LO: 2.1

1-159. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L011

APA LO: 2.1

1-160. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L011

APA LO: 2.1

1-161. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L011

APA LO: 2.1

1-162. What type of research is designed to provide practical solutions to immediate problems?

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

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L011

APA LO: 2.1



1-163. If the focus of a research study is to examine the ways in which college professors can help students remember information more easily, such a study would represent \_\_\_\_\_ research.

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

Answer: a

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L011

APA LO: 2.1

1-164. If a researcher was interested in learning how children's moral development changes between the ages of three and five, the researcher may follow them until they are five, testing them periodically. This research strategy is known as \_\_\_\_\_ research.

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

Answer: b

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L011

APA LO: 2.1

1-165. When the behavior of one or more study participants is measured repeatedly over time as they age, this is called \_\_\_\_\_ research.

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

Answer: a

Page: 31

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L011

APA LO: 2.1

1-166. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Apply What You Know

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L011

APA LO: 2.1

1-167. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L011

APA LO: 2.1

1-168. 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: 33

Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L011

APA LO: 2.1

1-169. 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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L011

APA LO: 2.1

1-170. According to the textbook, it is important to think critically about “expert” advice. Which of the following is NOT a method recommended by the textbook for evaluating “expert” advice?

- a) Consider the source.
- b) Evaluate the credentials of the source.
- c) Use popular opinion to judge the accuracy of the source.
- d) Incorporate cultural context.

Answer: c

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.3: Research Methods

Learning Objective: L012

APA LO: 2.1

## **ESSAY QUESTIONS**

1-171. For which issues do lifespan developmental experts seek information?

Answer: Lifespan development experts study the way human beings change and grow, and the ways in which this process continues over the course of a lifetime. Lifespan developmental experts seek to understand universal principals of development as well as 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.

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 1.1

1-172. Explain the differences between how a developmentalist who is specializing in personality goes about his/her work and how a developmentalist who is specializing in social development goes about his/her work.

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

Page: 5

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 1.2

1-173. The life span is usually divided into which specific broad age ranges?

Answer: The prenatal period (conception to birth); infancy and toddlerhood (birth to age 3); the 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: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 1.1

1-174. Briefly explain the differences between the terms “race” and “ethnic group.”

Answer: *Race* is a biological concept that 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.

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 1.2

1-175. Explain the four 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: for example, 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. Non-normative life events are specific, atypical events that occur in a particular person’s life at a time when such events do not happen to most people.

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 1.2

1-176. 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: 9–11

Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L03

APA LO: 1.2

1-177. Provide reasons why today's developmentalists believe the entire life span is important.

Answer: 1) There was 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 life span involves both gains and losses. 4

Pages: 10–11

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.1: Beginnings

Learning Objective: L04

APA LO: 1.2

1-178. Provide reason(s) why Freud's principles of psychoanalytic theory have been called into question.

Answer: 1) There has been a lack of validation by subsequent research: in particular, for 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.

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2

1-179. Provide reasons why Erikson's principles of psychosocial theory have been called into question.

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

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2

1-180. 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 a form of 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: 15–16

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2

1-181. Briefly explain why developmental researchers employ the cognitive perspective.

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

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2

1-182. 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 theory of four distinct stages. Other researchers argue that growth is more continuous, as in the information-processing approach, which focuses on learning, memory, and thinking throughout a life span.

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2



1-183. 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.

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L07

APA LO: 1.2

1-184. 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.

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L07

APA LO: 1.2

1-185. 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 parts of the system. Example: A parent's loss of employment can impact a child's microsystem.

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L07

APA LO: 1.2

1-186. 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 that affect the particular skills they develop.

Pages: 22

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L07

APA LO: 1.2

1-187. Based on information in the textbook, what are some criticisms of the evolutionary perspectives?

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

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Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.2: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L07

APA LO: 1.2

1-188. Briefly list and describe the three 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: 25

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.3 Research Methods

Learning Objective: L09

APA LO: 2.1

1-189. 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; 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 of experimental designs.

Pages: 30-31

Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.3 Research Methods

Learning Objective: L010

APA LO: 2.1

1-190. 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.

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Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.3 Research Methods

Learning Objective: L011

APA LO: 2.1

### **TRUE/FALSE**

1-191. Specialists in lifespan development share one concern: understanding the growth, change, and stability that occur during the course of life.

Answer: True

Page: 5

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1 Beginnings

Learning Objective: Introduction

APA LO: 1.1

1-192. Developmentalists study how both our biological inheritance and the environment in which we live jointly affect our behavior.

Answer: True

Page: 4

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1 Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 1.1

1-193. Nearly all developmental specialists acknowledge that neither heredity nor environment alone can account for the full range of human development and change.

Answer: True

Page: 4

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1 Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 1.2

1-194. Lifespan development is the field of study that examines patterns of growth, change, and stability in behavior that occurs throughout the entire life span.

Answer: True

Page: 5

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1 Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 1.1

1-195. 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

Page: 5

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Module 1.1 Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 1.1

1-196. The age ranges within a period—and even the periods themselves—are steadfast and unchanging.

Answer: False

Page: 6

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1 Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 1.2

1-197. All age ranges have clear-cut boundaries.

Answer: False

Page: 7

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1 Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 1.2

1-198. All people reach their developmental milestones at the exact same time.

Answer: False

Page: 7

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1 Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 1.2

1-199. 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: 7

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1 Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 1.2

1-200. The terms “race” and “ethnic group” are interchangeable.

Answer: False

Page: 7

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1 Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 1.2

1-201. In the years ahead, it is likely that lifespan development will move from a discipline primarily focused on North America and Europe to one that encompasses development around the globe.

Answer: True

Page: 7

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1 Beginnings

Learning Objective: L01

APA LO: 1.2

1-202. Developmentalists reject the notion that behavior is the sole result of either nature or nurture.

Answer: True

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Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1 Beginnings

Learning Objective: L03

APA LO: 1.2

1-203. Intelligence is solely determined by inherited, genetic factors.

Answer: False

Page: 11

Level: 3-Difficult

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.1 Beginnings

Learning Objective: L03

APA LO: 1.2

1-204. Erikson believed that each of the eight stages of psychosocial development must be addressed in order to move on to the next stage.

Answer: True

Pages: 13-14

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2 Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.1

1-205. Freud and Erikson agreed that development is relatively complete by adolescence.

Answer: False

Page: 14

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2 Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2

1-206. Classical conditioning is the only type of learning derived from the behavioral perspective.

Answer: False

Pages: 15-16

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2 Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.1

1-207. By and large, based upon thousands of investigations, Piaget's broad view of the sequence of cognitive development is accurate.

Answer: True

Page: 17

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2 Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2

1-208. Using information-processing terminology, neo-Piagetian theory suggests that cognitive development proceeds at the same rate for all areas; for example, it proceeds at the same rate for both reading ability and abstract computational abilities.

Answer: False

Page: 18

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2 Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L06

APA LO: 1.2

1-209. The humanistic perspective has had a major impact upon the field of lifespan development.

Answer: False

Page: 20

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2 Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L07

APA LO: 1.2

1-210. 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: 20

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2 Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L07

APA LO: 1.2

1-211. 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: 23

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2 Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L07

APA LO: 1.2



1-212. All claims and theories derived from the various perspectives are accurate.

Answer: False

Page: 24

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2 Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L08

APA LO: 1.2

1-213. A correlational study can conclude that the viewing of television aggression causes more aggressive behavior in children.

Answer: False

Page: 26

Level: 2-Medium

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.3 Research Methods

Learning Objective: L010

APA LO: 2.1

1-214. In an experiment, one group, the treatment or experimental group, is exposed to the treatment variable being studied; the other, the control group, is not.

Answer: True

Page: 29

Level: 1-Easy

Skill: Remember the Facts

Module 1.2 Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Learning Objective: L011

APA LO: 2.1