

***Human Development and Performance Throughout
the Lifespan 2nd edition Cronin Test Bank***

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Chapter 2

Human Performance: The Life Course Perspective

EXAM

1. Behaviors such as rolling over, sitting up, and learning to walk, are characterized:
 - a. As developmental milestones
 - b. By being heavily influenced by maturation
 - c. As typical across much cultural variation in practice
 - d. All of these are true statements
2. The term *heritability* is associated with:
 - a. Variability in the phenotype due to variability in the genotype
 - b. Variability in the genotype due to variability in the phenotype
 - c. Both of these
 - d. Neither of these
3. Which of the following is NOT a true statement about the human genome?
 - a. There are large areas of noncoding sequences.
 - b. Mutations occur frequently and can influence traits.
 - c. Genes are determinant and are not influenced by triggers, such as environmental events.
 - d. Alleles are the various forms of a gene that might be on a chromosome.
4. Epigenetics is the study of:
 - a. Mapping the human genome
 - b. Determining what causes genes to express themselves
 - c. Patterns of inheritance
 - d. None of these
5. Which of the following is NOT a true statement about obesity?
 - a. Obesity has some basis in genotype.
 - b. Obesity is expressed irrespective of environmental factors.
 - c. Obesity is modified by physical activity and diet.
 - d. Genotypic variance causes different responses to caloric restriction, that is, dieting.
6. In the dynamical systems theory of motor control, which of the following is the most representative statement?
 - a. Movement is preprogrammed and not affected by the environment.
 - b. If a movement has a large number of degrees of freedom, it is likely to be very stereotypical in form.
 - c. Movement emerges in the context of control parameters.
 - d. Learned movements are exactly the same every time they are produced.

7. The Flynn effect discussed in the chapter as describing changes in intelligence quotients among cohorts is an example of:
 - a. Age-normative influence
 - b. History-normative influence
 - c. Nonnormative influence
 - d. Heritability
8. Which of the following terms is NOT associated with life course theory?
 - a. Health trajectory
 - b. Cumulative impact
 - c. Resilience
 - d. Genomic variance
9. A therapist develops a community-based education program about wearing helmets to prevent injury when riding bicycles. This is an example of:
 - a. Competence promotion
 - b. Cumulative impact
 - c. Health trajectory
 - d. Critical periods
10. Which of the following statements about the constructs presented in this chapter is NOT true?
 - a. Early intervention is associated with more positive outcomes.
 - b. Developmental theory is important only in treating certain populations, such as children.
 - c. Genomic science influences understanding of developmental trajectory.
 - d. Protective factors enhance resilience.