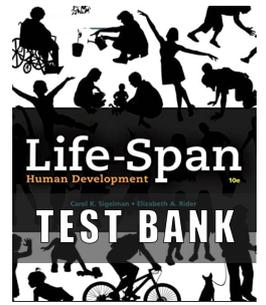


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TRUE/FALSE

1 : Maturation refers to the gains that occur across the lifespan as the result of experiences.

A : true

B : false

Correct Answer : B

2 : A theory is a specific prediction generated by a hypothesis.

A : true

B : false

Correct Answer : B

3 : A random sample is always smaller than the population from which it is drawn.

A : true

B : false

Correct Answer : A

4 : In a structured observation a researcher creates a special condition designed to elicit some behavior of interest.

A : true

B : false

Correct Answer : A

5 : The main advantage of the correlational method is that it can be used to establish cause-effect relationships.

A : true

B : false

Correct Answer : B

6 : Cohort effects concern the impact of being born in one particular historical context rather than another.

A : true

B : false

Correct Answer : A

7 : Informed consent is typically obtained following a study.

A : true

B : false

Correct Answer : B

8 : From a developmental perspective, a person who has just turned 21 is not considered a child and is also not considered an adult.

A : true

B : false

Correct Answer : A

9 : Developmental science does not attempt to solve challenges to human development.

A : true

B : false

Correct Answer : B

10 : The perception of a researcher causing harm to a study participant can differ across societies.

A : true

B : false

Correct Answer : A

SHORT RESPONSE

11 : Define development. Then discuss and give examples of the three broad domains of interest to students of human development.

Correct Answer : Answer not provided

12 : What is the relationship between theories, hypotheses, and the scientific method?

Correct Answer : Answer not provided

13 : You have been asked to conduct an experiment on whether a pill affects memory development. Please describe your experiment by identifying the independent and dependent variable(s) you would select. Discuss how the variable(s) would be manipulated.

Correct Answer : Answer not provided

14 : What are age effects, cohort effects, and time of measurement effects, and how do researchers design studies to control each effect?

Correct Answer : Answer not provided

15 : Discuss the ethical concerns a researcher must consider before conducting a study using humans.

Correct Answer : Answer not provided

16 : What are the concepts of age grade, age norms, and a social clock, and how could they be applied to you and your life?

Correct Answer : Answer not provided

17 : Using one person as a subject, give examples of experiences that demonstrate plasticity, the gain-loss dynamic, and the influence of historical or cultural context on their development across the life span.

Correct Answer : Answer not provided

18 : Describe a structured observation session that you would develop to study positive social behavior, such as sharing, in young children.

Correct Answer : Answer not provided

19 : Describe what researchers can and cannot learn about variables based on correlation studies, providing examples with positive and negative coefficients. Also identify and describe two rival interpretations that can occur in correlational research.

Correct Answer : Answer not provided

20 : Explain the concept of a meta-analysis and how it is useful to human development researchers.

Correct Answer : Answer not provided

MULTIPLE CHOICE

21 : Development is best defined as

A : individual differences in human behavior.

B : systematic changes and continuities from conception to death.

C : way in which people change in positive ways across time.

D : systematic unfolding of genetic potential.

Correct Answer : B

22 : The fact that development often involves continuities speaks to the fact that over time, humans tend to

A : remain the same.

B : become more intelligent.

C : become less active.

D : undergo orderly patterns of change.

Correct Answer : A

23 : Albert, a developmental psychologist, conducts research on childrens emotional reactions to studying math in school. Albert is concerned with childrens _____ development.

A : cognitive

B : maturational

C : physical

D : psychosocial

Correct Answer : D

24 : What characteristic belongs most in the cognitive domain of development?

A : Physical maturation of the body

B : A changing personality

C : Poor interpersonal skills

D : Language acquisition

Correct Answer : D

25 : Which characteristic does NOT belong on a list of key aspects of physical development?

- A : Change in motor ability
- B : Change in body organ efficiency
- C : Change in short-term memory
- D : Change in skin tone (e.g., wrinkling)

Correct Answer : C

26 : Traditionally, growth has been defined as

- A : physical changes that occur from conception to maturity.
- B : the biological unfolding of genetic potential.
- C : positive changes across the lifespan.
- D : gains, changes, and losses at each stage of the lifecycle.

Correct Answer : A

27 : Aging is most accurately defined as involving _____ in the maturing organism.

- A : only negative changes
- B : only positive changes
- C : both negative and positive changes
- D : neither positive nor negative changes

Correct Answer : C

28 : The term age grade refers to a

- A : group of individuals who are all the same mental age.
- B : socially defined age group, with culture-specific assigned roles, privileges, and responsibilities.
- C : universally defined age group, with universal roles, privileges, and responsibilities.
- D : group of children assigned at a specific age to a specific grade in school.

Correct Answer : B

29 : Senior discounts on meals available only to individuals over age 55 provide an excellent example of a(n)

- A : age norm.
- B : social clock.
- C : age grade.
- D : social convoy.

Correct Answer : C

30 : A company requires employees to retire at the age of 65. This policy is an example of

- A : age norms.
- B : age stratification.
- C : the young-old principle.
- D : growth norms.

Correct Answer : A

31 : When 60-year-old Madonna wore a miniskirt to a wedding, one of her friends commented, I sure wish Madonna would act her age. This comment best illustrates the concept of

- A : age norms.
- B : age grade.
- C : cohort effects.
- D : maturation.

Correct Answer : A

32 : The term _____ concerns an individuals sense of the age at which he or she should experience certain events.

- A : age norms
- B : age stratification
- C : social clock
- D : age grade

Correct Answer : C

33 : Manuel hoped to graduate from college by age 22 but finds himself enrolling for the first time at age 52. The anxiety Manuel feels because of this situation may be best explained by the concept of

- A : biological maturation.
- B : a social clock.
- C : plasticity.
- D : historical change.

Correct Answer : B

34 : The term emerging adulthood refers to individuals from about age

- A : 11 to 17.
- B : 18 to 29.
- C : 29 to 37.
- D : 38 to 46.

Correct Answer : B

35 : Hermes is currently in the emerging adulthood stage of development. As such, he would most likely

- A : be leading a very stable life.
- B : feel adult-like in all ways.
- C : be focused on others rather than himself.
- D : believe in a life of limitless possibilities.

Correct Answer : D

36 : Which United States-born newborn would currently have the longest life expectancy?

- A : Donny, who is a white male
- B : Marie, who is a white female
- C : Michael, who is an African-American male
- D : Janet, who is an African-American female

Correct Answer : B

37 : The question of how biological and environmental forces impact development is referred to as the _____ issue.

- A : continuity-discontinuity
- B : passive-active
- C : nature-nurture
- D : proximal-distal

Correct Answer : C

38 : Which best describes the relationship between maturation and genes?

- A : Maturation is driven by a plan contained in the genes.
- B : Maturation is the nature side of development, and genes are the nurture side of development.
- C : Maturation is the process by which genes learn.
- D : Genes and maturation are unrelated concepts.

Correct Answer : A

39 : Which of the following represents a maturational process?

- A : Being taught how to pay attention
- B : Changing ones violent ways as the result of spending time in prison
- C : Learning to tie your shoes
- D : The development of pubic hair during puberty

Correct Answer : D

40 : Environmental impacts include all _____ that influence our development.

- A : external physical and social conditions
- B : external genetic and social conditions
- C : internal physical and social conditions
- D : internal genetic and social conditions

Correct Answer : A

41 : Learning is defined as the process through which _____ brings about relatively permanent changes in actions, thoughts, or feelings.

- A : maturation
- B : genetics
- C : instincts
- D : experience

Correct Answer : D

42 : Nature is to nurture as

- A : maturation is to learning.
- B : experience is to genetics.
- C : psychology is to biology.
- D : positive is to negative.

Correct Answer : A

43 : Maturation is to learning as

- A : genes are to social experience.