

Student: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Development can be defined as the pattern of movement or change that:
  - A. begins at birth and continues throughout childhood.
  - B. begins at conception and continues until adulthood.
  - C. begins at birth and continues through the human life span.
  - D. begins at conception and continues through the human life span.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ approach to the study of development emphasizes extensive change from birth to adolescence, especially during infancy, little or no change in adulthood, and decline in old age.
  - A. life-span
  - B. constructivist
  - C. traditional
  - D. evolutionary
3. When taking his life-span psychology class, Professor Sharma emphasizes that developmental change occurs throughout adulthood as well as childhood. Professor Sharma is taking a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ approach to development.
  - A. life-span
  - B. evolutionary
  - C. traditional
  - D. constructivist
4. Two developmental psychologists are having a conversation. One believes in the traditional view of developmental change; the other believes in the life-span view. Which of the following issues would they be most likely to differ over?
  - A. The scientific methods used to study development.
  - B. Whether the tabula rasa or innate goodness positions were correct.
  - C. Whether most developmental change occurs from birth to adolescence or throughout adulthood as well as childhood.
  - D. Whether the earlier theorists, such as Freud and Jung, were correct or whether the later theorists such as Piaget and Skinner were correct.
5. On your first day of class, Professor Red-Elk claims that for too long we have focused on the development of only young children. She argues that the development of adults and elderly people is just as important. This professor is articulating a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ view.
  - A. evolutionary
  - B. constructivist
  - C. traditional
  - D. life-span
6. Life expectancy has increased by \_\_\_\_\_ years during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
  - A. 5
  - B. 10
  - C. 30
  - D. 50
7. The life expectancy in the United States is currently:
  - A. 60 years.
  - B. 78 years.
  - C. 90 years.
  - D. 100 years.

8. The maximum life span of humans:
  - A. has increased over time.
  - B. has not changed since the beginning of recorded history.
  - C. has matched their life expectancy in recent times.
  - D. is about 78 years as the first decade of the twenty-first century draws to a close.
9. If you subscribe to Paul Baltes' perspective of life-span development, which of the following statements would you NOT agree with?
  - A. Development is lifelong.
  - B. Development is unidirectional
  - C. Development is multidimensional.
  - D. Development is contextual.
10. The idea that no age period dominates development highlights the life-span perspective that development is:
  - A. plastic.
  - B. contextual.
  - C. multidimensional.
  - D. lifelong.
11. Dr. Tepper-Harmon believes that life-span development cannot be studied without considering biological, socioemotional, and cognitive dimensions. Dr. Tepper-Harmon believes that development is:
  - A. lifelong.
  - B. multidirectional.
  - C. multidimensional.
  - D. plastic.
12. Many individuals become wiser as they age, but their performance on tasks that require speed in processing information starts to decline. This illustrates how throughout life, some dimensions or components of a dimension expand and others shrink, or how development is:
  - A. plastic.
  - B. contextual.
  - C. multidimensional.
  - D. multidirectional.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ means the capacity for change.
  - A. Elasticity
  - B. Plasticity
  - C. Contextuality
  - D. Tenacity
14. Tzu-Chiang is 55 years old, is currently enrolled in a college algebra course. He is pleasantly surprised that he is performing well in the course despite not taking a formal math class for over 30 years. Researchers would consider this an instance that illustrates how development is:
  - A. plastic.
  - B. multidimensional.
  - C. lifelong.
  - D. contextual.
15. "You can't teach an old dog new tricks." This old saying refutes Paul Baltes' life-span perspective that views development as being:
  - A. plastic.
  - B. multidimensional.
  - C. multidirectional.
  - D. contextual.

16. Psychologists, sociologists, anthropologists, neuroscientists, and medical researchers all share an interest in unlocking the mysteries of development through the life span. This bears out how development is:
- A. multidirectional.
  - B. cultural.
  - C. multidisciplinary.
  - D. multidimensional.
17. "Individuals are changing beings in a changing world." Which characteristic of development is reflected in this statement?
- A. Development is multidisciplinary.
  - B. Development is contextual.
  - C. Development is elastic.
  - D. Development is multicultural.
18. Contextual influences include biological processes such as puberty and menopause. They also include sociocultural, environmental processes such as beginning formal education and retirement.
- A. Normative age-graded influences
  - B. Normative history-graded influences
  - C. Normative life events
  - D. Nonnormative life events
19. By age 51, most women enter menopause. This an example of how a biological process can exert a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ on development.
- A. bidirectional influence
  - B. multidirectional influence
  - C. normative age-graded influence
  - D. nonnormative age-graded influence
20. The generation that has weathered the current recession will share common:
- A. normative age-graded influences.
  - B. normative history-graded influences.
  - C. nonnormative life events.
  - D. nonnormative age-graded influences.
21. Which type of influence is most likely to be common to people of a particular generation?
- A. Nonnormative generational influences
  - B. Normative age-graded influences
  - C. Nonnormative age-graded influences
  - D. Normative history-graded influences
22. The cultural makeup of the U.S population has changed over the past few years due to immigration and other factors. Such long-term changes in the genetic and cultural makeup of a population are also part of:
- A. nonnormative historical change.
  - B. normative historical change.
  - C. nonnormative life events.
  - D. nonnormative demographic change.
23. \_\_\_\_\_ are unusual occurrences that have a major impact on the individual's life.
- A. Normative life events
  - B. Normative history-graded influences
  - C. Nonnormative life events
  - D. Nonnormative history-graded influences

24. When she was a child, Anna's home was wrecked by a tornado and a neighbor was killed. More than 30 years later, she is still terrified of storms. This is an example of how a \_\_\_\_ event can influence a person's development.
- A. normative age-graded
  - B. normative generational
  - C. nonnormative life
  - D. normative history-graded
25. Nonnormative life events:
- A. do not happen to all people.
  - B. happen to younger children but not to older adults.
  - C. are common to people of a particular generation.
  - D. are similar for individuals in a particular age group.
26. Keith has won the lottery and now has more money than he ever dreamed of having. This event will likely affect Keith's development and is an example of a(n):
- A. normative history-graded influence.
  - B. nonnormative life event.
  - C. normative achievement.
  - D. normative age-graded influence.
27. Agatha is 83 years old. Much of her future development will focus on \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.
- A. growth; maintenance.
  - B. maintenance; regulation of loss.
  - C. regulation of loss; change.
  - D. growth; regulation.
28. \_\_\_\_ encompasses the behavior patterns, beliefs, and all other products of a particular group of people that are passed on from generation to generation.
- A. Culture
  - B. Genotype
  - C. Ritual
  - D. Ethnocentricity
29. These comparisons provide information about the degree to which development is similar, or universal, across cultures, or is instead culture-specific.
- A. Normative studies
  - B. Ethnocentric studies
  - C. Ethnicity studies
  - D. Cross-cultural studies
30. Dr. Wilman is researching the place women occupy in families in Japan and the U.S. Dr. Wilman is conducting a(n) \_\_\_\_ study.
- A. longitudinal
  - B. ethnocentric
  - C. cross-cultural
  - D. sequential
31. Latinos:
- A. are not an ethnic group since they are too broad a category.
  - B. form an ethnic group in South America but not in the United States.
  - C. do not form an ethnic group, because there is a lack of diversity within this group.
  - D. are an example of a broad ethnic group in the United States.

32. Socioeconomic status (SES) refers to:
- A. the behavior patterns, beliefs, and all other products of a particular group of people that are passed on from generation to generation.
  - B. a person's position within society based on occupational, educational, and economic characteristics.
  - C. the degree to which development is similar, or universal, across cultures.
  - D. a social label placed on a similar group of people based on their heritage, nationality, race, religion, and language.
33. Laws passed to reform the welfare system, house the homeless, provide relief for catastrophes, and improve education would be examples of:
- A. social policy.
  - B. generational policy.
  - C. programmatic legislation.
  - D. socialized equity programs.
34. Going by current trends, 86-year old Matilda is likely to be living:
- A. with a spouse.
  - B. with children.
  - C. alone.
  - D. with grandchildren.
35. Compared with earlier decades, U.S. adults today are:
- A. more likely to be married.
  - B. more likely to be childless.
  - C. less likely to be living alone.
  - D. less likely to need social relationships and support.
36. Two concepts help provide a framework for describing and understanding an individual's development:
- A. developmental psychology and behavior.
  - B. developmental characteristics and traits.
  - C. developmental challenges and opportunities.
  - D. developmental processes and periods.
37. \_\_\_\_\_ processes refer to changes in the individual's thought, intelligence, and language.
- A. Cognitive
  - B. Biological
  - C. Socioemotional
  - D. Cultural
38. The connection across biological, cognitive, and socioemotional processes is most obvious in the two rapidly emerging fields of:
- A. developmental cognitive neuroscience and developmental social neuroscience.
  - B. developmental biological neuroscience and developmental social neuroscience.
  - C. developmental socioemotional pharmacology, developmental biological pharmacology.
  - D. developmental cognitive biology and developmental cognitive biology.
39. A developmental period refers to:
- A. a historical circumstance common to people of a particular generation.
  - B. a time frame in a person's life that is characterized by certain features.
  - C. a time frame in which a person experiences maximum development.
  - D. a time frame in a nation's history that is characterized by rapid development.
40. The \_\_\_\_\_ period is the time from conception to birth.
- A. perinatal
  - B. prenatal
  - C. neonatal
  - D. postnatal

41. Jonathan is almost completely dependent on his parents for his wants and needs and is only just beginning to acquire language skills and sensorimotor coordination. Jonathan is in the development period of:
- A. late childhood
  - B. middle childhood.
  - C. early childhood.
  - D. infancy.
42. The average kindergartener would be in the development period of:
- A. infancy.
  - B. early childhood.
  - C. middle childhood.
  - D. late childhood.
43. Joey has shot up in height over the past year, has developed a deeper voice and is starting to grow facial hair. He is preoccupied with the pursuit of independence and identity and is spending more time with friends and less with family. Joey is most likely in:
- A. middle childhood.
  - B. adolescence.
  - C. early adulthood.
  - D. late adulthood.
44. Brittany is preoccupied with the pursuit of independence and identity and is spending more time with friends and less with family. Her thought is more logical, abstract, and idealistic. Brittany is most likely in:
- A. middle childhood.
  - B. late adulthood.
  - C. early adulthood.
  - D. adolescence.
45. This is a time of establishing personal and economic independence, career development, and, for many, selecting a mate, learning to live with someone in an intimate way, starting a family, and rearing children.
- A. Early adulthood
  - B. Late adolescence
  - C. Middle adulthood
  - D. Late adulthood
46. Travis spends a great deal of time working and trying to establish his career. He is also wondering if he should move in with his girlfriend and about their long-term prospects. Travis is most likely in:
- A. late adolescence.
  - B. early adulthood.
  - C. middle adulthood.
  - D. late adulthood.
47. Sharon is a 30-year old stay-at-home mother to a toddler. Life-span developmentalists would consider her to be:
- A. in the developmental period of early adulthood.
  - B. transitioning from early adulthood to middle adulthood.
  - C. a middle-aged woman.
  - D. in an adult latency period.
48. The developmental period that runs from approximately 40 years of age to about 60 years of age is:
- A. central adulthood.
  - B. the nesting years.
  - C. middle adulthood.
  - D. the empty nest years.

49. Peter is a senior partner at his law firm and is an important member of his church and community. Both his children are in college. Peter's situation is most representative of which period of life?
- A. Early adulthood
  - B. Middle adulthood
  - C. Late adulthood
  - D. Retirement
50. Jessica spends a lot of time thinking about the choices she has made in her life and the events she has witnessed. She is adjusting to decreasing strength and health, and she has made several lifestyle changes as a result. Jessica is most likely in:
- A. adolescence.
  - B. early adulthood.
  - C. middle adulthood.
  - D. late adulthood.
51. \_\_\_\_\_ has the longest span of any period of development and the number of people in this age group has been increasing dramatically.
- A. Middle and late childhood
  - B. Adolescence
  - C. Middle adulthood
  - D. Late adulthood
52. Katie-Lou is 88 years old. Life-span developmentalists would characterize her as:
- A. young-old.
  - B. old-old.
  - C. oldest-old.
  - D. late-old.
53. According to the analysis included in the text, which of the following statements about the "young-old" is true?
- A. They are people between 60 and 70 years of age.
  - B. They have little potential for physical and cognitive fitness.
  - C. They show considerable loss in cognitive skills.
  - D. They can develop strategies to cope with the gains and losses of aging.
54. Development in the young-old and old-old is characterized by considerable \_\_\_\_, but development in the oldest-old is characterized by increased \_\_\_\_.
- A. plasticity; adaptability
  - B. adaptability; plasticity
  - C. adaptability; flexibility
  - D. plasticity; frailty
55. Life-span developmentalists who focus on adult development and aging increasingly describe life-span development in terms of four "ages." The "third age" in this conceptualization spans from:
- A. adolescence to prime adulthood.
  - B. twenties through fifties (prime adulthood).
  - C. approximately 60 to 79 years of age.
  - D. approximately 80 years to the time of death.
56. In a study, baby boomers (those born from 1946 to 1964) reported being less happy than individuals born earlier. What is the possible reason stated in the text?
- A. They have little potential for physical and cognitive fitness when compared to earlier generations.
  - B. They do not get pensions as the earlier generations did.
  - C. They have less access to quality medical care than previous generations.
  - D. They are not lowering their aspirations and idealistic hopes as they age as earlier generations did.

57. Determining \_\_\_\_\_ age involves knowing the functional capacities of a person's vital organs.
- A. social
  - B. chronological
  - C. biological
  - D. psychological
58. Ramada, 69, an avid golfer and fitness enthusiast, recently got a comprehensive health exam done, and her physician remarked that her vital organs were in such good shape that her \_\_\_\_\_ age was about 10 years lesser than her chronological age.
- A. social
  - B. mental
  - C. biological
  - D. psychological
59. The \_\_\_\_\_ the person's \_\_\_\_\_ age, the longer the person is expected to live.
- A. younger; biological
  - B. older; psychological
  - C. older; chronological
  - D. younger; social
60. \_\_\_\_\_ age is an individual's adaptive capacities compared with those of other individuals of the same chronological age.
- A. Social
  - B. Psychological
  - C. Physical
  - D. Chronological
61. In predicting an adult woman's behavior, it may be more important to know that she is the mother of a 3-year-old child than to know whether she is 20 or 30 years old. This reflects the concept of:
- A. chronological age.
  - B. social age.
  - C. psychological age.
  - D. historical age.
62. The 35-year-old grandmother, the 65-year-old father of a preschooler, the 15-year old surgeon, and the 70-year-old student, all serve to illustrate that:
- A. **chronological age is becoming irrelevant in U.S. society.**
  - B. social age is becoming irrelevant in U.S. society.
  - C. developmental age is becoming irrelevant in U.S. society.
  - D. chronological age is becoming increasingly relevant in U.S. society.
63. In the nature-nurture issue, nature refers to an organism's \_\_\_\_\_, nurture to its \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. personality traits ; abilities
  - B. environment ; biology
  - C. biological inheritance; environmental experiences
  - D. acquired traits, heredity
64. The \_\_\_\_\_ issue involves the degree to which early traits and characteristics persist through life or change.
- A. growth-decline
  - B. stability-change
  - C. traits-characteristics
  - D. permanence-évanescence



65. Gina's therapist attributes her delinquent behavior to heredity and to the gross neglect she suffered as a baby at the hands of her alcoholic mother. Gina's therapist appears to be emphasizing \_\_\_\_\_ in development:
- A. personality
  - B. life-long learning
  - C. change
  - D. stability
66. Dr.Mann accepts the life-span development perspective that plasticity exists throughout the life span. This would indicate that Dr.Mann emphasizes that:
- A. early experiences are the deciding factors in development.
  - B. learning and change is not life-long.
  - C. later experiences can produce change.
  - D. stability is the result of heredity and possibly early experiences in life.
67. Although Ryan was physically abused as an infant, he was taken away from his abuser and raised in a home with loving adults who adopted him. According to developmentalists who emphasize change, Ryan will:
- A. grow up to be an abuser himself.
  - 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.
68. In the continuity-discontinuity issue in development, continuity refers to \_\_\_\_, while discontinuity implies \_\_\_\_.
- A. abrupt change; stability
  - B. gradual, cumulative change; distinct stages
  - C. sequential stages; quantitative change
  - D. discrete steps; gradations
69. The concept of discontinuity is characterized by:
- A. qualitative change.
  - B. quantitative change.
  - C. cumulative change.
  - D. gradual change.
70. With regard to the three important issues concerning development—nature-nurture, stability-change, and continuity-discontinuity—life-span psychologists:
- A. do not take extreme positions.
  - B. give primacy to the first issue.
  - C. refuse to consider the opposite position.
  - D. tend to align themselves rigidly with a certain position.
71. Identify the correct four-step process followed in the scientific method.
- A. Collect data, conceptualize a process or problem to be studied, analyze data, and draw conclusions.
  - B. Conceptualize a process or problem to be studied, collect data, analyze data, and draw conclusions.
  - C. Collect data, analyze data, conceptualize a process or problem to be studied, and draw conclusions.
  - D. Conceptualize a process or problem to be studied, draw conclusions, collect data, and analyze data.
72. A theory may suggest \_\_\_\_, which are specific assertions and predictions that can be tested.
- A. hypotheses
  - B. statistics
  - C. variables
  - D. classifications

73. \_\_\_\_\_ theories describe development as primarily unconscious and heavily colored by emotion.
- A. Behavioral
  - B. Social-cognitive
  - C. Ethological
  - D. Psychoanalytic
74. Dr. Berenstein holds the view that behavior is merely a surface characteristic and that a true understanding of development requires analyzing the symbolic meanings of behavior and the deep inner workings of the mind. Dr. Berenstein can be described as a(n):
- A. psychoanalytic theorist.
  - B. ethologist.
  - C. cognitive theorist.
  - D. behavioral theorist.
75. Identify the correct order of the five stages of psychosexual development set out in Freud's theory of development.
- A. Genital, oral, anal, phallic, and latency
  - B. Oral, anal, phallic, latency, and genital
  - C. Anal, genital, oral, phallic, and latency
  - D. Oral, phallic, anal, latency, and genital
76. According to Freud, our adult personality is determined by:
- A. the way we resolve conflicts between home life and professional life.
  - B. the resolution of adult realities versus childhood fantasies.
  - C. maintaining the balance between family and friends.
  - D. the way we resolve conflicts between sources of pleasure at each stage and the demands of reality.
77. Most contemporary psychoanalytic theorists believe that Sigmund Freud:
- A. proposed a theory that has stood the test of time and needs no revisions.
  - B. overemphasized sexual instincts.
  - C. overemphasized cultural experiences as determinants of an individual's development.
  - D. underestimated the role of the unconscious in determining development.
78. The theory that was created by Erik Erikson is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ theory of development.
- A. psychobiological
  - B. psychoeducational
  - C. psychosocial
  - D. psychoanatomical
79. One of the differences between Sigmund Freud and Erik Erikson is that:
- A. Freud believed that development occurred throughout the life span.
  - B. Erikson believed that development lasted only until the age of 20.
  - C. Erikson emphasized the importance of both early and later experiences.
  - D. Erik Erikson said that sexuality played a key role in the life-span development of the individual.
80. As defined by Erik Erikson, a crisis:
- A. will leave permanent psychological scars.
  - B. will leave psychological scars that will eventually fade over time.
  - C. will have a catastrophic impact on a person's development.
  - D. is not a catastrophe but a turning point of increased vulnerability and enhanced potential.
81. Erik Erikson's developmental theory consists of \_\_\_\_\_ stages that last from birth to \_\_\_\_.
- A. seven; early adulthood
  - B. eight; death
  - C. six; adolescence
  - D. nine; late adulthood

82. The first stage in Erickson's theory is:
- A. autonomy versus dependence.
  - B. identity versus identity confusion.
  - C. generativity versus stagnation.
  - D. trust versus mistrust.
83. Kelly responds to her infant son's needs in a consistent and timely way. When he is tired, she puts him down for a nap and when he is hungry, she feeds him. Erikson would say that Kelly is helping her son to develop a sense of:
- A. autonomy.
  - B. entitlement.
  - C. trust.
  - D. identity.
84. Edwin was a neglected child in his infancy. Now, at 31 years of age, he is highly cynical about the world and feels that no one can be trusted. Whenever he is in a relationship with a woman, he has tremendous feelings of suspicion toward his partner, and these feelings eventually lead to the breakup of the relationship. According to Erikson's psychosocial theory, this is a good indication that Edwin did not successfully resolve the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of development, which in turn is causing him to experience \_\_\_\_\_ in his current developmental stage.
- A. love versus hate; stagnation
  - B. trust versus mistrust; isolation
  - C. autonomy versus shame and doubt; confusion
  - D. trust versus mistrust; stagnation
85. Two-year old Julia is learning to talk, and her parents would say that her favorite word is "no." This would be considered normal for a child in Erik Erikson's life-span stage of:
- A. initiative versus guilt.
  - B. industry versus inferiority.
  - C. autonomy versus shame and doubt.
  - D. trust versus mistrust.
86. McKenzie, age 2, wants to do everything on her own. Her mother punishes her when she attempts to pour her own milk or tries to answer the phone. Erikson would say that McKenzie is likely to develop a sense of:
- A. initiative.
  - B. autonomy.
  - C. anger.
  - D. shame and doubt.
87. Erik Erikson's stage of initiative versus guilt occurs within which of the following periods?
- A. Preschool
  - B. Elementary school
  - C. Junior high school
  - D. High school
88. The elementary school years where children need to direct their energy towards mastering knowledge and intellectual skills is when Erikson's stage of \_\_\_\_\_ takes place.
- A. intimacy versus isolation
  - B. integrity versus despair
  - C. autonomy versus shame and doubt
  - D. industry versus inferiority

89. Jessica, 16, is in the process of deciding what she wants to study in college. She wants to be an engineer one day and a painter the next day. Erik Erikson would say Jessica is in the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of development.
- A. intimacy versus isolation
  - B. identity versus identity confusion
  - C. initiative versus guilt
  - D. industry versus inferiority
90. During early adulthood, Erik Erikson's developmental stage of \_\_\_\_\_ occurs.
- A. intimacy versus isolation
  - B. romance versus despair
  - C. generativity versus stagnation
  - D. industry versus inferiority
91. Caitlin, age 25, has a good job as a financial analyst but she has few friends and has had no success in dating. She admits that being close to others is a problem for her. According to Erikson's psychosocial theory, Caitlin is at risk for:
- A. stagnation.
  - B. guilt.
  - C. isolation.
  - D. shame and doubt.
92. The term generativity as described in Erikson's seventh stage of development primarily reflects a concern for:
- A. helping the younger generation to develop and lead useful lives.
  - B. improving oneself.
  - C. developing healthy ego boundaries.
  - D. feeling secure in one's job.
93. The final stage of Erik Erikson's developmental theory is:
- A. generativity versus stagnation.
  - B. initiative versus guilt.
  - C. integrity versus despair.
  - D. intimacy versus isolation.
94. Roger looks back on his life and feels that he failed to reach his potential, squandered opportunities, and hurt a lot of people. At 82 years of age, he knows it is too late to make amends. Roger is slipping into:
- A. stagnation.
  - B. isolation.
  - C. despair.
  - D. mistrust.
95. Dr. Wong is a cognitive developmental theorist, so we know that he will stress the importance of \_\_\_\_\_ in understanding development.
- A. conscious thoughts
  - B. repressed memories
  - C. drives and impulses
  - D. the effects of genes and evolution on the development of intelligence
96. According to Piaget's theory, two processes underlie children's cognitive construction of the world:
- A. assimilation and organization.
  - B. adaptation and abstraction.
  - C. organization and abstraction.
  - D. organization and adaptation.

97. The \_\_\_\_\_ stage, which lasts from birth to about 2 years of age, is the first Piagetian stage.
- A. preoperational
  - B. sensorimotor
  - C. premotor
  - D. concrete operational
98. Lynne, 5, loves to draw and color. She can do simple additions on her abacus or by counting on her fingers. According to Piaget's cognitive development theory, Lynne is in the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of cognitive development.
- A. preoperational
  - B. sensorimotor
  - C. formal operational
  - D. concrete operational
99. Piaget's four stages of cognitive development:
- A. span from conception to adulthood.
  - B. span from birth to 15 years of age.
  - C. span from conception to death.
  - D. start at birth and continue through adulthood.
100. In this stage, of Piaget's cognitive development theory, individuals move beyond concrete experiences and think in abstract and more logical terms.
- A. Preoperational
  - B. Concrete operational
  - C. Formal operational
  - D. Conceptual operational
101. Hidalgo, 8, is very good at addition and subtraction, but he has a hard time understanding the complex algebraic problems that his 14-year old sister does. Hidalgo is currently in which of Jean Piaget's stages of development?
- A. Preoperational
  - B. Concrete operational
  - C. Formal operational
  - D. Conceptual operational
102. Vygotsky's theory emphasizes how \_\_\_\_\_ guide(s) cognitive development.
- A. culture and social interaction
  - B. biology
  - C. the unconscious mind
  - D. genes
103. The information-processing theory:
- A. emphasizes the influence of culture on development.
  - B. emphasizes that individuals manipulate information, monitor it, and strategize about it.
  - C. states that individuals develop a gradually decreasing capacity for processing information.
  - D. states that thinking does not constitute information processing.
104. Why do behavioral theorists emphasize behavior in the study of development?
- A. It allows inferences about underlying cognitive processes.
  - B. We can study scientifically only what can be directly observed and measured.
  - C. We can better understand the biology that causes our development.
  - D. It indicates the way in which we have resolved prior crises during development.
105. Behavioral and social cognitive theories emphasize:
- A. unconscious motives.
  - B. discontinuity in behavior.
  - C. continuity in development.
  - D. that development occurs in stage-like fashion.

106. Through \_\_\_\_\_ the consequences of a behavior produce changes in the probability of the behavior's occurrence.
- A. stimulus conditioning
  - B. operant conditioning
  - C. consequence conditioning
  - D. genetic conditioning
107. Nellie, 3, bangs her head against the wall repeatedly throughout the day. How could Skinner's concept of operant conditioning be applied to address this behavior?
- A. Explore experiences from Nellie's early childhood and address them in therapy.
  - B. Test Nellie to determine her current level of cognitive functioning.
  - C. Investigate her psychosocial environment and eliminate stressors.
  - D. Reward Nellie when she does not bang her head and punish the head-banging behavior.
108. In B.F. Skinner's view, \_\_\_\_\_ shape development.
- A. thoughts and feelings
  - B. unconscious motivations
  - C. rewards and punishments
  - D. heredity and culture
109. Danny's mother is even-tempered, fair and tactful. Seeing this, Danny too is growing up to be a polite, good-natured boy. This imitation or modeling of behavior mirrors the concept of \_\_\_\_\_ in Bandura's social cognitive theory.
- A. operant conditioning
  - B. observational learning
  - C. salient stimuli
  - D. quantitative change
110. Bandura's most recent model of learning and development includes three elements: behavior, environment, and \_\_\_\_.
- A. person/cognition
  - B. culture
  - C. biology
  - D. sensitive periods
111. A recent television documentary concluded that, from birth, girls are more nurturing than are boys. You agree with this because you believe nurturing is an evolutionary trait passed on through the generations, because females needed to be more nurturing to aid the survival of the species. Your view reflects the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective of development.
- A. existential
  - B. ecological
  - C. ethological
  - D. theological
112. This theory stresses that behavior is strongly influenced by biology and evolution and has sensitive/critical periods.
- A. Evolutionary theory
  - B. Ethological theory
  - C. Ecological theory
  - D. Eminent theory
113. Konrad Lorenz coined the term \_\_\_\_\_ to describe the rapid, innate learning that involves attachment to the first moving object seen.
- A. conditioning
  - B. imprinting
  - C. internalizing
  - D. impressing

114. John Bowlby illustrated an important application of ethological theory to human development where he stressed that attachment to a caregiver \_\_\_\_\_ has important consequences throughout the life span.
- A. within the first 2 years
  - B. in the first half of life
  - C. through childhood
  - D. over the first year of life
115. Jenny has just given birth to her first child, Thomas. Because he has some congenital heart problems, Thomas is immediately sent to another hospital for surgery. Jenny tells the nurse that this means her son will never form a close bond with her because she did not get to hold him as soon as he was born. The nurse draws on John Bowlby's views to respond to Jenny by saying:
- A. "You are right. Imprinting would have taken place immediately after birth."
  - B. "Children really don't begin to form attachments to their parents until they are about 2 years old; you have plenty of time."
  - C. "Research shows that Thomas will form a closer attachment to the nurses at the hospital than he will with you."
  - D. "Babies build attachment to caregivers over the first year of life. You have plenty of time."
116. In Lorenz's view, imprinting needs to take place at a certain, very early time in the life of the animal, or else it will not take place. This point in time is called a \_\_\_\_.
- A. receptive period
  - B. sensitive period
  - C. critical period
  - D. bonding period
117. According to Urie Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, the person's family, peers, school, and neighborhood constitute his or her:
- A. microsystem
  - B. mesosystem
  - C. chronosystem
  - D. macrosystem
118. The \_\_\_\_\_ involves relations between microsystems or connections between contexts.
- A. metasystem
  - B. mesosystem
  - C. chronosystem
  - D. macrosystem
119. The \_\_\_\_\_ consists of links between a social setting in which the individual does not have an active role and the individual's immediate context.
- A. microsystem
  - B. mesosystem
  - C. exosystem
  - D. macrosystem
120. The \_\_\_\_\_ involves the culture in which individuals live.
- A. microsystem
  - B. mesosystem
  - C. ethnosystem
  - D. macrosystem
121. The patterning of environmental events and transitions over the life course, as well as sociohistorical circumstances constitute which of Urie Bronfenbrenner's environmental systems?
- A. Mesosystem
  - B. Chronosystem
  - C. Macrosystem
  - D. Exosystem



122. A criticism of ecological theory is that it underemphasizes \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.
- A. biology; cognitive influences
  - B. connections between environmental settings; cognitive processes
  - C. social contexts beyond the family; critical periods
  - D. most social contexts; consequences of behavior
123. Dr. Baird collects data on approach behaviors between strangers at the mall on weekend afternoons. 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 more control over the observational setting.
  - D. gives Dr. Baird the best idea of how people behave under stress.
124. Flevy is conducting an extensive market study and has hired a big group of college students to hand out a standard set of questions to shoppers at malls and supermarkets and to seek their responses. Which of the following methods of data collection is Flevy using?
- A. Laboratory research
  - B. Survey
  - C. Naturalistic observation
  - D. Standardized test
125. Cynthia is conducting a survey on the prevalence and patterns of substance abuse in her city. What could be a problem that Cynthia could encounter while using this method of data collection?
- A. The assumption that a person's behavior is consistent and stable.
  - B. The inability to sample a large number of people.
  - C. That surveys have to be conducted only in person.
  - D. Some participants may not tell the truth and instead give socially acceptable answers.
126. Which of the following is a criticism of standardized tests?
- A. They allow a person's performance to be compared with that of other individuals.
  - B. They assume a person's behavior is consistent and stable.
  - C. They provide information about individual differences among people.
  - D. They are difficult to design.
127. Your psychology professor would like you to develop a systematic way to observe and record the way young boys and girls play together on a playground. Which type of research should you use?
- A. Correlative
  - B. Manipulative
  - C. Sequential
  - D. Descriptive
128. In \_\_\_\_\_ research, the goal is to describe the strength of the relationship between two or more events or characteristics.
- A. descriptive
  - B. correlational
  - C. corroborative
  - D. discrete
129. Dr. Jackson's research has found that the correlation between IQ and head circumference is  $+ .10$ . From this information, we can conclude that:
- A. people with large heads have a higher IQ than people with smaller heads.
  - B. there is scant relationship between head size and IQ.
  - C. people with small heads tend to have a higher IQ than people with large heads.
  - D. head circumference is an important predictor of IQ.



130. Which of the following correlations is the strongest?
- A.  $-.65$
  - B.  $+.46$
  - C.  $+.70$
  - D.  $-.77$
131. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a carefully regulated procedure in which one or more factors believed to influence the behavior being studied are manipulated while all other factors are held constant.
- A. case study
  - B. survey
  - C. experiment
  - D. manipulation
132. An experiment can be said to have demonstrated cause and effect when:
- A. the behavior under study changes when a factor is manipulated.
  - B. the factor changes when behavior is modified.
  - C. it suggests a correlation coefficient close to  $\pm 1.00$ .
  - D. it is tested by a peer group.
133. In an experiment, the researcher manipulates the \_\_\_\_\_ variable and measures its effects on the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.
- A. dependent; independent
  - B. independent; dependent
  - C. operational; dependent
  - D. independent; operational
134. In an experimental study, which group receives the treatment (independent variable)?
- A. Control group
  - B. Experimental group
  - C. Dependent group
  - D. Independent group
135. 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 8 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:
- A. the number of minutes on the treadmill.
  - B. the exercise program (high versus low).
  - C. heart rate during the exercise program.
  - D. the 8-week duration of the exercise program.
136. Professor Offord wants to assign subjects to experimental groups in such a way that each subject has an equal chance of being in any group, thus reducing the likelihood that the experiment's results will be due to any preexisting differences between groups. The best way to assign subjects is:
- A. subjectively.
  - B. randomly.
  - C. in a systematic manner.
  - D. in a calculated manner.
137. The cross-sectional approach to developmental research compares:
- A. various research methodologies.
  - B. various developmental theories.
  - C. individuals of different ages.
  - D. individuals from different cultures.

138. Dr. McLean has designed a study to test the cognitive skills of people in their 30s, 50s, and 70s where data is collected over the course of a day through a series of tests. What type of research approach is Dr. McLean using?
- A. Longitudinal
  - B. Cohort
  - C. Latitudinal
  - D. Cross-sectional
139. The longitudinal method of research consists of:
- A. studying the same individuals over a long period of time.
  - B. studying individuals of different ages.
  - C. studying individuals from around the globe.
  - D. studying individuals born in the same year.
140. The Harvard Nurses Study has followed the health practices of registered nurses for over 30 years. Each year the nurses receive a questionnaire asking them about their diet, exercise patterns, and so on, and health status. The research design used here was \_\_\_\_.
- A. sequential
  - B. latitudinal
  - C. longitudinal
  - D. cross-sectional
141. When researchers use surface labels such as "Blacks," "Hispanics," and "Caucasians," they underrepresent the differences that exist among people within the same racial group, a practice referred to as \_\_\_\_.
- A. ethnic gloss
  - B. euphemizing
  - C. acculturation
  - D. assimilation
142. The capacity for change in either children or adults.
143. Studies that compare aspects of two or more cultures.
144. A person's position within society based on occupational, educational, and economic characteristics.

145. A way of conceptualizing age where age is characterized by physical health and the functional capacities of a person's vital organs.
146. The developmental issue or debate concerning whether development is influenced by biology or environment.
147. Specific assumptions and predictions that can be tested to determine their accuracy.
148. Theories that emphasize the inner workings of the unconscious mind and the importance of early childhood experiences.
149. This theorist proposed that psychosexual development occurred in the five stages: oral stage, anal stage, phallic stage, latent stage, and genital stage.
150. This theorist proposed eight psychosocial stages of development.

151. This theorist states that children go through four stages of cognitive development as they actively construct their understanding of the world.
152. A theoretical perspective that maintains that we can study scientifically only what can be directly observed and measured.
153. This theorist developed the theory of operant conditioning.
154. This theorist demonstrated the process of imprinting through his work with greylag geese.
155. A theoretical perspective that emphasizes the importance of environmental factors when explaining behavior and development. This perspective holds that development reflects five environmental systems that are both nested within each other and interrelated with each other.
156. A method of gathering data by means of observing behaviors in real-world settings, making no effort to manipulate or control the situation.

157.A developmental design where the same people are studied over time.

158.Describe how the traditional approach to development differs from the life-span approach.

159.The case study featuring Alice Walker—Pulitzer Prize-winning writer and social activist—states that when Walker was 8, her brother accidentally shot her in the eye with a BB gun, blinding and disfiguring her. Life-span developmentalists would hold that this incident would have significantly influenced Walker's development. Which type of contextual influence would this incident constitute? Why?

160.In addition to chronological age, list and briefly describe the three other ways that "age" has been conceptualized.

161.Define theory and hypothesis. Describe the relationship between the two.

162.List Freud's psychosexual stages and explain how adult personality is determined as a result of these stages.

163.Explain ethology and the concept of critical periods.

164.List and briefly describe Urie Bronfenbrenner's five environmental systems.

165.Explain eclectic theoretical orientation. What is the merit in using such an orientation?

166.Name one advantage and one disadvantage of using surveys as a way to collect data.

167.If, as a developmental researcher, you wished to study in-depth the life and mind of Ted Kaczynski—the notorious Unabomber—who is featured at the beginning of this chapter, which method of data collection would you adopt? Why?

168.Briefly explain the independent variable and the dependent variable in an experiment. Describe the relationship between them.

169. Compare and contrast the cross-sectional and longitudinal approach to research, listing the advantages and disadvantages of both.

# 1 Key

1. Development can be defined as the pattern of movement or change that:  
(p. 7)  
A. begins at birth and continues throughout childhood.  
B. begins at conception and continues until adulthood.  
C. begins at birth and continues through the human life span.  
**D.** begins at conception and continues through the human life span.

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #1*

2. The \_\_\_\_\_ approach to the study of development emphasizes extensive change from birth to adolescence, especially during infancy, little or no change in adulthood, and decline in old age.  
(p. 7)  
A. life-span  
B. constructivist  
**C.** traditional  
D. evolutionary

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #2*

3. When taking his life-span psychology class, Professor Sharma emphasizes that developmental change occurs throughout adulthood as well as childhood. Professor Sharma is taking a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ approach to development.  
(p. 7)  
**A.** life-span  
B. evolutionary  
C. traditional  
D. constructivist

*Blooms: Application  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #3*

4. Two developmental psychologists are having a conversation. One believes in the traditional view of developmental change; the other believes in the life-span view. Which of the following issues would they be most likely to differ over?  
(p. 7)  
A. The scientific methods used to study development.  
B. Whether the tabula rasa or innate goodness positions were correct.  
**C.** Whether most developmental change occurs from birth to adolescence or throughout adulthood as well as childhood.  
D Whether the earlier theorists, such as Freud and Jung, were correct or whether the later theorists such as Piaget and Skinner were correct.

*Blooms: Analysis  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #4*

5. On your first day of class, Professor Red-Elk claims that for too long we have focused on the development of only young children. She argues that the development of adults and elderly people is just as important. This professor is articulating a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ view.  
(p. 7)  
A. evolutionary  
B. constructivist  
C. traditional  
**D.** life-span

*Blooms: Application  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #5*



6. Life expectancy has increased by \_\_\_\_\_ years during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.  
(p. 7)  
A. 5  
B. 10  
**C. 30**  
D. 50

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #6*

7. The life expectancy in the United States is currently:  
(p. 7)  
A. 60 years.  
**B. 78 years.**  
C. 90 years.  
D. 100 years.

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #7*

8. The maximum life span of humans:  
(p. 7)  
A. has increased over time.  
**B. has not changed since the beginning of recorded history.**  
C. has matched their life expectancy in recent times.  
D. is about 78 years as the first decade of the twenty-first century draws to a close.

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #8*

9. If you subscribe to Paul Baltes' perspective of life-span development, which of the following statements would you NOT agree with?  
(p. 7)  
A. Development is lifelong.  
**B. Development is unidirectional**  
C. Development is multidimensional.  
D. Development is contextual.

*Blooms: Comprehension  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #9*

10. The idea that no age period dominates development highlights the life-span perspective that development is:  
(p. 7)  
A. plastic.  
B. contextual.  
C. multidimensional.  
**D. lifelong.**

*Blooms: Comprehension  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #10*

11. Dr. Tepper-Harmon believes that life-span development cannot be studied without considering biological, socioemotional, and cognitive dimensions. Dr. Tepper-Harmon believes that development is:  
(p. 8)  
A. lifelong.  
B. multidirectional.  
**C. multidimensional.**  
D. plastic.

*Blooms: Application  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #11*

12. (p. 8) Many individuals become wiser as they age, but their performance on tasks that require speed in processing information starts to decline. This illustrates how throughout life, some dimensions or components of a dimension expand and others shrink, or how development is:
- A. plastic.
  - B. contextual.
  - C. multidimensional.
  - D. multidirectional.**

*Blooms: Comprehension  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #12*

13. (p. 8) \_\_\_\_\_ means the capacity for change.
- A. Elasticity
  - B. Plasticity**
  - C. Contextuality
  - D. Tenacity

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #13*

14. (p. 8) Tzu-Chiang is 55 years old, is currently enrolled in a college algebra course. He is pleasantly surprised that he is performing well in the course despite not taking a formal math class for over 30 years. Researchers would consider this an instance that illustrates how development is:
- A. plastic.**
  - B. multidimensional.
  - C. lifelong.
  - D. contextual.

*Blooms: Application  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #14*

15. (p. 8) "You can't teach an old dog new tricks." This old saying refutes Paul Baltes' life-span perspective that views development as being:
- A. plastic.**
  - B. multidimensional.
  - C. multidirectional.
  - D. contextual.

*Blooms: Analysis  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #15*

16. (p. 8) Psychologists, sociologists, anthropologists, neuroscientists, and medical researchers all share an interest in unlocking the mysteries of development through the life span. This bears out how development is:
- A. multidirectional.
  - B. cultural.
  - C. multidisciplinary.**
  - D. multidimensional.

*Blooms: Comprehension  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #16*

17. (p. 8) "Individuals are changing beings in a changing world." Which characteristic of development is reflected in this statement?
- A. Development is multidisciplinary.
  - B. Development is contextual.**
  - C. Development is elastic.
  - D. Development is multicultural.

*Blooms: Comprehension  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #17*

18. Contextual influences include biological processes such as puberty and menopause. They also include sociocultural, environmental processes such as beginning formal education and retirement.  
(p. 9)
- A.** Normative age-graded influences
  - B. Normative history-graded influences
  - C. Normative life events
  - D. Nonnormative life events

*Blooms: Comprehension  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #18*

19. By age 51, most women enter menopause. This an example of how a biological process can exert a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ on development.  
(p. 9)
- A. bidirectional influence
  - B. multidirectional influence
  - C.** normative age-graded influence
  - D. nonnormative age-graded influence

*Blooms: Comprehension  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #19*

20. The generation that has weathered the current recession will share common:  
(p. 9)
- A. normative age-graded influences.
  - B.** normative history-graded influences.
  - C. nonnormative life events.
  - D. nonnormative age-graded influences.

*Blooms: Application  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #20*

21. Which type of influence is most likely to be common to people of a particular generation?  
(p. 9)
- A. Nonnormative generational influences
  - B. Normative age-graded influences
  - C. Nonnormative age-graded influences
  - D.** Normative history-graded influences

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #21*

22. The cultural makeup of the U.S population has changed over the past few years due to immigration and other factors. Such long-term changes in the genetic and cultural makeup of a population are also part of:  
(p. 9)
- A. nonnormative historical change.
  - B.** normative historical change.
  - C. nonnormative life events.
  - D. nonnormative demographic change.

*Blooms: Application  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #22*

23. \_\_\_\_\_ are unusual occurrences that have a major impact on the individual's life.  
(p. 9)
- A. Normative life events
  - B. Normative history-graded influences
  - C.** Nonnormative life events
  - D. Nonnormative history-graded influences

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #23*

24. (p. 9) When she was a child, Anna's home was wrecked by a tornado and a neighbor was killed. More than 30 years later, she is still terrified of storms. This is an example of how a \_\_\_\_ event can influence a person's development.
- A. normative age-graded
  - B. normative generational
  - C. nonnormative life**
  - D. normative history-graded

*Blooms: Application  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #24*

25. (p. 9) Nonnormative life events:
- A. do not happen to all people.**
  - B. happen to younger children but not to older adults.
  - C. are common to people of a particular generation.
  - D. are similar for individuals in a particular age group.

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #25*

26. (p. 9) Keith has won the lottery and now has more money than he ever dreamed of having. This event will likely affect Keith's development and is an example of a(n):
- A. normative history-graded influence.
  - B. nonnormative life event.**
  - C. normative achievement.
  - D. normative age-graded influence.

*Blooms: Application  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #26*

27. (p. 9) Agatha is 83 years old. Much of her future development will focus on \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.
- A. growth; maintenance.
  - B. maintenance; regulation of loss.**
  - C. regulation of loss; change.
  - D. growth; regulation.

*Blooms: Application  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #27*

28. (p. 10) \_\_\_\_ encompasses the behavior patterns, beliefs, and all other products of a particular group of people that are passed on from generation to generation.
- A. Culture**
  - B. Genotype
  - C. Ritual
  - D. Ethnocentricity

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #28*

29. (p. 11) These comparisons provide information about the degree to which development is similar, or universal, across cultures, or is instead culture-specific.
- A. Normative studies
  - B. Ethnocentric studies
  - C. Ethnicity studies
  - D. Cross-cultural studies**

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #29*

30. Dr. Wilman is researching the place women occupy in families in Japan and the U.S. Dr. Wilman is conducting a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ study.  
(p. 11)  
A. longitudinal  
B. ethnocentric  
**C. cross-cultural**  
D. sequential

*Blooms: Comprehension  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #30*

31. Latinos:  
(p. 11)  
A. are not an ethnic group since they are too broad a category.  
B. form an ethnic group in South America but not in the United States.  
C. do not form an ethnic group, because there is a lack of diversity within this group.  
**D. are an example of a broad ethnic group in the United States.**

*Blooms: Comprehension  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #31*

32. Socioeconomic status (SES) refers to:  
(p. 11)  
A. the behavior patterns, beliefs, and all other products of a particular group of people that are passed on from generation to generation.  
**B. a person's position within society based on occupational, educational, and economic characteristics.**  
C. the degree to which development is similar, or universal, across cultures.  
D. a social label placed on a similar group of people based on their heritage, nationality, race, religion, and language.

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #32*

33. Laws passed to reform the welfare system, house the homeless, provide relief for catastrophes, and improve education would be examples of:  
(p. 12)  
**A. social policy.**  
B. generational policy.  
C. programmatic legislation.  
D. socialized equity programs.

*Blooms: Comprehension  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #33*

34. Going by current trends, 86-year old Matilda is likely to be living:  
(p. 14)  
A. with a spouse.  
B. with children.  
**C. alone.**  
D. with grandchildren.

*Blooms: Application  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #34*

35. Compared with earlier decades, U.S. adults today are:  
(p. 14)  
A. more likely to be married.  
**B. more likely to be childless.**  
C. less likely to be living alone.  
D. less likely to need social relationships and support.

*Blooms: Comprehension  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #35*

36. Two concepts help provide a framework for describing and understanding an individual's development:  
(p. 15)
- A. developmental psychology and behavior.
  - B. developmental characteristics and traits.
  - C. developmental challenges and opportunities.
  - D. developmental processes and periods.**

Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #36

37. \_\_\_\_\_ processes refer to changes in the individual's thought, intelligence, and language.  
(p. 15)
- A. Cognitive**
  - B. Biological
  - C. Socioemotional
  - D. Cultural

Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #37

38. The connection across biological, cognitive, and socioemotional processes is most obvious in the two rapidly emerging fields of:  
(p. 15-16)
- A. developmental cognitive neuroscience and developmental social neuroscience.**
  - B. developmental biological neuroscience and developmental social neuroscience.
  - C. developmental socioemotional pharmacology, developmental biological pharmacology.
  - D. developmental cognitive biology and developmental cognitive biology.

Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #38

39. A developmental period refers to:  
(p. 16)
- A. a historical circumstance common to people of a particular generation.
  - B. a time frame in a person's life that is characterized by certain features.**
  - C. a time frame in which a person experiences maximum development.
  - D. a time frame in a nation's history that is characterized by rapid development.

Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #39

40. The \_\_\_\_\_ period is the time from conception to birth.  
(p. 16)
- A. perinatal
  - B. prenatal**
  - C. neonatal
  - D. postnatal

Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #40

41. Jonathan is almost completely dependent on his parents for his wants and needs and is only just beginning to acquire language skills and sensorimotor coordination. Jonathan is in the development period of:  
(p. 16)
- A. late childhood
  - B. middle childhood.
  - C. early childhood.
  - D. infancy.**

Blooms: Application  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #41

42. The average kindergartener would be in the development period of:

(p. 17)

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

*Blooms: Comprehension*

*Difficulty Level: Medium*

*Santrock - Chapter 01 #42*

43. Joey has shot up in height over the past year, has developed a deeper voice and is starting to grow facial hair. He is preoccupied with the pursuit of independence and identity and is spending more time with friends and less with family. Joey is most likely in:

(p. 17)

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

*Blooms: Application*

*Difficulty Level: Hard*

*Santrock - Chapter 01 #43*

44. Brittany is preoccupied with the pursuit of independence and identity and is spending more time with friends and less with family. Her thought is more logical, abstract, and idealistic. Brittany is most likely in:

(p. 17)

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

*Blooms: Application*

*Difficulty Level: Hard*

*Santrock - Chapter 01 #44*

45. This is a time of establishing personal and economic independence, career development, and, for many, selecting a mate, learning to live with someone in an intimate way, starting a family, and rearing children.

(p. 17)

- A. Early adulthood**
- B. Late adolescence
- C. Middle adulthood
- D. Late adulthood

*Blooms: Application*

*Difficulty Level: Hard*

*Santrock - Chapter 01 #45*

46. Travis spends a great deal of time working and trying to establish his career. He is also wondering if he should move in with his girlfriend and about their long-term prospects. Travis is most likely in:

(p. 17)

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

*Blooms: Application*

*Difficulty Level: Hard*

*Santrock - Chapter 01 #46*

47. Sharon is a 30-year old stay-at-home mother to a toddler. Life-span developmentalists would consider her to be:

(p. 17)

- A. in the developmental period of early adulthood.**
- B. transitioning from early adulthood to middle adulthood.
- C. a middle-aged woman.
- D. in an adult latency period.

*Blooms: Application*

*Difficulty Level: Hard*

*Santrock - Chapter 01 #47*

48. The developmental period that runs from approximately 40 years of age to about 60 years of age is:  
(p. 17)  
A. central adulthood.  
B. the nesting years.  
**C. middle adulthood.**  
D. the empty nest years.

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #48*

49. Peter is a senior partner at his law firm and is an important member of his church and community. Both his children are in college. Peter's situation is most representative of which period of life?  
(p. 17)  
A. Early adulthood  
**B. Middle adulthood**  
C. Late adulthood  
D. Retirement

*Blooms: Application  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #49*

50. Jessica spends a lot of time thinking about the choices she has made in her life and the events she has witnessed. She is adjusting to decreasing strength and health, and she has made several lifestyle changes as a result. Jessica is most likely in:  
(p. 17)  
A. adolescence.  
B. early adulthood.  
C. middle adulthood.  
**D. late adulthood.**

*Blooms: Application  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #50*

51. \_\_\_\_\_ has the longest span of any period of development and the number of people in this age group has been increasing dramatically.  
(p. 17)  
A. Middle and late childhood  
B. Adolescence  
C. Middle adulthood  
**D. Late adulthood**

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #51*

52. Katie-Lou is 88 years old. Life-span developmentalists would characterize her as:  
(p. 17)  
A. young-old.  
B. old-old.  
**C. oldest-old.**  
D. late-old.

*Blooms: Application  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #52*

53. According to the analysis included in the text, which of the following statements about the "young-old" is true?  
(p. 17)  
A. They are people between 60 and 70 years of age.  
B. They have little potential for physical and cognitive fitness.  
C. They show considerable loss in cognitive skills.  
**D. They can develop strategies to cope with the gains and losses of aging.**

*Blooms: Comprehension  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #53*



54. Development in the young-old and old-old is characterized by considerable \_\_\_\_, but development in the oldest-old is characterized by increased \_\_\_\_.
- (p. 17)
- A. plasticity; adaptability
  - B. adaptability; plasticity
  - C. adaptability; flexibility
  - D. plasticity; frailty**

*Blooms: Comprehension  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #54*

55. Life-span developmentalists who focus on adult development and aging increasingly describe life-span development in terms of four "ages." The "third age" in this conceptualization spans from:
- (p. 17)
- A. adolescence to prime adulthood.
  - B. twenties through fifties (prime adulthood).
  - C. approximately 60 to 79 years of age.**
  - D. approximately 80 years to the time of death.

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #55*

56. In a study, baby boomers (those born from 1946 to 1964) reported being less happy than individuals born earlier. What is the possible reason stated in the text?
- (p. 18)
- A. They have little potential for physical and cognitive fitness when compared to earlier generations.
  - B. They do not get pensions as the earlier generations did.
  - C. They have less access to quality medical care than previous generations.
  - D. They are not lowering their aspirations and idealistic hopes as they age as earlier generations did.**

*Blooms: Analysis  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #56*

57. Determining \_\_\_\_\_ age involves knowing the functional capacities of a person's vital organs.
- (p. 19)
- A. social
  - B. chronological
  - C. biological**
  - D. psychological

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #57*

58. Ramada, 69, an avid golfer and fitness enthusiast, recently got a comprehensive health exam done, and her physician remarked that her vital organs were in such good shape that her \_\_\_\_\_ age was about 10 years lesser than her chronological age.
- (p. 19)
- A. social
  - B. mental
  - C. biological**
  - D. psychological

*Blooms: Application  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #58*

59. The \_\_\_\_\_ the person's \_\_\_\_\_ age, the longer the person is expected to live.
- (p. 19)
- A. younger; biological**
  - B. older; psychological
  - C. older; chronological
  - D. younger; social

*Blooms: Comprehension  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #59*

60. \_\_\_\_\_ age is an individual's adaptive capacities compared with those of other individuals of the same chronological age.  
(p. 19)
- A. Social
  - B. Psychological**
  - C. Physical
  - D. Chronological

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #60*

61. In predicting an adult woman's behavior, it may be more important to know that she is the mother of a 3-year-old child than to know whether she is 20 or 30 years old. This reflects the concept of:  
(p. 19)
- A. chronological age.
  - B. social age.**
  - C. psychological age.
  - D. historical age.

*Blooms: Comprehension  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #61*

62. The 35-year-old grandmother, the 65-year-old father of a preschooler, the 15-year old surgeon, and the 70-year-old student, all serve to illustrate that:  
(p. 19-20)
- A. chronological age is becoming irrelevant in U.S. society.**
  - B. social age is becoming irrelevant in U.S. society.
  - C. developmental age is becoming irrelevant in U.S. society.
  - D. chronological age is becoming increasingly relevant in U.S. society.

*Blooms: Comprehension  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #62*

63. In the nature-nurture issue, nature refers to an organism's \_\_\_\_, nurture to its \_\_\_\_.  
(p. 20)
- A. personality traits ; abilities
  - B. environment ; biology
  - C. biological inheritance; environmental experiences**
  - D. acquired traits, heredity

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #63*

64. The \_\_\_\_\_ issue involves the degree to which early traits and characteristics persist through life or change.  
(p. 20-21)
- A. growth-decline
  - B. stability-change**
  - C. traits-characteristics
  - D. permanence-évanescence

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #64*

65. Gina's therapist attributes her delinquent behavior to heredity and to the gross neglect she suffered as a baby at the hands of her alcoholic mother. Gina's therapist appears to be emphasizing \_\_\_\_\_ in development:  
(p. 20-21)
- A. personality
  - B. life-long learning
  - C. change
  - D. stability**

*Blooms: Application  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #65*

66. Dr.Mann accepts the life-span development perspective that plasticity exists throughout the life span. This would indicate that Dr.Mann emphasizes that:  
(p. 21)  
A. early experiences are the deciding factors in development.  
B. learning and change is not life-long.  
**C.** later experiences can produce change.  
D. stability is the result of heredity and possibly early experiences in life.

*Blooms: Analysis  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #66*

67. Although Ryan was physically abused as an infant, he was taken away from his abuser and raised in a home with loving adults who adopted him. According to developmentalists who emphasize change, Ryan will:  
(p. 21)  
A. grow up to be an abuser himself.  
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: Analysis  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #67*

68. In the continuity-discontinuity issue in development, continuity refers to \_\_\_\_, while discontinuity implies \_\_\_\_.  
(p. 21)  
A. abrupt change; stability  
**B.** gradual, cumulative change; distinct stages  
C. sequential stages; quantitative change  
D. discrete steps; gradations

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #68*

69. The concept of discontinuity is characterized by:  
(p. 21)  
**A.** qualitative change.  
B. quantitative change.  
C. cumulative change.  
D. gradual change.

*Blooms: Comprehension  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #69*

70. With regard to the three important issues concerning development—nature-nurture, stability-change, and continuity-discontinuity—life-span psychologists:  
(p. 21)  
**A.** do not take extreme positions.  
B. give primacy to the first issue.  
C. refuse to consider the opposite position.  
D. tend to align themselves rigidly with a certain position.

*Blooms: Comprehension  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #70*

71. Identify the correct four-step process followed in the scientific method.  
(p. 22)  
A. Collect data, conceptualize a process or problem to be studied, analyze data, and draw conclusions.  
**B.** Conceptualize a process or problem to be studied, collect data, analyze data, and draw conclusions.  
C. Collect data, analyze data, conceptualize a process or problem to be studied, and draw conclusions.  
D. Conceptualize a process or problem to be studied, draw conclusions, collect data, and analyze data.

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #71*

72. A theory may suggest \_\_\_\_, which are specific assertions and predictions that can be tested.  
(p. 22) **A.** hypotheses  
B. statistics  
C. variables  
D. classifications

Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #72

73. \_\_\_\_ theories describe development as primarily unconscious and heavily colored by emotion.  
(p. 22) **A.** Behavioral  
B. Social-cognitive  
C. Ethological  
**D.** Psychoanalytic

Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #73

74. Dr. Berenstein holds the view that behavior is merely a surface characteristic and that a true understanding of development requires analyzing the symbolic meanings of behavior and the deep inner workings of the mind. Dr. Berenstein can be described as a(n):  
(p. 22) **A.** psychoanalytic theorist.  
B. ethologist.  
C. cognitive theorist.  
D. behavioral theorist.

Blooms: Application  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #74

75. Identify the correct order of the five stages of psychosexual development set out in Freud's theory of development.  
(p. 22) **A.** Genital, oral, anal, phallic, and latency  
**B.** Oral, anal, phallic, latency, and genital  
C. Anal, genital, oral, phallic, and latency  
D. Oral, phallic, anal, latency, and genital

Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #75

76. According to Freud, our adult personality is determined by:  
(p. 22) **A.** the way we resolve conflicts between home life and professional life.  
B. the resolution of adult realities versus childhood fantasies.  
C. maintaining the balance between family and friends.  
**D.** the way we resolve conflicts between sources of pleasure at each stage and the demands of reality.

Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #76

77. Most contemporary psychoanalytic theorists believe that Sigmund Freud:  
(p. 22) **A.** proposed a theory that has stood the test of time and needs no revisions.  
**B.** overemphasized sexual instincts.  
C. overemphasized cultural experiences as determinants of an individual's development.  
D. underestimated the role of the unconscious in determining development.

Blooms: Comprehension  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #77

78. The theory that was created by Erik Erikson is known as the \_\_\_\_ theory of development.  
(p. 23) **A.** psychobiological  
B. psychoeducational  
**C.** psychosocial  
D. psychoanatomical

Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #78

79. One of the differences between Sigmund Freud and Erik Erikson is that:  
(p. 23)  
A. Freud believed that development occurred throughout the life span.  
B. Erikson believed that development lasted only until the age of 20.  
**C.** Erikson emphasized the importance of both early and later experiences.  
D. Erik Erikson said that sexuality played a key role in the life-span development of the individual.

*Blooms: Comprehension  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #79*

80. As defined by Erik Erikson, a crisis:  
(p. 23)  
A. will leave permanent psychological scars.  
B. will leave psychological scars that will eventually fade over time.  
C. will have a catastrophic impact on a person's development.  
**D.** is not a catastrophe but a turning point of increased vulnerability and enhanced potential.

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #80*

81. Erik Erikson's developmental theory consists of \_\_\_\_\_ stages that last from birth to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(p. 23)  
A. seven; early adulthood  
**B.** eight; death  
C. six; adolescence  
D. nine; late adulthood

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #81*

82. The first stage in Erickson's theory is:  
(p. 23)  
A. autonomy versus dependence.  
B. identity versus identity confusion.  
C. generativity versus stagnation.  
**D.** trust versus mistrust.

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #82*

83. Kelly responds to her infant son's needs in a consistent and timely way. When he is tired, she puts him down for a nap and when he is hungry, she feeds him. Erikson would say that Kelly is helping her son to develop a sense of:  
(p. 23)  
A. autonomy.  
B. entitlement.  
**C.** trust.  
D. identity.

*Blooms: Application  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #83*

84. Edwin was a neglected child in his infancy. Now, at 31 years of age, he is highly cynical about the world and feels that no one can be trusted. Whenever he is in a relationship with a woman, he has tremendous feelings of suspicion toward his partner, and these feelings eventually lead to the breakup of the relationship. According to Erikson's psychosocial theory, this is a good indication that Edwin did not successfully resolve the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of development, which in turn is causing him to experience \_\_\_\_\_ in his current developmental stage.  
(p. 23)  
A. love versus hate; stagnation  
**B.** trust versus mistrust; isolation  
C. autonomy versus shame and doubt; confusion  
D. trust versus mistrust; stagnation

*Blooms: Synthesis  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #84*

85. (p. 23) Two-year old Julia is learning to talk, and her parents would say that her favorite word is "no." This would be considered normal for a child in Erik Erikson's life-span stage of:
- A. initiative versus guilt.
  - B. industry versus inferiority.
  - C. autonomy versus shame and doubt.**
  - D. trust versus mistrust.

*Blooms: Application*  
*Difficulty Level: Hard*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #85*

86. (p. 23) McKenzie, age 2, wants to do everything on her own. Her mother punishes her when she attempts to pour her own milk or tries to answer the phone. Erikson would say that McKenzie is likely to develop a sense of:
- A. initiative.
  - B. autonomy.
  - C. anger.
  - D. shame and doubt.**

*Blooms: Application*  
*Difficulty Level: Hard*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #86*

87. (p. 23) Erik Erikson's stage of initiative versus guilt occurs within which of the following periods?
- A. Preschool**
  - B. Elementary school
  - C. Junior high school
  - D. High school

*Blooms: Knowledge*  
*Difficulty Level: Easy*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #87*

88. (p. 23) The elementary school years where children need to direct their energy towards mastering knowledge and intellectual skills is when Erikson's stage of \_\_\_\_\_ takes place.
- A. intimacy versus isolation
  - B. integrity versus despair
  - C. autonomy versus shame and doubt
  - D. industry versus inferiority**

*Blooms: Knowledge*  
*Difficulty Level: Easy*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #88*

89. (p. 23) Jessica, 16, is in the process of deciding what she wants to study in college. She wants to be an engineer one day and a painter the next day. Erik Erikson would say Jessica is in the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of development.
- A. intimacy versus isolation
  - B. identity versus identity confusion**
  - C. initiative versus guilt
  - D. industry versus inferiority

*Blooms: Application*  
*Difficulty Level: Hard*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #89*

90. (p. 23-24) During early adulthood, Erik Erikson's developmental stage of \_\_\_\_\_ occurs.
- A. intimacy versus isolation**
  - B. romance versus despair
  - C. generativity versus stagnation
  - D. industry versus inferiority

*Blooms: Knowledge*  
*Difficulty Level: Easy*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #90*

91. Caitlin, age 25, has a good job as a financial analyst but she has few friends and has had no success in dating. She admits that being close to others is a problem for her. According to Erikson's psychosocial theory, Caitlin is at risk for:
- (p. 23-24)
- A. stagnation.
  - B. guilt.
  - C. isolation.**
  - D. shame and doubt.

*Blooms: Application  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #91*

92. The term generativity as described in Erikson's seventh stage of development primarily reflects a concern for:
- (p. 24)
- A. helping the younger generation to develop and lead useful lives.**
  - B. improving oneself.
  - C. developing healthy ego boundaries.
  - D. feeling secure in one's job.

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #92*

93. The final stage of Erik Erikson's developmental theory is:
- (p. 24)
- A. generativity versus stagnation.
  - B. initiative versus guilt.
  - C. integrity versus despair.**
  - D. intimacy versus isolation.

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #93*

94. Roger looks back on his life and feels that he failed to reach his potential, squandered opportunities, and hurt a lot of people. At 82 years of age, he knows it is too late to make amends. Roger is slipping into:
- (p. 24)
- A. stagnation.
  - B. isolation.
  - C. despair.**
  - D. mistrust.

*Blooms: Application  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #94*

95. Dr. Wong is a cognitive developmental theorist, so we know that he will stress the importance of \_\_\_\_\_ in understanding development.
- (p. 24)
- A. conscious thoughts**
  - B. repressed memories
  - C. drives and impulses
  - D. the effects of genes and evolution on the development of intelligence

*Blooms: Application  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #95*

96. According to Piaget's theory, two processes underlie children's cognitive construction of the world:
- (p. 24)
- A. assimilation and organization.
  - B. adaptation and abstraction.
  - C. organization and abstraction.
  - D. organization and adaptation.**

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #96*

97. The \_\_\_\_\_ stage, which lasts from birth to about 2 years of age, is the first Piagetian stage.

(p. 24)

- A. preoperational
- B. sensorimotor**
- C. premotor
- D. concrete operational

*Blooms: Knowledge*

*Difficulty Level: Easy*

*Santrock - Chapter 01 #97*

98. Lynne, 5, loves to draw and color. She can do simple additions on her abacus or by counting on her fingers. According to Piaget's cognitive development theory, Lynne is in the \_\_\_\_\_ stage of cognitive development.

(p. 24-25)

- A. preoperational**
- B. sensorimotor
- C. formal operational
- D. concrete operational

*Blooms: Application*

*Difficulty Level: Hard*

*Santrock - Chapter 01 #98*

99. Piaget's four stages of cognitive development:

(p. 24-25)

- A. span from conception to adulthood.
- B. span from birth to 15 years of age.
- C. span from conception to death.
- D. start at birth and continue through adulthood.**

*Blooms: Comprehension*

*Difficulty Level: Medium*

*Santrock - Chapter 01 #99*

100. In this stage, of Piaget's cognitive development theory, individuals move beyond concrete experiences and think in abstract and more logical terms.

(p. 25)

- A. Preoperational
- B. Concrete operational
- C. Formal operational**
- D. Conceptual operational

*Blooms: Knowledge*

*Difficulty Level: Easy*

*Santrock - Chapter 01 #100*

101. Hidalgo, 8, is very good at addition and subtraction, but he has a hard time understanding the complex algebraic problems that his 14-year old sister does. Hidalgo is currently in which of Jean Piaget's stages of development?

(p. 25)

- A. Preoperational
- B. Concrete operational**
- C. Formal operational
- D. Conceptual operational

*Blooms: Application*

*Difficulty Level: Hard*

*Santrock - Chapter 01 #101*

102. Vygotsky's theory emphasizes how \_\_\_\_\_ guide(s) cognitive development.

(p. 25-26)

- A. culture and social interaction**
- B. biology
- C. the unconscious mind
- D. genes

*Blooms: Knowledge*

*Difficulty Level: Easy*

*Santrock - Chapter 01 #102*



103. The information-processing theory:  
(p. 26) A. emphasizes the influence of culture on development.  
**B.** emphasizes that individuals manipulate information, monitor it, and strategize about it.  
C. states that individuals develop a gradually decreasing capacity for processing information.  
D. states that thinking does not constitute information processing.

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #103*

104. Why do behavioral theorists emphasize behavior in the study of development?  
(p. 26) A. It allows inferences about underlying cognitive processes.  
**B.** We can study scientifically only what can be directly observed and measured.  
C. We can better understand the biology that causes our development.  
D. It indicates the way in which we have resolved prior crises during development.

*Blooms: Comprehension  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #104*

105. Behavioral and social cognitive theories emphasize:  
(p. 26) A. unconscious motives.  
B. discontinuity in behavior.  
**C.** continuity in development.  
D. that development occurs in stage-like fashion.

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #105*

106. Through \_\_\_\_\_ the consequences of a behavior produce changes in the probability of the behavior's  
(p. 26-27) occurrence.  
A. stimulus conditioning  
**B.** operant conditioning  
C. consequence conditioning  
D. genetic conditioning

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #106*

107. Nellie, 3, bangs her head against the wall repeatedly throughout the day. How could Skinner's concept  
(p. 26-27) of operant conditioning be applied to address this behavior?  
A. Explore experiences from Nellie's early childhood and address them in therapy.  
B. Test Nellie to determine her current level of cognitive functioning.  
C. Investigate her psychosocial environment and eliminate stressors.  
**D.** Reward Nellie when she does not bang her head and punish the head-banging behavior.

*Blooms: Application  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #107*

108. In B.F. Skinner's view, \_\_\_\_\_ shape development.  
(p. 26-27) A. thoughts and feelings  
B. unconscious motivations  
**C.** rewards and punishments  
D. heredity and culture

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #108*

109. Danny's mother is even-tempered, fair and tactful. Seeing this, Danny too is growing up to be a polite, good-natured boy. This imitation or modeling of behavior mirrors the concept of \_\_\_\_\_ in Bandura's social cognitive theory.
- A. operant conditioning
  - B. observational learning**
  - C. salient stimuli
  - D. quantitative change

*Blooms: Application  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #109*

110. Bandura's most recent model of learning and development includes three elements: behavior, environment, and \_\_\_\_.
- A. person/cognition**
  - B. culture
  - C. biology
  - D. sensitive periods

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #110*

111. A recent television documentary concluded that, from birth, girls are more nurturing than are boys. You agree with this because you believe nurturing is an evolutionary trait passed on through the generations, because females needed to be more nurturing to aid the survival of the species. Your view reflects the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective of development.
- A. existential
  - B. ecological
  - C. ethological**
  - D. theological

*Blooms: Comprehension  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #111*

112. This theory stresses that behavior is strongly influenced by biology and evolution and has sensitive/critical periods.
- A. Evolutionary theory
  - B. Ethological theory**
  - C. Ecological theory
  - D. Eminent theory

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #112*

113. Konrad Lorenz coined the term \_\_\_\_\_ to describe the rapid, innate learning that involves attachment to the first moving object seen.
- A. conditioning
  - B. imprinting**
  - C. internalizing
  - D. impressing

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #113*

114. John Bowlby illustrated an important application of ethological theory to human development where he stressed that attachment to a caregiver \_\_\_\_\_ has important consequences throughout the life span.
- A. within the first 2 years
  - B. in the first half of life
  - C. through childhood
  - D. over the first year of life**

*Blooms: Comprehension  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #114*

115. Jenny has just given birth to her first child, Thomas. Because he has some congenital heart problems, Thomas is immediately sent to another hospital for surgery. Jenny tells the nurse that this means her son will never form a close bond with her because she did not get to hold him as soon as he was born. The nurse draws on John Bowlby's views to respond to Jenny by saying:
- A. "You are right. Imprinting would have taken place immediately after birth."
  - B. "Children really don't begin to form attachments to their parents until they are about 2 years old; you have plenty of time."
  - C. "Research shows that Thomas will form a closer attachment to the nurses at the hospital than he will with you."
  - D. "Babies build attachment to caregivers over the first year of life. You have plenty of time."**

*Blooms: Application  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #115*

116. In Lorenz's view, imprinting needs to take place at a certain, very early time in the life of the animal, or else it will not take place. This point in time is called a \_\_\_\_.
- A. receptive period
  - B. sensitive period
  - C. critical period**
  - D. bonding period

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #116*

117. According to Urie Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory, the person's family, peers, school, and neighborhood constitute his or her:
- A. microsystem**
  - B. mesosystem
  - C. chronosystem
  - D. macrosystem

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #117*

118. The \_\_\_\_ involves relations between microsystems or connections between contexts.
- A. metasystem
  - B. mesosystem**
  - C. chronosystem
  - D. macrosystem

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #118*

119. The \_\_\_\_ consists of links between a social setting in which the individual does not have an active role and the individual's immediate context.
- A. microsystem
  - B. mesosystem
  - C. exosystem**
  - D. macrosystem

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #119*

120. The \_\_\_\_ involves the culture in which individuals live.
- A. microsystem
  - B. mesosystem
  - C. ethnosystem
  - D. macrosystem**

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #120*

121. The patterning of environmental events and transitions over the life course, as well as sociohistorical circumstances constitute which of Urie Bronfenbrenner's environmental systems?  
(p. 29)
- A. Mesosystem
  - B. Chronosystem**
  - C. Macrosystem
  - D. Exosystem

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #121*

122. A criticism of ecological theory is that it underemphasizes \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
(p. 29)
- A. biology; cognitive influences**
  - B. connections between environmental settings; cognitive processes
  - C. social contexts beyond the family; critical periods
  - D. most social contexts; consequences of behavior

*Blooms: Comprehension  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #122*

123. Dr. Baird collects data on approach behaviors between strangers at the mall on weekend afternoons. A strength of this naturalistic observational approach is that it:  
(p. 32)
- A. occurs in a real-world setting.**
  - B. involves a structured set of interview questions.
  - C. allows for more control over the observational setting.
  - D. gives Dr. Baird the best idea of how people behave under stress.

*Blooms: Application  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #123*

124. Flevy is conducting an extensive market study and has hired a big group of college students to hand out a standard set of questions to shoppers at malls and supermarkets and to seek their responses. Which of the following methods of data collection is Flevy using?  
(p. 32)
- A. Laboratory research
  - B. Survey**
  - C. Naturalistic observation
  - D. Standardized test

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #124*

125. Cynthia is conducting a survey on the prevalence and patterns of substance abuse in her city. What could be a problem that Cynthia could encounter while using this method of data collection?  
(p. 32)
- A. The assumption that a person's behavior is consistent and stable.
  - B. The inability to sample a large number of people.
  - C. That surveys have to be conducted only in person.
  - D. Some participants may not tell the truth and instead give socially acceptable answers.**

*Blooms: Analysis  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #125*

126. Which of the following is a criticism of standardized tests?  
(p. 32)
- A. They allow a person's performance to be compared with that of other individuals.
  - B. They assume a person's behavior is consistent and stable.**
  - C. They provide information about individual differences among people.
  - D. They are difficult to design.

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #126*

127. Your psychology professor would like you to develop a systematic way to observe and record the way young boys and girls play together on a playground. Which type of research should you use?  
(p. 33)
- A. Correlative
  - B. Manipulative
  - C. Sequential
  - D.** Descriptive

Blooms: Application  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #127

128. In \_\_\_\_\_ research, the goal is to describe the strength of the relationship between two or more events or characteristics.  
(p. 33-34)
- A. descriptive
  - B.** correlational
  - C. corroborative
  - D. discrete

Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #128

129. Dr. Jackson's research has found that the correlation between IQ and head circumference is  $+ .10$ . From this information, we can conclude that:  
(p. 34)
- A. people with large heads have a higher IQ than people with smaller heads.
  - B.** there is scant relationship between head size and IQ.
  - C. people with small heads tend to have a higher IQ than people with large heads.
  - D. head circumference is an important predictor of IQ.

Blooms: Application  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #129

130. Which of the following correlations is the strongest?  
(p. 34)
- A.  $-.65$
  - B.  $+.46$
  - C.  $+.70$
  - D.**  $-.77$

Blooms: Analysis  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #130

131. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a carefully regulated procedure in which one or more factors believed to influence the behavior being studied are manipulated while all other factors are held constant.  
(p. 34)
- A. case study
  - B. survey
  - C.** experiment
  - D. manipulation

Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #131

132. An experiment can be said to have demonstrated cause and effect when:  
(p. 34)
- A.** the behavior under study changes when a factor is manipulated.
  - B. the factor changes when behavior is modified.
  - C. it suggests a correlation coefficient close to  $\pm 1.00$ .
  - D. it is tested by a peer group.

Blooms: Analysis  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #132

133. In an experiment, the researcher manipulates the \_\_\_\_\_ variable and measures its effects on the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.  
(p. 34-35)

- A. dependent; independent
- B. independent; dependent**
- C. operational; dependent
- D. independent; operational

Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #133

134. In an experimental study, which group receives the treatment (independent variable)?

- (p. 34-35)
- A. Control group
  - B. Experimental group**
  - C. Dependent group
  - D. Independent group

Blooms: Comprehension  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #134

135. 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 8 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:

- (p. 34-35)
- A. the number of minutes on the treadmill.**
  - B. the exercise program (high versus low).
  - C. heart rate during the exercise program.
  - D. the 8-week duration of the exercise program.

Blooms: Application  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #135

136. Professor Offord wants to assign subjects to experimental groups in such a way that each subject has an equal chance of being in any group, thus reducing the likelihood that the experiment's results will be due to any preexisting differences between groups. The best way to assign subjects is:

- (p. 35)
- A. subjectively.
  - B. randomly.**
  - C. in a systematic manner.
  - D. in a calculated manner.

Blooms: Application  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #136

137. The cross-sectional approach to developmental research compares:

- (p. 35)
- A. various research methodologies.
  - B. various developmental theories.
  - C. individuals of different ages.**
  - D. individuals from different cultures.

Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #137

138. Dr. McLean has designed a study to test the cognitive skills of people in their 30s, 50s, and 70s where data is collected over the course of a day through a series of tests. What type of research approach is Dr. McLean using?

- (p. 35)
- A. Longitudinal
  - B. Cohort
  - C. Latitudinal
  - D. Cross-sectional**

Blooms: Application  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #138

139. The longitudinal method of research consists of:  
(p. 36) A. studying the same individuals over a long period of time.  
B. studying individuals of different ages.  
C. studying individuals from around the globe.  
D. studying individuals born in the same year.

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #139*

140. The Harvard Nurses Study has followed the health practices of registered nurses for over 30 years.  
(p. 36) Each year the nurses receive a questionnaire asking them about their diet, exercise patterns, and so on, and health status. The research design used here was \_\_\_\_.  
A. sequential  
B. latitudinal  
C. longitudinal  
D. cross-sectional

*Blooms: Application  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #140*

141. When researchers use surface labels such as "Blacks," "Hispanics," and "Caucasians," they  
(p. 39) underrepresent the differences that exist among people within the same racial group, a practice referred to as \_\_\_\_.  
A. ethnic gloss  
B. euphemizing  
C. acculturation  
D. assimilation

*Blooms: Comprehension  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #141*

142. The capacity for change in either children or adults.  
(p. 8) Plasticity

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #142*

143. Studies that compare aspects of two or more cultures.  
(p. 11) Cross-cultural studies

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #143*

144. A person's position within society based on occupational, educational, and economic  
(p. 11) characteristics.  
Socioeconomic status

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #144*

145. A way of conceptualizing age where age is characterized by physical health and the functional  
(p. 19) capacities of a person's vital organs.  
Biological age

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #145*

146. The developmental issue or debate concerning whether development is influenced by biology or environment.  
(p. 20)

Nature-nurture issue

*Blooms: Knowledge*  
*Difficulty Level: Easy*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #146*

147. Specific assumptions and predictions that can be tested to determine their accuracy.  
(p. 22)

Hypotheses

*Blooms: Knowledge*  
*Difficulty Level: Easy*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #147*

148. Theories that emphasize the inner workings of the unconscious mind and the importance of early childhood experiences.  
(p. 22)

Psychoanalytic theories

*Blooms: Knowledge*  
*Difficulty Level: Easy*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #148*

149. This theorist proposed that psychosexual development occurred in the five stages: oral stage, anal stage, phallic stage, latent stage, and genital stage.  
(p. 22)

Sigmund Freud

*Blooms: Knowledge*  
*Difficulty Level: Easy*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #149*

150. This theorist proposed eight psychosocial stages of development.  
(p. 23)

Erik Erikson

*Blooms: Knowledge*  
*Difficulty Level: Easy*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #150*

151. This theorist states that children go through four stages of cognitive development as they actively construct their understanding of the world.  
(p. 24-25)

Jean Piaget

*Blooms: Knowledge*  
*Difficulty Level: Easy*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #151*

152. A theoretical perspective that maintains that we can study scientifically only what can be directly observed and measured.  
(p. 26)

Behaviorism

*Blooms: Knowledge*  
*Difficulty Level: Easy*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #152*



153. This theorist developed the theory of operant conditioning.  
(p. 26-27)

B. F. Skinner

*Blooms: Knowledge*  
*Difficulty Level: Easy*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #153*

154. This theorist demonstrated the process of imprinting through his work with greylag geese.  
(p. 27)

Konrad Lorenz

*Blooms: Knowledge*  
*Difficulty Level: Easy*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #154*

155. A theoretical perspective that emphasizes the importance of environmental factors when explaining behavior and development. This perspective holds that development reflects five environmental systems that are both nested within each other and interrelated with each other.  
(p. 28-29)

Ecological

*Blooms: Knowledge*  
*Difficulty Level: Easy*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #155*

156. A method of gathering data by means of observing behaviors in real-world settings, making no effort to manipulate or control the situation.  
(p. 32)

Naturalistic observation

*Blooms: Knowledge*  
*Difficulty Level: Easy*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #156*

157. A developmental design where the same people are studied over time.  
(p. 36)

Longitudinal

*Blooms: Knowledge*  
*Difficulty Level: Easy*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #157*

158. Describe how the traditional approach to development differs from the life-span approach.  
(p. 7)

The traditional approach to the study of development emphasizes extensive change from birth to adolescence—especially during infancy—little or no change in adulthood, and decline in old age. The life-span approach emphasizes developmental change throughout adulthood as well as childhood

*Blooms: Comprehension*  
*Difficulty Level: Medium*  
*Santrock - Chapter 01 #158*

159. The case study featuring Alice Walker—Pulitzer Prize-winning writer and social activist—states that when Walker was 8, her brother accidentally shot her in the eye with a BB gun, blinding and disfiguring her. Life-span developmentalists would hold that this incident would have significantly influenced Walker's development. Which type of contextual influence would this incident constitute? Why?

The incident in Alice Walker's life where she was accidentally shot by her brother and was blinded and disfigured as a result, can be termed as a nonnormative life event, which is likely to have significantly impacted her development. Nonnormative life events are unusual occurrences that have a major impact on the individual's life. These events do not happen to all people, and when they do occur they can influence people in different ways.

*Blooms: Synthesis  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #159*

160. In addition to chronological age, list and briefly describe the three other ways that "age" has been conceptualized.

Biological age is a person's age in terms of biological health and is determined by knowing the functional capacities of a person's vital organs. Psychological age refers to an individual's adaptive capacities compared with others of the same chronological age. Social age refers to the social roles and expectations related to a person's age.

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #160*

161. Define theory and hypothesis. Describe the relationship between the two.

A theory is an interrelated coherent set of ideas that help to explain and to make predictions. A hypothesis is a specific assumption and prediction that can be tested and determined for accuracy. Hypotheses are formulated in order to test the assumptions of a theory. Results from research based on these hypotheses may, in turn, be used to revise the theory.

*Blooms: Analysis  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #161*

162. List Freud's psychosexual stages and explain how adult personality is determined as a result of these stages.

Freud believed that we go through five stages of psychosexual development: oral, anal, phallic, latency, and genital. According to Freud, our adult personality is determined by the way we resolve conflicts between sources of pleasure at each stage and the demands of reality.

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #162*

163. Explain ethology and the concept of critical periods.

(p. 27-28)

Ethology stresses that behavior is strongly influenced by biology, is tied to evolution, and is characterized by critical or sensitive periods. These are specific time frames during which, according to ethologists, the presence or absence of certain experiences has a long-lasting influence on individuals. Lorenz coined the term "imprinting" to describe the process of the rapid, innate learning that involves attachment to the first moving object seen. In Lorenz's view, imprinting needs to take place at a certain, very early time in the life of the animal, or else it will not take place. This point in time is called a critical period.

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #163*

164. List and briefly describe Urie Bronfenbrenner's five environmental systems.

(p. 28-29)

The microsystem is the setting in which an individual lives. The mesosystem involves relations between microsystems or connections between contexts. The exosystem consists of links between a social setting in which the individual does not have an active role and the individual's immediate environment. The macrosystem involves the culture in which individuals live. The chronosystem consists of the patterning of environmental events and transitions as well as sociohistorical circumstances.

*Blooms: Knowledge  
Difficulty Level: Easy  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #164*

165. Explain eclectic theoretical orientation. What is the merit in using such an orientation?

(p. 30)

An eclectic theoretical orientation is one which does not follow any one theoretical approach but rather selects from each theory whatever is considered its best features. In this way, you can view the study of development as it actually exists—with different theorists making different assumptions, stressing different empirical problems, and using different strategies to discover information.

*Blooms: Comprehension  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #165*

166. Name one advantage and one disadvantage of using surveys as a way to collect data.

(p. 32)

Surveys can be used to study a wide range of topics and can collect data from a large number of people. Surveys can be conducted in person, over the telephone, or on the Internet. A disadvantage to survey research is that people sometimes respond in ways that they think is socially acceptable rather than saying what they honestly think and believe.

*Blooms: Comprehension  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #166*

167. If, as a developmental researcher, you wished to study in-depth the life and mind of Ted Kaczynski—the notorious Unabomber—who is featured at the beginning of this chapter, which method of data collection would you adopt? Why?

(p. 33)

A case study would best serve the purpose of studying Ted Kaczynski as the subject of research. A case study is an in-depth look at a single individual. It is performed mainly by mental health professionals when, for either practical or ethical reasons, the unique aspects of an individual's life cannot be duplicated and tested in other individuals—as is the scenario for Ted Kaczynski. A case study provides information about the person's experiences and allows the researcher to focus on any aspect of the subject's life that helps him or her to understand the person's mind, behavior, or other attributes.

*Blooms: Synthesis  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #167*

168. Briefly explain the independent variable and the dependent variable in an experiment. Describe the relationship between them.

(p. 34-35)

Experiments include two types of changeable factors, or variables: independent and dependent. An independent variable is a manipulated, influential, experimental factor. It is a potential cause. The label "independent" is used because this variable can be manipulated independently of other factors to determine its effect. An experiment may include one independent variable or several of them. A dependent variable is a factor that can change in an experiment, in response to changes in the independent variable. As researchers manipulate the independent variable, they measure the dependent variable for any resulting effect.

*Blooms: Comprehension  
Difficulty Level: Medium  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #168*

169. Compare and contrast the cross-sectional and longitudinal approach to research, listing the advantages and disadvantages of both.

(p. 35-36)

The cross-sectional approach is a research strategy that simultaneously compares individuals of different ages. Data are usually collected over a short period of time. The longitudinal approach is a research strategy in which the same individuals are studied over a period of time, usually several years or more. In a cross-sectional study, the researcher does not have to wait for the individuals to grow up or become older. However, it gives no information about how individuals change or about the stability of their characteristics and can obscure the increases and decreases of development. Longitudinal studies address these concerns, but are expensive and time-consuming and carry the risk of participants dropping out mid-way.

*Blooms: Analysis  
Difficulty Level: Hard  
Santrock - Chapter 01 #169*

# 1 Summary

| <u>Category</u>          | <u># of Questions</u> |
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| Blooms: Application      | 41                    |
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