

c1

Student: _____

1. Why has development during adulthood only recently been studied?
 - A. Previously, funding for studies was used mainly to research child development.
 - B. A belief existed for many years that few changes occur in adulthood.
 - C. Researchers thought that studying adult development was impractical.
 - D. An idea existed that studying adult development was very difficult.

2. Before birth, _____ mainly direct the brain's development.
 - A. genes
 - B. zygotes
 - C. the prefrontal cortex
 - D. myelination

3. The layer of fat cells that insulates nerve cells and enables nerve impulses to travel quickly is called the _____.
 - A. amygdala
 - B. synapse
 - C. parietal lobe
 - D. myelin sheath

4. The part of the brain that loses its ability to hold information is the _____.
 - A. temporal lobe
 - B. cerebellum
 - C. prefrontal cortex
 - D. amygdala

5. Researchers call the rapid growth and pruning of synapses that occurs during adolescence _____.
 - A. exuberance
 - B. myelination
 - C. cerebelliance
 - D. plasticity

6. The pattern of movement or change that begins at conception and continues through the human life span is called _____.

- A. Life-span development
- B. plasticity
- C. regulation
- D. multidimensionality

7. Life-span developmental psychologists understand that development is _____ because it consists of biological, cognitive, and socio-emotional processes.

- A. multidimensional
- B. multidisciplinary
- C. contextual
- D. lifelong

8. As Monica gets older, she notices that she is better at solving complex problems but it takes her a little longer to do some things. This example demonstrates how life-span development is _____.

- A. multisensory
- B. multidisciplinary
- C. lifelong
- D. multidirectional

9. Neglected children from impoverished homes can thrive if they are placed in nurturing, stimulating environments. This example shows how development is _____.

- A. multidisciplinary
- B. plastic
- C. rubber-like
- D. myelinated

10. The influences that are similar for people of a particular age group are _____.

- A. normative age-graded influences
- B. contextual age-graded influences
- C. normative history-graded influences
- D. non-normative influences

11. The integration of computers and cell phones into everyday life is an example of _____.

- A. normative age-graded influences
- B. non-normative influences
- C. contextual age-graded influences
- D. normative history-graded influences

12. Because it determines access to water, hygiene, health care, and social services, _____ plays a crucial role in life expectancy.
- A. plasticity
 - B. context
 - C. history
 - D. multidimensionality
13. On average, Canadian men can expect to live to be about 80 and women to about 82. This is called ____.
- A. life expectancy
 - B. non-normative expectancy
 - C. historical expectancy
 - D. contextual expectancy
14. Life expectancy in various parts of the world ranges from as low as _____ to as high as _____.
- A. 29.5; 80
 - B. 76.1; 99
 - C. 68.5; 102
 - D. 87.5; 92
15. The median age of the Canadian population is about 40, which means _____.
- A. most Canadians are getting younger
 - B. half of the population is older and the other half is younger
 - C. the average age is two times greater than the median age
 - D. the fertility rate is higher for half of the population
16. An important aspect of context is _____.
- A. socio-economic status (SES)
 - B. myelination
 - C. neuroplasticity
 - D. generational inequity
17. Olivia has just learned to multiply by 1, 2, and 3. This shows _____ development.
- A. secondary
 - B. cognitive
 - C. physiological
 - D. socio-emotional

18. Which of the following statements BEST describes the relationship between biological, cognitive, and social processes?

- A. The three have no effect on one another.
- B. The three are interdependent processes.
- C. Only biological and cognitive processes have an effect on each other.
- D. Only cognitive and social processes have an effect on each other.

19. In life-span development, a time frame in a person's life that is characterized by certain features is referred to as a

- A. biological process.
- B. cognitive stage.
- C. developmental period.
- D. phase of maturation.

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

- A. adolescence
- B. early adulthood
- C. middle adulthood
- D. late adulthood

21. Allan spends a great deal of time working and trying to establish his career. He also has been thinking about his relationship with his partner and whether or not it could lead to establishing a family. Allan is MOST likely in

- A. late adolescence.
- B. early adulthood.
- C. middle adulthood.
- D. late adulthood.

22. Now that her kids are older, Maria went back to university to expand her education and achieve greater fulfillment and success in her career. Maria is MOST likely in

- A. late adolescence.
- B. early adulthood.
- C. middle adulthood.
- D. late adulthood.

23. The period of development during which school readiness skills are developed, and most free time is spent playing with friends, is called

- A. infancy.
- B. early childhood.
- C. toddlerhood.
- D. middle childhood.

24. Peter is satisfied with his career and home life. He has finally received a promotion that allows him to spend much more time with his family. He is looking forward to helping his children to become mature, competent individuals. Peter's situation is most representative of which period of life?

- A. early adulthood
- B. middle adulthood
- C. late adulthood
- D. retirement

25. Life expectancy is best predicted by

- A. chronological age.
- B. social age.
- C. biological age.
- D. psychological age.

26. Susan has just completed a standardized test. An educational psychologist compares her results to others of the same chronological age to arrive at her

- A. biological age.
- B. social age.
- C. mental age.
- D. psychological age.

27. Neugarten argues that our society is becoming age-irrelevant with respect to development. Which of the following BEST illustrates this argument?

- A. Even the oldest individuals in our society are remaining healthy and active.
- B. Decisions made in earlier developmental periods do not affect later developmental periods.
- C. The issues people must deal with recur at varying times throughout the life span.
- D. Our society is now much less prejudiced against older people.

28. Neugarten believes that we are becoming an age-irrelevant society because

- A. researchers are taking extreme views on the importance of stages of development.
- B. chronological age is a poor index of development.
- C. most adulthood themes are not unique to any one stage of adulthood.
- D. age is now defined by what we do, not how old we are.

29. Which of the following refers to the time elapsed since a person's birth?

- A. biological age
- B. chronological age
- C. social age
- D. psychological age

30. Leo is 65 years old and has just retired. He has learned to cope with his change of lifestyle and is highly motivated to learn new things. Developmentalists would describe Leo as being

- A. socially young.
- B. biologically young.
- C. physically young.
- D. psychologically young.

31. Compared to the abilities of others of the same chronological age, a person's ability to solve problems on a standardized instrument is called _____.

- A. Scholastic age
- B. Mental age
- C. Social age
- D. Psychological age

32. Seven-year-old Susan completed a standardized test and when her performance was compared to her peers, she was assigned an age of ten. The age of ten refers to her _____.

- A. psychological age.
- B. chronological age.
- C. mental age.
- D. social age.

33. Harry's organs are quite damaged from years of alcohol and drug abuse. His _____ is likely to be greater than his chronological age.

- A. Chronological age
- B. Biological age
- C. Psychological age
- D. Developmental age

34. The social roles and expectations related to a person's age refer to a person's _____.

- A. biological age.
- B. social age.
- C. psychological age.
- D. historical age.

35. Harold is a single father of 3 young children. The expectations and social roles that accompany Harold's age are known as _____.

- A. social age.
- B. chorionic age.
- C. psychological age.
- D. historical age.

36. Which of the following is NOT a major concern of life-span developmentalists?

- A. whether developmental change is continuous or discontinuous
- B. whether development is characterized by stability or change over time
- C. whether development is mostly influenced by nature or nurture
- D. whether development involves many short stages or several longer stages

37. Biology is to _____ as environment is to _____.

- A. nature; nurture
- B. nurture; nature
- C. maturation; nature
- D. experience; nurture

38. Alex believes that people are primarily influenced by the environment and learned experiences, so he believes _____ plays a most powerful role in human development.

- A. nurture
- B. maturation
- C. change
- D. nature

39. A psychologist who emphasizes the importance of nurture is most likely to be concerned with an individual's

- A. genetic makeup.
- B. nutrition.
- C. biological inheritance.
- D. intelligence capacity.

40. Nature advocates argue that _____ is most important in life-span development.

- A. learning
- B. biology
- C. early childhood experiences
- D. sociological factors

41. "It's no use putting her in a special educational program," Misha's dad explains patiently. "She just can't understand things very well. Her grandpa was the same way. We might as well get used to it now." Misha's dad seems to

- A. hold a "nature" view of development.
- B. hold a "nurture" view of development.
- C. view development as a continuous process.
- D. view development as a discontinuous process.

42. A theorist believes that the ability to engage in thoughtful reflectiveness is based on a gradual accumulation of experiences across many years rather than a single abrupt event. This theorist holds a predominantly _____ view of development.

- A. change-based
- B. stability-based
- C. continuity-based
- D. discontinuity-based

43. A theorist believes that youngsters go through distinct stages of thought as they progress from impulsivity to thoughtful reflectiveness. This theorist holds a predominantly _____ view of development.

- A. nature-based
- B. nurture-based
- C. continuity-based
- D. discontinuity-based

44. Proponents of the stability side of the stability-change debate would MOST endorse

- A. those who believe that the best predictor of future performance is past performance.
- B. developmentalists who see plasticity as an important part of the life-span issue.
- C. those who argue that later experience is just as important as earlier experience.
- D. the views of life-span development expert Paul Baltes.

45. Sudden distinct changes in growth, as experienced by a butterfly, are examples of what developmental theme?
- A. nature
 - B. nurture
 - C. continuity
 - D. discontinuity
46. Smooth, gradual changes in growth are an example of what developmental theme?
- A. nature
 - B. nurture
 - C. continuity
 - D. discontinuity
47. Which statement BEST resolves the nature-nurture controversy?
- A. Nature is clearly more important in development.
 - B. The combination of nature and nurture is evident in brain development.
 - C. Nurture is clearly more important in development.
 - D. Neither plays a particularly strong role in development.
48. Jose was abused as a young boy, but did not grow up to become an abuser himself. Instead, he leads a fulfilling family life. This is an example of which characteristic of development?
- A. change
 - B. stability
 - C. maturation
 - D. continuity
49. The controversy of stability versus change is closely linked to the characteristic of
- A. plasticity.
 - B. contextualism.
 - C. multidimensionalism.
 - D. multidirectionalism.
50. Marjorie was diagnosed with childhood depression and went on to suffer from depression for the rest of her adult life. This is an example of which characteristic of development?
- A. change
 - B. stability
 - C. maturation
 - D. discontinuity

51. Jesse was physically abused as an infant. He was taken away from his abuser and raised in a home with loving adults. According to developmentalists who emphasize change, Jesse will
- A. continue to be psychologically scarred by his earlier abuse.
 - B. block out his abuse during childhood, but relive it during adulthood.
 - C. heal from the earlier abuse in his supportive environment.
 - D. suffer during adolescence because of his earlier abuse.
52. One contemporary concern of life-span developmental research is _____.
- A. health and well-being
 - B. technology
 - C. astrology
 - D. political conflicts
53. The behaviour patterns, beliefs, and all other products of a particular group of people that are passed on from generation to generation is _____.
- A. education
 - B. health and well-being
 - C. culture
 - D. historical context
54. As his honours thesis in psychology, Andrew plans to compare how Lebanese-Canadian and French-Canadian adolescent girls make career and education choices. His research would be considered a _____.
- A. cross-cultural study
 - B. gender-based study
 - C. normative-historical research
 - D. contextual-historical research
55. The term Philippino-Canadian would refer to _____.
- A. cross-cultural affinity
 - B. ethnicity
 - C. generational inequity
 - D. geographical discontinuity
56. Evidence of how gender influences mental health comes from studies that show _____.
- A. women seem to be more prone to depression than men
 - B. men and women share household responsibilities equally
 - C. women and men are equally prone to heart disease
 - D. women's salaries are lower than men's

57. Providing safe injection sites for intravenous drug users would be an example of _____.

- A. culture
- B. ethnicity
- C. social policy
- D. generational inequality

58. When an aging population unfairly receive more resources, leaving fewer resources for younger members, this is called _____.

- A. social policy
- B. generational inequality
- C. cultural unfairness
- D. ageism

59. A researcher uses a video camera to record children as they play on a school playground. The researcher plans to carefully watch the videotape later to count the children's helping behaviours. This researcher is conducting a

- A. case study.
- B. naturalistic observation.
- C. standardized test.
- D. multisource study.

60. Observational measure is always conducted

- A. in a real-world setting rather than a laboratory.
- B. in a laboratory rather than a real-world setting.
- C. in a way that is systematic and planned in advance.
- D. with the consent and prior knowledge of all people being observed.

61. Dr. Sanjay collects data on helping behaviours between strangers at a mall. A strength of this naturalistic observational approach is that it

- A. occurs in a real-world setting.
- B. involves a structured set of interview questions.
- C. allows for control over the observational setting.
- D. demonstrates how people behave under the stress of observation.

62. Dr. Ryder, who wants to know why people fight. He proposes to put people in a laboratory setting and have a research assistant instigate a heated argument among the participants. The primary weakness of this study is that

- A. structured interview questions cannot be used.
- B. it is not effective for cross-cultural studies.
- C. the researcher has little control over critical variables like gender and age.
- D. researchers cannot ethically subject people to extremely stressful situations.

63. When researchers collect data in naturalistic settings, they are recording

- A. hypotheses.
- B. observations.
- C. statistical analyses.
- D. theoretical postulates.

64. When Dr. Chen is monitoring changing fitness levels of school children over an extended period of time, using the same group of participants, he is utilizing a

- A. sequential research strategy.
- B. cross sectional research strategy.
- C. naturalistic observation strategy.
- D. longitudinal research strategy.

65. Which type of method is being used when a telemarketing company representative calls individuals on the telephone to ask their opinions about government cutbacks to education?

- A. life-history record
- B. case study
- C. naturalistic observation
- D. survey

66. John wants to conduct a survey on people's experiences with domestic abuse. What is his main problem likely to be?

- A. This type of research is very expensive to conduct.
- B. People are likely to provide socially acceptable responses.
- C. This approach is not objective.
- D. The survey must be conducted in a controlled setting.

67. Which research method is NOT appropriate when studying a large number of people?

- A. case study
- B. questionnaire
- C. standardized test
- D. naturalistic observation

68. A researcher wants to understand the development of elderly adults. She chooses to study one elderly woman in great detail by taking frequent measures of her behaviour, thoughts, and feelings. Which of the following methods is this researcher using?

- A. case study
- B. questionnaire
- C. standardized test
- D. naturalistic observation

69. Which type of measure allows a researcher to compare one person's score with the scores of a large group of similar people?

- A. case study
- B. questionnaire
- C. standardized test
- D. naturalistic observation

70. A psychologist gives Sandy an orally administered anxiety test with 100 questions that ask her to rate how anxious she would be in a variety of situations. Sandy's score is higher than 90 percent of other adults tested. This anxiety test is an example of a _____.

- A. questionnaire.
- B. standardized test.
- C. physiological measure.
- D. laboratory observation.

71. Imagine that you have recorded the number of positive statements parents say to their children while reading through their report cards, and that you also have given the children a self-esteem scale where higher scores represent a greater degree of self-esteem. If your two measures are significantly correlated, you could correctly conclude that

- A. negative parental feedback CAUSES low self-esteem in children.
- B. positive parental feedback CAUSES high self-esteem in children.
- C. positive parental feedback IS RELATED TO self-esteem levels in children.
- D. negative parental feedback IS RELATED TO low self-esteem in children.

72. Which type of research would you use if you wanted to determine whether or not there is a relationship between poverty and drug addiction?
- A. survey research
 - B. correlational research
 - C. experimental research
 - D. observational research
73. Predicting an event based on the observation of another event is a benefit of the
- A. correlational method.
 - B. longitudinal approach.
 - C. cross-sectional approach.
 - D. random assignment technique.
74. Which is NOT true of correlational research?
- A. The stronger the correlation between two events the more effective the prediction.
 - B. The goal is to identify the strength of a relationship between two characteristics.
 - C. Two events that are correlated are also associated or related.
 - D. Correlation provides indication of causation.
75. The research design that can BEST determine behavioural causes is the
- A. correlational strategy.
 - B. experimental strategy.
 - C. observational strategy.
 - D. case strategy.
76. In an experiment, the event being manipulated is the _____ variable.
- A. dependent
 - B. correlational
 - C. independent
 - D. control
77. Random assignment is used in experiments because
- A. it guarantees that the results will be statistically significant.
 - B. researchers want people from different social classes to be in separate groups.
 - C. researchers want to highlight pre-existing differences between groups.
 - D. researchers want to minimize pre-existing differences between experimental and control groups.

78. A psychologist designs an experiment to determine the effect of eye contact on children's smiling behaviour. Group I is exposed to 10 eye contacts during the session while Group II is exposed to no eye contacts during the session. The psychologist records the number of times the children in each group smile. In this study, the number of

- A. smiles by the children is the independent variable.
- B. eye contacts (10 vs. 0) is the dependent variable.
- C. eye contacts (10 vs. 0) is the independent variable.
- D. smiles by the children is the correlational variable.

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

- A. number of minutes on the treadmill.
- B. exercise program (high vs. low).
- C. age of the patient.
- D. eight-week duration of the exercise program.

80. Professor LeBlanc wants to assign subjects to experimental groups in such a way that each subject has an equal chance of being in any group. She is assigning individuals

- A. subjectively.
- B. randomly.
- C. systematically.
- D. independently.

81. Seeing the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable is a strength of the

- A. longitudinal strategy.
- B. correlational strategy.
- C. experimental strategy.
- D. random assignment technique.

82. Which research strategy is the BEST for determining cause-and-effect relationships?

- A. experimental
- B. correlational
- C. observational
- D. standardized

83. To chart the development of intelligence over the life span, researchers tested the intelligence of individuals (ranging in age from childhood to old age) several times over a five year period. Which approach to the time span of inquiry did they take?

- A. cross-sectional
- B. longitudinal
- C. sequential
- D. cohort

84. Which research approach allows age changes in one cohort to be compared with age changes in another cohort?

- A. correlational studies
- B. cross sectional studies
- C. sequential studies
- D. longitudinal studies

85. The type of study that can be conducted in the shortest amount of time is the

- A. cross-lag approach.
- B. sequential approach.
- C. longitudinal approach.
- D. cross-sectional approach.

86. The National Longitudinal Study of Children and Youth (NLSCY) is a comprehensive survey of Canadians from

- A. birth to school age.
- B. elementary school to high school.
- C. grade nine to grade twelve.
- D. birth to adulthood.

87. Which research design would allow researchers to control best for cohort effects in developmental research?

- A. cross-sectional
- B. longitudinal
- C. sequential
- D. correlational

88. If you studied the attitudes of elderly people today, you might find that most believe it is better for women to stay at home than to work. This attitude is probably not because they are elderly per se but because they all grew up during the early and middle part of the century. This is an example of a(n)

- A. etic effect.
- B. emic effect.
- C. cohort effect.
- D. correlational effect.

89. Which of the following clinical psychoanalysts asserted that men and women have differing moral and psychological tendencies?

- A. Harriet Lerner
- B. Karen Horney
- C. Carol Gilligan
- D. Jean Baker Miller

90. When researchers use surface labels like "Blacks," "Asians," and "Caucasians", they under-represent the differences that exist among people within the same racial group. Using surface labels like these is referred to as

- A. ethnic gloss.
- B. experimenter bias.
- C. race grouping.
- D. ethnic inequality.

91. Prior to starting research with human participants, investigators should secure participants'

- A. demographic information.
- B. pledge of confidentiality.
- C. informed consent.
- D. commitment to participate over the entire course of the research.

92. The World Health Organization is particularly concerned with a lack of

- A. valid and reliable research on health topics.
- B. research in Third World nations.
- C. interest in life-span studies.
- D. interest in multiculturalism in life-span studies.

93. Discuss briefly four characteristics of the life-span perspective as outlined by Baltes.

94. Discuss how non-normative life events could influence development.

95. Briefly define the terms "biological processes", "cognitive processes", and "socio-emotional processes".

96. List the eight life-span developmental periods.

97. Identify and briefly describe the five ways age has been conceptualized.

98. Briefly discuss the nature-nurture question.

99. Briefly discuss the continuity-discontinuity issue of development.

100. Briefly discuss the stability-change issue.

101. Discuss how gender, ethnicity, and race form part of our socio-cultural context.

102. Briefly define the terms "theory" and "hypothesis".

103. How are Correlational and experimental approaches similar and different?

104. Briefly discuss the sequential approach to research.

105. Identify four major methods used to gather data about life-span development.

106. Identify 5 different methods for collecting data.

107. Why are life-span researchers especially concerned about cohort effects?

c1 Key

1. (p. 5) Why has development during adulthood only recently been studied?
- A. Previously, funding for studies was used mainly to research child development.
 - B.** A belief existed for many years that few changes occur in adulthood.
 - C. Researchers thought that studying adult development was impractical.
 - D. An idea existed that studying adult development was very difficult.

Blooms Level: knowledge

Learning Objective: 1

Santrock - Chapter 01 #1

2. (p. 2) Before birth, _____ mainly direct the brain's development.
- A.** genes
 - B. zygotes
 - C. the prefrontal cortex
 - D. myelination

Blooms Level: knowledge

Learning Objective: 1

Santrock - Chapter 01 #2

3. (p. 3) The layer of fat cells that insulates nerve cells and enables nerve impulses to travel quickly is called the _____.
- A. amygdala
 - B. synapse
 - C. parietal lobe
 - D.** myelin sheath

Blooms Level: knowledge

Learning Objective: 1

Santrock - Chapter 01 #3

4. (p. 3) The part of the brain that loses its ability to hold information is the _____.

- A. temporal lobe
- B. cerebellum
- C. prefrontal cortex**
- D. amygdala

Blooms Level: knowledge

Learning Objective: 1

Santrock - Chapter 01 #4

5. (p. 3) Researchers call the rapid growth and pruning of synapses that occurs during adolescence _____.

- A. exuberance**
- B. myelination
- C. cerebelliance
- D. plasticity

Blooms Level: knowledge

Learning Objective: 1

Santrock - Chapter 01 #5

6. (p. 5) The pattern of movement or change that begins at conception and continues through the human life span is called _____.

- A. Life-span development**
- B. plasticity
- C. regulation
- D. multidimensionality

Blooms Level: knowledge

Learning Objective: 1

Santrock - Chapter 01 #6

7. (p. 5) Life-span developmental psychologists understand that development is _____ because it consists of biological, cognitive, and socio-emotional processes.

- A. multidimensional**
- B. multidisciplinary
- C. contextual
- D. lifelong

Blooms Level: knowledge

Learning Objective: 1

Santrock - Chapter 01 #7

8. (p. 5) As Monica gets older, she notices that she is better at solving complex problems but it takes her a little longer to do some things. This example demonstrates how life-span development is _____.

- A. multisensory
- B. multidisciplinary
- C. lifelong
- D. multidirectional**

Blooms Level: application
Learning Objective: 1
Santrock - Chapter 01 #8

9. (p. 5) Neglected children from impoverished homes can thrive if they are placed in nurturing, stimulating environments. This example shows how development is _____.

- A. multidisciplinary
- B. plastic**
- C. rubber-like
- D. myelinated

Blooms Level: conceptual
Learning Objective: 1
Santrock - Chapter 01 #9

10. (p. 6-7) The influences that are similar for people of a particular age group are _____.

- A. normative age-graded influences**
- B. contextual age-graded influences
- C. normative history-graded influences
- D. non-normative influences

Blooms Level: knowledge
Learning Objective: 2
Santrock - Chapter 01 #10

11. (p. 7) The integration of computers and cell phones into everyday life is an example of _____.

- A. normative age-graded influences
- B. non-normative influences
- C. contextual age-graded influences
- D. normative history-graded influences**

Blooms Level: knowledge
Learning Objective: 2
Santrock - Chapter 01 #11

12. (p. 7) Because it determines access to water, hygiene, health care, and social services, _____ plays a crucial role in life expectancy.

- A. plasticity
- B. context**
- C. history
- D. multidimensionality

Blooms Level: knowledge

Learning Objective: 2

Santrock - Chapter 01 #12

13. (p. 7) On average, Canadian men can expect to live to be about 80 and women to about 82. This is called ____.

- A. life expectancy**
- B. non-normative expectancy
- C. historical expectancy
- D. contextual expectancy

Blooms Level: knowledge

Learning Objective: 2

Santrock - Chapter 01 #13

14. (p. 8) Life expectancy in various parts of the world ranges from as low as _____ to as high as _____.

- A. 29.5; 80**
- B. 76.1; 99
- C. 68.5; 102
- D. 87.5; 92

Blooms Level: knowledge

Learning Objective: 2

Santrock - Chapter 01 #14

15. (p. 9) The median age of the Canadian population is about 40, which means _____.

- A. most Canadians are getting younger
- B. half of the population is older and the other half is younger**
- C. the average age is two times greater than the median age
- D. the fertility rate is higher for half of the population

Blooms Level: knowledge

Learning Objective: 2

Santrock - Chapter 01 #15

16. (p. 9) An important aspect of context is _____.

- A.** socio-economic status (SES)
- B. myelination
- C. neuroplasticity
- D. generational inequity

Blooms Level: knowledge

Learning Objective: 2

Santrock - Chapter 01 #16

17. (p. 10) Olivia has just learned to multiply by 1, 2, and 3. This shows _____ development.

- A. secondary
- B.** cognitive
- C. physiological
- D. socio-emotional

Blooms Level: application

Learning Objective: 3

Santrock - Chapter 01 #17

18. (p. 11) Which of the following statements BEST describes the relationship between biological, cognitive, and social processes?

- A. The three have no effect on one another.
- B.** The three are interdependent processes.
- C. Only biological and cognitive processes have an effect on each other.
- D. Only cognitive and social processes have an effect on each other.

Blooms Level: knowledge

Learning Objective: 3

Santrock - Chapter 01 #18

19. (p. 11) In life-span development, a time frame in a person's life that is characterized by certain features is referred to as a

- A. biological process.
- B. cognitive stage.
- C.** developmental period.
- D. phase of maturation.

Blooms Level: knowledge

Learning Objective: 3

Santrock - Chapter 01 #19

20. (p. 12) Which of the following life-span phases lasts the longest?

- A. adolescence
- B. early adulthood
- C. middle adulthood
- D.** late adulthood

Blooms Level: knowledge
Learning Objective: 3
Santrock - Chapter 01 #20

21. (p. 12) Allan spends a great deal of time working and trying to establish his career. He also has been thinking about his relationship with his partner and whether or not it could lead to establishing a family. Allan is MOST likely in

- A. late adolescence.
- B.** early adulthood.
- C. middle adulthood.
- D. late adulthood.

Blooms Level: application
Learning Objective: 3
Santrock - Chapter 01 #21

22. (p. 12) Now that her kids are older, Maria went back to university to expand her education and achieve greater fulfillment and success in her career. Maria is MOST likely in

- A. late adolescence.
- B. early adulthood.
- C.** middle adulthood.
- D. late adulthood.

Blooms Level: application
Learning Objective: 3
Santrock - Chapter 01 #22

23. (p. 11) The period of development during which school readiness skills are developed, and most free time is spent playing with friends, is called

- A. infancy.
- B.** early childhood.
- C. toddlerhood.
- D. middle childhood.

Blooms Level: knowledge
Learning Objective: 3
Santrock - Chapter 01 #23

24. (p. 12) Peter is satisfied with his career and home life. He has finally received a promotion that allows him to spend much more time with his family. He is looking forward to helping his children to become mature, competent individuals. Peter's situation is most representative of which period of life?

- A. early adulthood
- B. middle adulthood**
- C. late adulthood
- D. retirement

Blooms Level: application

Learning Objective: 3

Santrock - Chapter 01 #24

25. (p. 13) Life expectancy is best predicted by

- A. chronological age.
- B. social age.
- C. biological age.**
- D. psychological age.

Blooms Level: knowledge

Learning Objective: 3

Santrock - Chapter 01 #25

26. (p. 13) Susan has just completed a standardized test. An educational psychologist compares her results to others of the same chronological age to arrive at her

- A. biological age.
- B. social age.
- C. mental age.**
- D. psychological age.

Blooms Level: application

Learning Objective: 3

Santrock - Chapter 01 #26

27. (p. 14) Neugarten argues that our society is becoming age-irrelevant with respect to development. Which of the following BEST illustrates this argument?

- A. Even the oldest individuals in our society are remaining healthy and active.
- B. Decisions made in earlier developmental periods do not affect later developmental periods.
- C. The issues people must deal with recur at varying times throughout the life span.**
- D. Our society is now much less prejudiced against older people.

Blooms Level: conceptual

Learning Objective: 4

Santrock - Chapter 01 #27

28. (p. 14) Neugarten believes that we are becoming an age-irrelevant society because
- A. researchers are taking extreme views on the importance of stages of development.
 - B. chronological age is a poor index of development.
 - C. most adulthood themes are not unique to any one stage of adulthood.**
 - D. age is now defined by what we do, not how old we are.

Blooms Level: knowledge
Learning Objective: 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #28

29. (p. 13) Which of the following refers to the time elapsed since a person's birth?
- A. biological age
 - B. chronological age**
 - C. social age
 - D. psychological age

Blooms Level: knowledge
Learning Objective: 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #29

30. (p. 13) Leo is 65 years old and has just retired. He has learned to cope with his change of lifestyle and is highly motivated to learn new things. Developmentalists would describe Leo as being
- A. socially young.
 - B. biologically young.
 - C. physically young.
 - D. psychologically young.**

Blooms Level: application
Learning Objective: 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #30

31. (p. 13) Compared to the abilities of others of the same chronological age, a person's ability to solve problems on a standardized instrument is called _____.
- A. Scholastic age
 - B. Mental age**
 - C. Social age
 - D. Psychological age

Blooms Level: knowledge
Learning Objective: 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #31

32. (p. 13) Seven-year-old Susan completed a standardized test and when her performance was compared to her peers, she was assigned an age of ten. The age of ten refers to her _____.

- A. psychological age.
- B. chronological age.
- C. mental age.**
- D. social age.

Blooms Level: application
Learning Objective: 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #32

33. (p. 13) Harry's organs are quite damaged from years of alcohol and drug abuse. His _____ is likely to be greater than his chronological age.

- A. Chronological age
- B. Biological age**
- C. Psychological age
- D. Developmental age

Blooms Level: application
Learning Objective: 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #33

34. (p. 14) The social roles and expectations related to a person's age refer to a person's _____.

- A. biological age.
- B. social age.**
- C. psychological age.
- D. historical age.

Blooms Level: knowledge
Learning Objective: 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #34

35. (p. 14) Harold is a single father of 3 young children. The expectations and social roles that accompany Harold's age are known as _____.

- A. social age.**
- B. chorionic age.
- C. psychological age.
- D. historical age.

Blooms Level: application
Learning Objective: 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #35

36. (p. 15-16) Which of the following is NOT a major concern of life-span developmentalists?

- A. whether developmental change is continuous or discontinuous
- B. whether development is characterized by stability or change over time
- C. whether development is mostly influenced by nature or nurture
- D. whether development involves many short stages or several longer stages**

Blooms Level: knowledge
Learning Objective: 5
Santrock - Chapter 01 #36

37. (p. 15) Biology is to _____ as environment is to _____.

- A. nature; nurture**
- B. nurture; nature
- C. maturation; nature
- D. experience; nurture

Blooms Level: conceptual
Learning Objective: 5
Santrock - Chapter 01 #37

38. (p. 15) Alex believes that people are primarily influenced by the environment and learned experiences, so he believes _____ plays a most powerful role in human development.

- A. nurture**
- B. maturation
- C. change
- D. nature

Blooms Level: application
Learning Objective: 5
Santrock - Chapter 01 #38

39. (p. 15) A psychologist who emphasizes the importance of nurture is most likely to be concerned with an individual's

- A. genetic makeup.
- B. nutrition.**
- C. biological inheritance.
- D. intelligence capacity.

Blooms Level: conceptual
Learning Objective: 5
Santrock - Chapter 01 #39

40. (p. 15) Nature advocates argue that _____ is most important in life-span development.

- A. learning
- B. biology**
- C. early childhood experiences
- D. sociological factors

Blooms Level: knowledge

Learning Objective: 5

Santrock - Chapter 01 #40

41. (p. 15) "It's no use putting her in a special educational program," Misha's dad explains patiently. "She just can't understand things very well. Her grandpa was the same way. We might as well get used to it now." Misha's dad seems to

- A. hold a "nature" view of development.**
- B. hold a "nurture" view of development.
- C. view development as a continuous process.
- D. view development as a discontinuous process.

Blooms Level: application

Learning Objective: 5

Santrock - Chapter 01 #41

42. (p. 15-16) A theorist believes that the ability to engage in thoughtful reflectiveness is based on a gradual accumulation of experiences across many years rather than a single abrupt event. This theorist holds a predominantly _____ view of development.

- A. change-based
- B. stability-based
- C. continuity-based**
- D. discontinuity-based

Blooms Level: application

Learning Objective: 5

Santrock - Chapter 01 #42

43. (p. 15-16) A theorist believes that youngsters go through distinct stages of thought as they progress from impulsivity to thoughtful reflectiveness. This theorist holds a predominantly _____ view of development.

- A. nature-based
- B. nurture-based
- C. continuity-based
- D. discontinuity-based**

Blooms Level: application

Learning Objective: 5

Santrock - Chapter 01 #43

44. (p. 16) Proponents of the stability side of the stability-change debate would MOST endorse
- A.** those who believe that the best predictor of future performance is past performance.
 - B. developmentalists who see plasticity as an important part of the life-span issue.
 - C. those who argue that later experience is just as important as earlier experience.
 - D. the views of life-span development expert Paul Baltes.

Blooms Level: conceptual
Learning Objective: 5
Santrock - Chapter 01 #44

45. (p. 15-16) Sudden distinct changes in growth, as experienced by a butterfly, are examples of what developmental theme?
- A. nature
 - B. nurture
 - C. continuity
 - D.** discontinuity

Blooms Level: knowledge
Learning Objective: 5
Santrock - Chapter 01 #45

46. (p. 15-16) Smooth, gradual changes in growth are an example of what developmental theme?
- A. nature
 - B. nurture
 - C.** continuity
 - D. discontinuity

Blooms Level: knowledge
Learning Objective: 5
Santrock - Chapter 01 #46

47. (p. 15) Which statement BEST resolves the nature-nurture controversy?
- A. Nature is clearly more important in development.
 - B.** The combination of nature and nurture is evident in brain development.
 - C. Nurture is clearly more important in development.
 - D. Neither plays a particularly strong role in development.

Blooms Level: knowledge
Learning Objective: 5
Santrock - Chapter 01 #47

48. (p. 16) Jose was abused as a young boy, but did not grow up to become an abuser himself. Instead, he leads a fulfilling family life. This is an example of which characteristic of development?

- A.** change
- B. stability
- C. maturation
- D. continuity

Blooms Level: application
Learning Objective: 5
Santrock - Chapter 01 #48

49. (p. 5, 16) The controversy of stability versus change is closely linked to the characteristic of

- A.** plasticity.
- B. contextualism.
- C. multidimensionalism.
- D. multidirectionalism.

Blooms Level: conceptual
Learning Objective: 1
Learning Objective: 5
Santrock - Chapter 01 #49

50. (p. 16) Marjorie was diagnosed with childhood depression and went on to suffer from depression for the rest of her adult life. This is an example of which characteristic of development?

- A. change
- B.** stability
- C. maturation
- D. discontinuity

Blooms Level: application
Learning Objective: 5
Santrock - Chapter 01 #50

51. (p. 16) Jesse was physically abused as an infant. He was taken away from his abuser and raised in a home with loving adults. According to developmentalists who emphasize change, Jesse will

- A. continue to be psychologically scarred by his earlier abuse.
- B. block out his abuse during childhood, but relive it during adulthood.
- C.** heal from the earlier abuse in his supportive environment.
- D. suffer during adolescence because of his earlier abuse.

Blooms Level: application
Learning Objective: 5
Santrock - Chapter 01 #51

52. (p. 18) One contemporary concern of life-span developmental research is _____.

- A. health and well-being
- B. technology
- C. astrology
- D. political conflicts

Blooms Level: knowledge

Learning Objective: 6

Santrock - Chapter 01 #52

53. (p. 18) The behaviour patterns, beliefs, and all other products of a particular group of people that are passed on from generation to generation is _____.

- A. education
- B. health and well-being
- C. culture
- D. historical context

Blooms Level: knowledge

Learning Objective: 6

Santrock - Chapter 01 #53

54. (p. 19) As his honours thesis in psychology, Andrew plans to compare how Lebanese-Canadian and French-Canadian adolescent girls make career and education choices. His research would be considered a _____.

- A. cross-cultural study
- B. gender-based study
- C. normative-historical research
- D. contextual-historical research

Blooms Level: application

Learning Objective: 6

Santrock - Chapter 01 #54

55. (p. 19) The term Philippino-Canadian would refer to _____.

- A. cross-cultural affinity
- B. ethnicity
- C. generational inequity
- D. geographical discontinuity

Blooms Level: application

Learning Objective: 6

Santrock - Chapter 01 #55

56. (p. 19) Evidence of how gender influences mental health comes from studies that show _____.

- A. women seem to be more prone to depression than men
- B. men and women share household responsibilities equally
- C. women and men are equally prone to heart disease
- D. women's salaries are lower than men's

Blooms Level: knowledge
Learning Objective: 6
Santrock - Chapter 01 #56

57. (p. 20) Providing safe injection sites for intravenous drug users would be an example of _____.

- A. culture
- B. ethnicity
- C. social policy
- D. generational inequality

Blooms Level: application
Learning Objective: 6
Santrock - Chapter 01 #57

58. (p. 21) When an aging population unfairly receive more resources, leaving fewer resources for younger members, this is called _____.

- A. social policy
- B. generational inequality
- C. cultural unfairness
- D. ageism

Blooms Level: application
Learning Objective: 6
Santrock - Chapter 01 #58

59. (p. 23) A researcher uses a video camera to record children as they play on a school playground. The researcher plans to carefully watch the videotape later to count the children's helping behaviours. This researcher is conducting a

- A. case study.
- B. naturalistic observation.
- C. standardized test.
- D. multisource study.

Blooms Level: application
Learning Objective: 7
Santrock - Chapter 01 #59

60. (p. 22-23) Observational measure is always conducted
- A. in a real-world setting rather than a laboratory.
 - B. in a laboratory rather than a real-world setting.
 - C.** in a way that is systematic and planned in advance.
 - D. with the consent and prior knowledge of all people being observed.

Blooms Level: knowledge
Learning Objective: 7
Santrock - Chapter 01 #60

61. (p. 23) Dr. Sanjay collects data on helping behaviours between strangers at a mall. A strength of this naturalistic observational approach is that it
- A.** occurs in a real-world setting.
 - B. involves a structured set of interview questions.
 - C. allows for control over the observational setting.
 - D. demonstrates how people behave under the stress of observation.

Blooms Level: application
Learning Objective: 7
Santrock - Chapter 01 #61

62. (p. 29, 32) Dr. Ryder, who wants to know why people fight. He proposes to put people in a laboratory setting and have a research assistant instigate a heated argument among the participants. The primary weakness of this study is that
- A. structured interview questions cannot be used.
 - B. it is not effective for cross-cultural studies.
 - C. the researcher has little control over critical variables like gender and age.
 - D.** researchers cannot ethically subject people to extremely stressful situations.

Blooms Level: application
Learning Objective: 7
Santrock - Chapter 01 #62

63. (p. 22-23) When researchers collect data in naturalistic settings, they are recording
- A. hypotheses.
 - B.** observations.
 - C. statistical analyses.
 - D. theoretical postulates.

Blooms Level: application
Learning Objective: 7
Santrock - Chapter 01 #63

64. (p. 26-27) When Dr. Chen is monitoring changing fitness levels of school children over an extended period of time, using the same group of participants, he is utilizing a
- A. sequential research strategy.
 - B. cross sectional research strategy.
 - C. naturalistic observation strategy.
 - D.** longitudinal research strategy.

Blooms Level: application
Learning Objective: 7
Santrock - Chapter 01 #64

65. (p. 23) Which type of method is being used when a telemarketing company representative calls individuals on the telephone to ask their opinions about government cutbacks to education?
- A. life-history record
 - B. case study
 - C. naturalistic observation
 - D.** survey

Blooms Level: application
Learning Objective: 7
Santrock - Chapter 01 #65

66. (p. 23) John wants to conduct a survey on people's experiences with domestic abuse. What is his main problem likely to be?
- A. This type of research is very expensive to conduct.
 - B.** People are likely to provide socially acceptable responses.
 - C. This approach is not objective.
 - D. The survey must be conducted in a controlled setting.

Blooms Level: application
Learning Objective: 7
Santrock - Chapter 01 #66

67. (p. 24) Which research method is NOT appropriate when studying a large number of people?
- A.** case study
 - B. questionnaire
 - C. standardized test
 - D. naturalistic observation

Blooms Level: conceptual
Learning Objective: 7
Santrock - Chapter 01 #67

68. (p. 24) A researcher wants to understand the development of elderly adults. She chooses to study one elderly woman in great detail by taking frequent measures of her behaviour, thoughts, and feelings. Which of the following methods is this researcher using?

- A.** case study
- B. questionnaire
- C. standardized test
- D. naturalistic observation

Blooms Level: application

Learning Objective: 7

Santrock - Chapter 01 #68

69. (p. 23-24) Which type of measure allows a researcher to compare one person's score with the scores of a large group of similar people?

- A. case study
- B. questionnaire
- C.** standardized test
- D. naturalistic observation

Blooms Level: knowledge

Learning Objective: 7

Santrock - Chapter 01 #69

70. (p. 23-24) A psychologist gives Sandy an orally administered anxiety test with 100 questions that ask her to rate how anxious she would be in a variety of situations. Sandy's score is higher than 90 percent of other adults tested. This anxiety test is an example of a _____.

- A. questionnaire.
- B.** standardized test.
- C. physiological measure.
- D. laboratory observation.

Blooms Level: application

Learning Objective: 7

Santrock - Chapter 01 #70

71. (p. 24-25) Imagine that you have recorded the number of positive statements parents say to their children while reading through their report cards, and that you also have given the children a self-esteem scale where higher scores represent a greater degree of self-esteem. If your two measures are significantly correlated, you could correctly conclude that

- A. negative parental feedback CAUSES low self-esteem in children.
- B. positive parental feedback CAUSES high self-esteem in children.
- C. positive parental feedback IS RELATED TO** self-esteem levels in children.
- D. negative parental feedback IS RELATED TO low self-esteem in children.

Blooms Level: application

Learning Objective: 7

Santrock - Chapter 01 #71

72. (p. 24-25) Which type of research would you use if you wanted to determine whether or not there is a relationship between poverty and drug addiction?

- A. survey research
- B. correlational research**
- C. experimental research
- D. observational research

Blooms Level: application

Learning Objective: 7

Santrock - Chapter 01 #72

73. (p. 24-25) Predicting an event based on the observation of another event is a benefit of the

- A. correlational method.**
- B. longitudinal approach.
- C. cross-sectional approach.
- D. random assignment technique.

Blooms Level: knowledge

Learning Objective: 7

Santrock - Chapter 01 #73

74. (p. 24-25) Which is NOT true of correlational research?

- A. The stronger the correlation between two events the more effective the prediction.
- B. The goal is to identify the strength of a relationship between two characteristics.
- C. Two events that are correlated are also associated or related.
- D. Correlation provides indication of causation.**

Blooms Level: knowledge

Learning Objective: 7

Santrock - Chapter 01 #74

75. (p. 25-26) The research design that can BEST determine behavioural causes is the

- A. correlational strategy.
- B. experimental strategy.**
- C. observational strategy.
- D. case strategy.

Blooms Level: knowledge

Learning Objective: 7

Santrock - Chapter 01 #75

76. (p. 26) In an experiment, the event being manipulated is the _____ variable.

- A. dependent
- B. correlational
- C. independent**
- D. control

Blooms Level: knowledge

Learning Objective: 7

Santrock - Chapter 01 #76

77. (p. 26) Random assignment is used in experiments because

- A. it guarantees that the results will be statistically significant.
- B. researchers want people from different social classes to be in separate groups.
- C. researchers want to highlight pre-existing differences between groups.
- D. researchers want to minimize pre-existing differences between experimental and control groups.**

Blooms Level: knowledge

Learning Objective: 7

Santrock - Chapter 01 #77

78. (p. 26) A psychologist designs an experiment to determine the effect of eye contact on children's smiling behaviour. Group I is exposed to 10 eye contacts during the session while Group II is exposed to no eye contacts during the session. The psychologist records the number of times the children in each group smile. In this study, the number of

- A. smiles by the children is the independent variable.
- B. eye contacts (10 vs. 0) is the dependent variable.
- C. eye contacts (10 vs. 0) is the independent variable.**
- D. smiles by the children is the correlational variable.

Blooms Level: application

Learning Objective: 7

Santrock - Chapter 01 #78

79. (p. 26) A researcher is interested in the effect of exercise on stamina in elderly patients. The patients are randomly assigned to be in a high-exercise or low-exercise training program for eight weeks. At the end of the program, their stamina is measured by seeing how long they can walk comfortably on a treadmill. In this study, the dependent variable is the
- A.** number of minutes on the treadmill.
 - B. exercise program (high vs. low).
 - C. age of the patient.
 - D. eight-week duration of the exercise program.

Blooms Level: application
Learning Objective: 7
Santrock - Chapter 01 #79

80. (p. 26) Professor LeBlanc wants to assign subjects to experimental groups in such a way that each subject has an equal chance of being in any group. She is assigning individuals
- A. subjectively.
 - B.** randomly.
 - C. systematically.
 - D. independently.

Blooms Level: application
Learning Objective: 7
Santrock - Chapter 01 #80

81. (p. 25-26) Seeing the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable is a strength of the
- A. longitudinal strategy.
 - B. correlational strategy.
 - C.** experimental strategy.
 - D. random assignment technique.

Blooms Level: knowledge
Learning Objective: 7
Santrock - Chapter 01 #81

82. (p. 25-26) Which research strategy is the BEST for determining cause-and-effect relationships?
- A.** experimental
 - B. correlational
 - C. observational
 - D. standardized

Blooms Level: conceptual
Learning Objective: 7
Santrock - Chapter 01 #82

83. (p. 26-27) To chart the development of intelligence over the life span, researchers tested the intelligence of individuals (ranging in age from childhood to old age) several times over a five year period. Which approach to the time span of inquiry did they take?

- A. cross-sectional
- B. longitudinal**
- C. sequential
- D. cohort

Blooms Level: application

Learning Objective: 7

Santrock - Chapter 01 #83

84. (p. 27) Which research approach allows age changes in one cohort to be compared with age changes in another cohort?

- A. correlational studies
- B. cross sectional studies
- C. sequential studies**
- D. longitudinal studies

Blooms Level: knowledge

Learning Objective: 7

Santrock - Chapter 01 #84

85. (p. 26) The type of study that can be conducted in the shortest amount of time is the

- A. cross-lag approach.
- B. sequential approach.
- C. longitudinal approach.
- D. cross-sectional approach.**

Blooms Level: knowledge

Learning Objective: 7

Santrock - Chapter 01 #85

86. (p. 28) The National Longitudinal Study of Children and Youth (NLSCY) is a comprehensive survey of Canadians from

- A. birth to school age.
- B. elementary school to high school.
- C. grade nine to grade twelve.
- D. birth to adulthood.**

Blooms Level: knowledge

Learning Objective: 7

Santrock - Chapter 01 #86

87. (p. 27) Which research design would allow researchers to control best for cohort effects in developmental research?

- A. cross-sectional
- B. longitudinal
- C. sequential**
- D. correlational

Blooms Level: knowledge

Learning Objective: 7

Santrock - Chapter 01 #87

88. (p. 27) If you studied the attitudes of elderly people today, you might find that most believe it is better for women to stay at home than to work. This attitude is probably not because they are elderly per se but because they all grew up during the early and middle part of the century. This is an example of a(n)

- A. etic effect.
- B. emic effect.
- C. cohort effect.**
- D. correlational effect.

Blooms Level: conceptual

Learning Objective: 7

Santrock - Chapter 01 #88

89. (p. 31) Which of the following clinical psychoanalysts asserted that men and women have differing moral and psychological tendencies?

- A. Harriet Lerner
- B. Karen Horney
- C. Carol Gilligan**
- D. Jean Baker Miller

Blooms Level: knowledge

Learning Objective: 7

Santrock - Chapter 01 #89

90. (p. 31) When researchers use surface labels like "Blacks," "Asians," and "Caucasians", they under-represent the differences that exist among people within the same racial group. Using surface labels like these is referred to as

- A. ethnic gloss.**
- B. experimenter bias.
- C. race grouping.
- D. ethnic inequality.

Blooms Level: knowledge

Learning Objective: 7

Santrock - Chapter 01 #90

91. (p. 29, 32) Prior to starting research with human participants, investigators should secure participants'
- A. demographic information.
 - B. pledge of confidentiality.
 - C. informed consent.**
 - D. commitment to participate over the entire course of the research.

Blooms Level: knowledge
Learning Objective: 7
Santrock - Chapter 01 #91

92. (p. 31) The World Health Organization is particularly concerned with a lack of
- A. valid and reliable research on health topics.
 - B. research in Third World nations.**
 - C. interest in life-span studies.
 - D. interest in multiculturalism in life-span studies.

Blooms Level: knowledge
Learning Objective: 7
Santrock - Chapter 01 #92

93. (p. 5-6) Discuss briefly four characteristics of the life-span perspective as outlined by Baltes.

there are 8 characteristics: development is lifelong, development is multidimensional, development is multidirectional, development is plastic, development is multidisciplinary, development involves growth, maintenance and regulation, development is a co-construction of biology, culture, and the individual, development is contextual.

Learning Objective: 1
Santrock - Chapter 01 #93

94. (p. 7, 10-11) Discuss how non-normative life events could influence development.

accidents, serious illnesses or injuries, natural catastrophes, death of a parent can all influence development in different ways such as via cognitive, biological, and socio-emotional processes.

Learning Objective: 2
Santrock - Chapter 01 #94

95. (p. 10-11) Briefly define the terms "biological processes", "cognitive processes", and "socio-emotional processes".

Biological processes involve changes in the individual's physical nature.

Cognitive processes involve changes in the individual's thought, intelligence, and language.

Socio-emotional processes involve changes in the individual's relationships with other people, changes in emotions, and changes in personality.

Learning Objective: 3
Santrock - Chapter 01 #95

96. (p. 11-12) List the eight life-span developmental periods.

(1) prenatal; (2) infancy; (3) early childhood; (4) middle and late childhood; (5) adolescence; (6) early adulthood; (7) middle adulthood; and, (8) late adulthood.

Learning Objective: 3
Santrock - Chapter 01 #96

97. (p. 12-13) Identify and briefly describe the five ways age has been conceptualized.

(1) chronological age: the number of years that have elapsed since a person's birth; (2) biological age: a person's age in terms of biological health; (3) psychological age: an individual's adaptive capacities compared to those of other individuals of the same chronological age; (4) social age: social roles and expectations related to a person's age; (5) mental age: an individual's ability to solve problems on a standardized instrument compared to others of the same chronological age.

Learning Objective: 4
Santrock - Chapter 01 #97

98. (p. 15) Briefly discuss the nature-nurture question.

This controversy involves the debate about whether development is influenced primarily by the genetic blueprint or biological inheritance (nature) or by environmental experiences (nurture).

Learning Objective: 5
Santrock - Chapter 01 #98

99. (p. 15-16) Briefly discuss the continuity-discontinuity issue of development.

This issue focuses on whether development involves gradual, cumulative change from conception to death (continuity) or whether development occurs in distinct stages or phases across the life span.

Learning Objective: 5
Santrock - Chapter 01 #99

100. (p. 16) Briefly discuss the stability-change issue.

This issue focuses on whether we become older renditions of our early experience or whether we develop into something different than we were at an earlier point in development. The basic theme is whether development is best described by stability or by change.

Learning Objective: 5
Santrock - Chapter 01 #100

101. (p. 18) Discuss how gender, ethnicity, and race form part of our socio-cultural context.

The socio-cultural context refers to the setting in which development occurs which is influenced by historical, political, geographic, and other factors. Gender refers to the socio-cultural dimension of being male or female; gender is central to our identity and social relationships. Ethnicity (based on cultural heritage, national characteristics, race, religion, and language) and race (controversial classification of people according to real or imagined biological characteristics) form part of the socio-cultural context; they influence our interactions with others and how others think of us.

Learning Objective: 6
Santrock - Chapter 01 #101

102. (p. 22) Briefly define the terms "theory" and "hypothesis".

A theory is an interrelated coherent set of ideas that helps to explain and to make predictions.
A hypothesis is a specific assumption and prediction that can be tested and determined for accuracy.

Learning Objective: 7
Santrock - Chapter 01 #102

103. (p. 24-26) How are Correlational and experimental approaches similar and different?

Correlational approaches are interested in exploring relationships between variables with the goal of prediction. Correlational approaches do not permit causal inferences. Experimental approaches are carefully controlled procedures that permit tentative causal inferences. In experiments, one or more variables (independent variable) is manipulated and its effects are measured on the dependent variable(s). Typically, the independent variable has experimental and control groups, to which participants are assigned randomly in an effort to minimize systematic differences between the 2 groups.

Learning Objective: 7
Santrock - Chapter 01 #103

104. (p. 27) Briefly discuss the sequential approach to research.

This is the combined cross-sectional, longitudinal research design. It usually begins with a cross-sectional study that includes individuals of different ages. Later those individuals are tested again and, at this same time, a new group of subjects is also assessed at each age level.

Learning Objective: 7
Santrock - Chapter 01 #104

105. (p. 24-26) Identify four major methods used to gather data about life-span development.

Four major methods employed include descriptive research, correlational research, experimental research, and time-span research.

Learning Objective: 7
Santrock - Chapter 01 #105

106. (p. 23-24) Identify 5 different methods for collecting data.

Observation, surveys and interviews, standardized tests, case studies, and physiological measures.

Learning Objective: 7
Santrock - Chapter 01 #106

107. (p. 27) Why are life-span researchers especially concerned about cohort effects?

Development is affected by the time and place of birth. This must be considered when placing life-span research into its appropriate context. Growing up during the US-declared War on Terrorism, for example, will shape many facets of life-span development.

Learning Objective: 7
Santrock - Chapter 01 #107

c1 Summary

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