

***Life - The Essentials of Human Development 2024
Release 1st edition Papalia Test Bank***

SKU: 9781266255625-TEST-BANK

Correct answers located at the end of the chapter.

MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) Developmental scientists working in the field of human development investigate
 - A) the ways in which language and culture influence human relationships.
 - B) human activity by recovering and analyzing material culture.
 - C) the ways in which people change or stay the same from conception to death.
 - D) human language and analyze its relationship with sound.
- 2) Which of the following is true of the study of human development?
 - A) Human development is best understood with input from a variety of theoretical and research orientations.
 - B) The study of human development is primarily focused on classification and generalization.
 - C) Human development is a simple area of study and focuses on a single facet rather than multiple facets.
 - D) The study of human development has theoretical importance but has no significant real-world applications.
- 3) Which domain of development would be primarily involved with emotions?
 - A) cognitive
 - B) biological
 - C) psychosocial
 - D) physical
- 4) Which of the following is true of the domains of development?
 - A) The domains of development are unique and independent of each other.
 - B) Cognitive advances and declines are related to physical and psychosocial development.
 - C) Cognitive and physical functioning are unaffected by psychosocial development.
 - D) Each domain of development corresponds to a different period of the human life span.
- 5) Which domain of development would include learning?
 - A) cognitive
 - B) biological
 - C) physical
 - D) psychosocial

- 6) Identify a true statement about human development.
- A) Cognitive and psychosocial development are completely dependent on physical development.
 - B) Cognitive advances and declines are independent of physical and psychosocial development.
 - C) Physical, cognitive, and psychosocial development are interrelated.
 - D) Psychosocial development is unaffected by memory development.
- 7) What is a social construction?
- A) a concept or practice that may appear natural and obvious to those who accept it, but that in reality is an invention of a particular culture or society
 - B) a system of rules created and enforced through governmental institutions to regulate behavior
 - C) a form of economic and cultural capital centered around social connections
 - D) a set of fundamental principles or established precedents based on which a state or other organization is governed
- 8) In the context of the eight periods of human development generally accepted in Western industrial societies, the prenatal period ranges from
- A) conception to birth.
 - B) conception to fetus viability.
 - C) conception to embryo formation.
 - D) embryo formation to fetus viability.
- 9) The concept of childhood is a(n)_____, as it differs from one culture to another.
- A) universalism
 - B) tradition
 - C) social construction
 - D) biological construction
- 10) Which of the following physical developments typically takes place in the prenatal period?
- A) occurrence of reproductive maturity
 - B) decline of physical strength
 - C) formation of basic body structures and organs
 - D) improvement of fine and gross motor skills
- 11) During the_____ period of human development, physical growth is the most rapid of any time in the life span.
- A) infancy and toddlerhood
 - B) early childhood
 - C) prenatal
 - D) middle childhood

- 12) Which of the following is a cognitive development that typically takes place in the prenatal period of human development?
- A) development of the ability to learn and remember
 - B) development of motor skills
 - C) appearance of handedness
 - D) improvement in memory and language skills
- 13) Tiara is in the sixth month of her pregnancy. Which of the following is most likely to be a psychosocial development that the fetus will undergo?
- A) The fetus will respond to Tiara's voice and develop a preference for it.
 - B) The fetus will develop self-awareness.
 - C) The fetus will begin to shift from dependence toward autonomy.
 - D) The fetus will develop attachments to Tiara, her husband, and other family members.
- 14) What is one development that can be expected in a 7-month-old fetus?
- A) undergoing rapid physical growth
 - B) showing interest in other children
 - C) understanding when the mother is in trouble
 - D) beginning to eat solid foods
- 15) In the context of the eight periods of human development generally accepted in Western industrial societies, infancy and toddlerhood range from
- A) conception to birth.
 - B) birth to age 3.
 - C) ages 3 to 5.
 - D) ages 5 to 7.
- 16) During the infancy and toddler period of human development,
- A) search for identity becomes central.
 - B) self-awareness develops.
 - C) egocentrism diminishes.
 - D) handedness appears.
- 17) Which of the following is a physical development that typically takes place in the infancy and toddlerhood period of human development?
- A) rapid development of motor skills
 - B) appearance of handedness
 - C) improvement of athletic skills
 - D) deterioration of sensory abilities

18) Which of the following is a cognitive development that typically takes place in the infancy and toddlerhood period of human development?

- A) development of the ability to solve problems
- B) development of complex thought
- C) improvement of language skills
- D) improvement of fine and gross motor skills

19) Which of the following is a psychosocial development that typically takes place in the infancy and toddlerhood period of human development?

- A) increase in the complexity of self-concept
- B) development of self-awareness
- C) development of altruism and aggression
- D) increase in independence and initiative

20) Marcus is a 4-year-old. Which of the following behaviors displayed by him is different from the typical psychosocial developments observed in this period of human development?

- A) Marcus is fond of his parents and spends most of his time playing with them.
- B) Marcus likes to select his toys by himself.
- C) Marcus uses his name to refer to himself.
- D) Marcus is extremely resistant to interacting with other children of his age.

21) Which 2-year-old child is exhibiting behaviors that are typical for the infancy and toddlerhood period of human development?

- A) Amir, who begins a rapid period of language development
- B) Paula, who seems to prioritize her friends over her family
- C) Jason, who is able to lift a chair and carry it to the other end of the room
- D) Terrence, who memorizes the names of 50 countries

- 22) Which of the following illustrates the typical developments seen in the early childhood period of human development?
- A) Karen, a 4-year-old, has stopped growing in height.
 - B) Serena, a 5-year-old, refuses to share her food with her brother.
 - C) Farhan, a 5-year-old, likes games that involve imagination.
 - D) Michael, a 4-year-old, debates political issues with his friends.

- 23) Ricardo is 2 years old. What can his parents expect from him?
- A) He will begin using symbols to communicate with his parents.
 - B) He will stop growing tall.
 - C) He will begin to prioritize his friends over his parents.
 - D) He will begin playing team sports such as baseball and football.

- 24) Raj has started to show self-awareness. Even though family is still the focus of his life, he has started showing interest in other kids of his age. Raj has begun to understand the meaning of the symbols and gestures that his parents use for communication. However, his gender identity as a boy has not yet developed. In this scenario, which of the following periods of human development is Raj most likely to be in?
- A) early childhood
 - B) middle childhood
 - C) infancy and toddlerhood
 - D) emerging and young adulthood

- 25) In the context of the eight periods of human development generally accepted in Western industrial societies, early childhood ranges from
- A) birth to age 1.
 - B) ages 1 to 3.
 - C) ages 3 to 6.
 - D) ages 7 to 12.

- 26) When would a child be most likely to go to preschool?
- A) infancy
 - B) early childhood
 - C) middle childhood
 - D) toddlerhood

- 27) Which of the following physical developments generally takes place in the early childhood period of human development?
- A) development of basic body structures and organs
 - B) increase in the occurrence of respiratory illnesses
 - C) development of proportions that more adult-like
 - D) decrease in appetite
- 28) In terms of cognitive development, which of the following takes place in the early childhood period of human development?
- A) Understanding of other people's perspectives grows.
 - B) Egocentrism diminishes.
 - C) Logical and concrete thinking becomes common.
 - D) Ability to think abstractly and use scientific reasoning develops.
- 29) In terms of psychosocial development, which of the following takes place in the early childhood period of human development?
- A) Self-concept and understanding of emotions become more complex than before.
 - B) Self-esteem diminishes.
 - C) Peers become the focus of social life and become more important than family.
 - D) Dependence on parents increases.

- 30) Which of the following would be an example of typical development for a 5-year-old child?
- A) Self-awareness begins to develop.
 - B) They are able to think abstractly.
 - C) Peer groups have a greater influence on them than parents.
 - D) Handedness appears and fine and gross motor skills strengthen and improve.
- 31) Yusuf, a 4-year-old boy, visits a doctor with his parents for an annual checkup. The doctor performs a few tests and asks his parents some general questions about his behavior. Which of the following, if observed by the doctor, would help the doctor identify atypical physical developments in Yusuf for the early childhood period of human development?
- A) He has difficulty picking his toys up with his fingers and kicking a football.
 - B) He looks thinner than he did in the previous year.
 - C) He eats less than he did in the previous year.
 - D) He prefers using his left hand for tasks such as writing, eating, and throwing.

- 32) Jonathan, a 5-year-old, goes to kindergarten. In which of the following cases should his teacher report that Jonathan exhibits atypical developments in the early childhood period of human development?
- A) Jonathan believes that plants and animals can talk because of a movie he watched.
 - B) Jonathan likes to wear his clothes and shoes without any help.
 - C) Jonathan is afraid of playing in the dark.
 - D) Jonathan runs away when other children try to interact with him.
- 33) Lara, a kindergarten teacher, works with 4- and 5-year-old children in her classroom. In the context of the periods of human development, which of the following is she most likely to observe in the children?
- A) Some children share their food and toys with one another.
 - B) Most children seem to dislike games that involve role-playing.
 - C) Most children seem to suffer from respiratory illnesses.
 - D) Some children show special educational needs.
- 34) Teresa is turning 4 and entering the early childhood period of development. Which of the following would be a contrast to her behavior in the infancy and toddlerhood period of development?
- A) She shows a considerable increase in her appetite.
 - B) She uses gestures and words to communicate with her parents and peers.
 - C) She uses scientific reasoning in her arguments with peers.
 - D) She role-plays with her friends.
- 35) An elementary school teacher considers Patrick, her student, to be in the early childhood period of human development. Which of the following, if true, would support the teacher's claim?
- A) Patrick believes that his toys come to life after he goes to sleep.
 - B) Patrick uses scientific reasoning to explain the change in seasons.
 - C) Patrick is more attached to his toys than to his parents or friends.
 - D) Patrick has not grown tall in the last two years.

- 36) In the context of the eight periods of human development generally accepted in Western industrial societies, middle childhood ranges from
- A) ages 11 to 14.
 - B) ages 1 to 3.
 - C) ages 3 to 6.
 - D) ages 6 to 11.
- 37) Which of the eight stages of human development is characterized by diminished egocentrism and the start of concrete thought?
- A) adolescence
 - B) infancy and toddlerhood
 - C) early childhood
 - D) middle childhood
- 38) Which of the following is a physical development that typically takes place in the middle childhood period of human development?
- A) a decline in health
 - B) increase in health risks due to behavioral issues
 - C) improvement of strength and athletic skills
 - D) slow deterioration of sensory abilities
- 39) During middle childhood, which of the following cognitive developments would be expected?
- A) formation of attachment to parents and other family members
 - B) increase in egocentrism
 - C) increase in memory and language skills
 - D) development of the ability to think abstractly and use scientific reasoning
- 40) Which of the following is a psychosocial development that typically takes place in the middle childhood period of human development?
- A) formation of attachment to parents and other family members
 - B) increase in the complexity of self-concept
 - C) increase in appetite
 - D) establishment of personal lifestyles

41) Seven-year-old Lukas has grown steadily in the past 4 years. In the context of the periods of human development, in which of the following ways is Lucas most likely to change in the next three years?

- A) He will be able to run faster.
- B) His immunity will be weaker than earlier.
- C) He will grow more rapidly than before.
- D) He will develop reproductive maturity.

42) Gregory has recently gained the ability to differentiate between himself and others. He no longer has illogical ideas about the world and has begun to think logically and concretely. Which period of human development is Gregory most likely in?

- A) late adolescence
- B) emerging adulthood
- C) toddlerhood
- D) middle childhood

43) The parents of an 8-year-old child have studied the different stages of human development and know that their child will most likely do which of the following during middle childhood?

- A) develop illogical ideas about the world
- B) want to spend more time with friends
- C) attain reproductive maturity
- D) show an increase in appetite

44) Justin and Jerome are 4 years old and 9 years old, respectively. In the context of the periods of human development, which of the following typical developments are Justin and Jerome most likely to show?

- A) Jerome will show rapid growth, whereas Justin will stop growing.
- B) Justin and Jerome will both have a reduced sense of appetite compared to earlier.
- C) Both Justin and Jerome will have an increased ability to memorize the names of family members.
- D) Jerome will become extremely aggressive, whereas Justin will become fearful of things and people.

45) During which period of human development would the ability to think abstractly begin to develop?

- A) adolescent period
- B) emerging and young adulthood period
- C) middle childhood period
- D) early childhood period

46) Which of the following is a physical development that typically takes place in the adolescence period of human development?

- A) slow physical growth
- B) increase in health risks due to behavioral issues
- C) decrease in reaction time
- D) slow deterioration of sensory abilities

47) Which of the following is true of the adolescence period of human development?

- A) Ability to think abstractly and use scientific reasoning develops in this period.
- B) Mental abilities and physical abilities are at their peak during this period.
- C) Expertise and practical problem-solving skills are at their peak during this period.
- D) Egocentrism develops in this period.

48) Which of the following takes place during adolescence?

- A) Search for identity, including sexual identity, becomes central.
- B) Personality traits and styles become relatively stable compared to that in other periods.
- C) The influence of family on life choices increases.
- D) Cognitive immaturity leads to some illogical ideas about the world.

49) During which period of development would individuals be influenced more by friends than parents?

- A) adolescence
- B) infancy and toddlerhood
- C) middle childhood
- D) early childhood

50) Nicolas is a 14-year-old boy. In the context of the typical developments seen in different periods of human development, Nicolas is most likely to

- A) develop illogical ideas about the world.
- B) focus on preparing for college.
- C) show deterioration in his physical strength.
- D) show deterioration in his sensory abilities.

51) In the context of the periods of human development, emerging and young adulthood range from

- A) ages 11 to 15.
- B) ages 15 to 18.
- C) ages 18 to 20.
- D) ages 20 to 40.

52) During which stage of development would an individual be capable of complex moral judgments?

- A) early childhood
- B) adolescence
- C) emerging and young adulthood
- D) middle childhood

53) Which of the following is a physical development that typically takes place in the emerging and young adulthood period of human development?

- A) increase in physical growth
- B) attainment of reproductive maturity
- C) improvement in physical condition followed by a slight decline
- D) slow deterioration of sensory abilities, health, stamina, and strength

54) Personality traits and styles become relatively stable during which period of human development?

- A) late adulthood
- B) middle adulthood
- C) emerging and young adulthood
- D) adolescence

55) Which of the following is a psychosocial development that typically takes place in the emerging and young adulthood period of human development?

- A) decline in relationships with parents
- B) decrease in the complexity of thought and moral judgments
- C) attainment of relatively stable personality traits and styles
- D) slow deterioration of sensory abilities

56) In the context of the periods of human development, which of the following illustrates the typical developments in the emerging and young adulthood period?

- A) Jack, a 21-year-old, learns to use scientific reasoning.
- B) Mikhail, a 25-year-old, feels that his creative output has considerably declined.
- C) Felix, a 28-year-old, experiences a rapid deterioration in his ability to listen to sounds.
- D) Elena, a 22-year-old, decides to study physics and become a teacher.

- 57) Ruth is a 21-year-old. As she is moving from the adolescent period of development toward the emerging and young adulthood period of development, she will most likely
- A) shift her focus toward searching for meaning in life.
 - B) have a more established pattern of intimate relationships.
 - C) experience slow deterioration of her health, stamina, and sensory abilities.
 - D) see a decline in her creative output.
- 58) In contrast to the emerging and young adulthood period of human development, a typical development in the adolescence period is that
- A) physical growth stops.
 - B) physical changes become more prominent.
 - C) thinking becomes more mature.
 - D) mental abilities reach their peak and start declining.
- 59) In the context of the eight periods of human development, middle adulthood ranges from
- A) ages 20 to 30.
 - B) ages 65 to 75.
 - C) ages 30 to 40.
 - D) ages 40 to 65.
- 60) During which of the eight periods of development would a person experience menopause?
- A) adolescence
 - B) emerging and young adulthood
 - C) middle adulthood
 - D) late adulthood
- 61) Which of the following is a physical development that typically takes place in the middle adulthood period of human development?
- A) decrease in reaction time
 - B) improvement in general health
 - C) increase in physical growth
 - D) deterioration of sensory abilities
- 62) Which of the following is a cognitive development that typically takes place in the middle adulthood period of human development?
- A) increase in practical problem-solving skills
 - B) increase in creative output
 - C) constant fluctuations of personality traits and styles
 - D) deterioration of mental abilities

- 63) Which psychosocial development typically takes place in middle adulthood?
- A) increase in stress due to the responsibility of caring for children and parents
 - B) decrease in the complexity of self-concept
 - C) constant fluctuations of personality traits and styles
 - D) increase in general creative output and decrease in the quality of the output

- 64) During which period of human development might some individuals experience an “empty nest”?
- A) late adulthood
 - B) middle adulthood
 - C) emerging and young adulthood
 - D) adolescence

- 65) In the context of the periods of human development, which of the following illustrates the typical developments in the middle adulthood period?
- A) Sunita, a 45-year-old, experiences a slow deterioration in her ability to complete her morning jog.
 - B) Melissa, a 56-year-old, experiences rapid physical growth.
 - C) Gerard, a 63-year-old, observes an increase in his creative output.
 - D) Robbie, a 42-year-old, has lost the ability to see and hear clearly and is unable to walk without support.

- 66) Vivian has turned 50 recently. In the context of the periods of human development, which of the following changes is Vivian most likely to experience in the next few years?
- A) His sensory abilities will diminish, and strength will reduce.
 - B) His creative abilities will increase but will be dependent on support from others.
 - C) His physical abilities will increase and reach their peak.
 - D) His relationship with friends and family will deteriorate.

67) During which period of development would an individual most likely experience a decline in health and physical abilities, along with deterioration in memory and intelligence?

- A) late adulthood period
- B) major adulthood period
- C) middle adulthood period
- D) second adulthood period

68) Which of the following is a physical development that typically takes place in the late adulthood period of human development?

- A) slowing of reaction time
- B) increase in the complexity of the brain
- C) increase in physical growth
- D) attainment of reproductive maturity

69) Which of the following is a cognitive development that typically takes place in the late adulthood period of human development?

- A) deterioration of intelligence and memory in some areas
- B) increase in general creative output and decrease in the quality of the output
- C) decrease in the complexity of moral judgments
- D) improvement of mental abilities

70) Which of the following typically takes place in the late adulthood period of human development?

- A) Search for meaning in life assumes central importance.
- B) Creative output increases rapidly as mental abilities are at their peak.
- C) Intelligence and memory start improving considerably.
- D) Mental abilities peak and then decline slightly.

71) Jeffery has retired from his job and lives alone after his wife's death. He finds it difficult to walk on his own and finds it hard to see and hear properly. In the context of the typical developments seen in different periods of human development, which of the following periods of development is Jeffery most likely in?

- A) middle adulthood
- B) late adulthood
- C) emerging adulthood
- D) evolving adulthood

72) Jennifer is 80 years old, and her daughter is 55 years old. In the context of the periods of human development, which of the following are Jennifer and her daughter most likely to experience?

- A) Both will experience a greater deterioration in their physical abilities than earlier.
- B) Both will reach the peak of their mental abilities.
- C) Jennifer will look to form new relationships, whereas her daughter will be hesitant to form new relationships.
- D) Jennifer will begin using scientific reasoning in her arguments, whereas her daughter will be more illogical in reasoning.

73) Heredity refers to the

- A) inborn characteristics inherited from the biological parents.
- B) characteristics developed because of the influence of the upbringing by the biological parents.
- C) influence of society that contributes to the cognitive development of an individual.
- D) unfolding of a natural sequence of physical and behavioral changes.

74) Environmental influences on human development include influences that

- A) begin in the womb.
- B) begin at birth.
- C) are inborn.
- D) are inherited from the biological parents.

75) A father caring for his infant is an example of

- A) maturation.
- B) an environmental influence.
- C) heredity.
- D) nature.

76) In the context of human development, maturation of the body and brain refers to

- A) the influence of nonhereditary influences on development.
- B) the unfolding of a natural sequence of physical changes and behavior patterns.
- C) the typical characteristics that are possessed by an adult.
- D) the influences of characteristics that are inherited from the biological parents.

- 77) A family that consists of one or two parents and their children, whether biological, adopted, or stepchildren, is referred to as a
- A) single-parent family.
 - B) step family.
 - C) nuclear family.
 - D) polyandrous family.
- 78) A family that is a multigenerational kinship network of parents, children, and other relatives, sometimes living together in a household, is referred to as a(n)
- A) nuclear family.
 - B) extended family.
 - C) step family.
 - D) single-parent family.
- 79) Which of the following is true of the typical nuclear families that are currently found in the United States?
- A) Parents and children work side by side on the family farm.
 - B) Both parents work outside the home.
 - C) Children spend much of their time at home with their parents.
 - D) Children often share breadwinning responsibilities.
- 80) Which of the following is true of extended families?
- A) Extended family households are becoming more popular in many developing countries.
 - B) The extended family is the normative family unit in the United States.
 - C) Older children in extended families are usually responsible for younger brothers and sisters.
 - D) Children in extended families typically spend most of their time in child care.
- 81) What is one reason extended family living arrangements are becoming less common in developing countries?
- A) More families are moving to rural areas.
 - B) Industrialization is increasing nuclear family arrangements.
 - C) Cultural practices discourage extended family living.
 - D) Developing countries cannot afford so many people in one setting.

- 82) Socioeconomic status refers to
- A) the status accorded to political families in a country.
 - B) a combination of economic and social factors that are responsible for the development of a country.
 - C) a combination of economic and social factors describing an individual or family, including income, education, and occupation.
 - D) the status accorded to immigrant families in a country.

- 83) Which of the following is the term for a family structure in which one person is married to more than one partner?
- A) polygamy
 - B) monogamy
 - C) extended family
 - D) nuclear family

- 84) What is one aspect of socioeconomic status?
- A) It is directly proportional to the likelihood of emotional and behavioral problems in the children that belong to the family.
 - B) It affects developmental processes but has no implications on developmental outcomes.
 - C) It has no implications on developmental processes and developmental outcomes.
 - D) It is based on the family income.

- 85) Which of the following is true of the impact of poverty on development?
- A) Poor children's cognitive potential and school performance are less likely to be impacted by their home environment.
 - B) Poverty has no effect on developmental outcomes but directly impacts developmental processes.
 - C) Children from middle- and lower-income families, if above the poverty line, do not suffer the negative effects of employment insecurity and income inequality.
 - D) Poverty, especially if it is long-lasting, can be harmful to the physical, cognitive, and psychosocial well-being of children and families.

- 86) Which of the following is an example of a nuclear family?
- A) Lia's family, which includes her brother and her single mother
 - B) Julio's family, which includes his wife, their two sons, and his wife's parents
 - C) Martina's family, which includes her husband, their daughter, and her husband's father
 - D) Murtaza's family, which includes his single father and his father's aunt and uncle

87) Which of the following is an example of an extended family?

- A) George's family, which includes his adopted children
- B) Luke's family, which includes his wife, their children, and his wife's children from a previous marriage
- C) Martha's family, which includes her husband and no children
- D) Jamila's family, which includes her husband, their parents and children, and her husband's cousins

88) In the context of the influences on development, risk factors refer to

- A) conditions that increase the likelihood of a negative developmental outcome.
- B) environmental factors that influence the impact of heredity on an individual.
- C) conditions that have no impact on developmental outcomes.
- D) social factors that are likely to impact a society's way of life.

89) Research states that poor children are more likely than children in affluent families to have emotional or behavioral problems. Which of the following statements, if true, would contradict this statement?

- A) Parents in affluent families give their children more pocket money than do parents in poor families.
- B) Children in poor families are often left on their own by busy parents.
- C) Children are impacted by their parents' emotional states and parenting practices.
- D) Parents in poor families eat meals together as a family more often than do parents in affluent families.

90) Research states that children from affluent families may be at increased risk for substance abuse, anxiety, and depression. Which of the following statements, if true, would support the statement?

- A) Children from affluent families are close to their parents and often attend church with them.
- B) Children from affluent families interact with children from poorer families.
- C) Children in affluent families are unlikely to be left on their own by busy parents.
- D) Children in affluent families face pressure to achieve good results.

- 91) An ethnic group refers to
- A) a group united by ancestry, race, religion, language, or national origins, which contribute to a sense of shared identity.
 - B) a social group to which a person psychologically identifies as being a member.
 - C) a social group with which an individual does not identify.
 - D) a cultural group formed by a scattered population whose origin lies within a smaller geographic locale.
- 92) What is an accurate description of the concept of “race” in the United States?
- A) Race is best defined as a social construct.
 - B) Most human genetic variation takes place among socially defined races.
 - C) There is a clear scientific consensus on the definition of race.
 - D) Race can be measured reliably.
- 93) Which of the following is an example of an ethnic group?
- A) a group of French citizens
 - B) a group of Catholics
 - C) a group of footballers playing for a club
 - D) a group of singers from different countries
- 94) Which of the following happened to the global poverty rate as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic?
- A) The global poverty rate increased quickly and is now decreasing slightly.
 - B) The global poverty rate decreased and continues to decrease.
 - C) The global poverty rate continues to climb steadily.
 - D) The global poverty rate remained steady throughout the pandemic.
- 95) Normative influences refer to
- A) unusual events that have a major impact on individual lives because they disturb the expected sequence of the life cycle.
 - B) biological or environmental events that affect many or most people in a society in similar ways and events that touch only certain individuals.
 - C) events that are largely beyond a person’s control and may present rare opportunities or severe challenges that the person perceives as turning points.
 - D) events that are unpredictable and are different for different people in the same age group.

- 96) A historical generation refers to
- A) a group of people who adhere to historical ideas and are indifferent to new developments in society.
 - B) a group of people strongly influenced by a major historical event during their formative period.
 - C) a group of people who are the first-generation immigrants to a country.
 - D) a group of people who stay in a particular area for a very long time.
- 97) Which of the following is a term for a group of people who share similar experiences or characteristics and who were born at about the same time?
- A) ethnic group
 - B) historical generation
 - C) legion
 - D) cohort
- 98) Which of the following is an example of a historical generation?
- A) a group of people from Mexico who have immigrated to the United States
 - B) a group of people who have converted to Buddhism
 - C) a group of people born before the nineteenth century
 - D) a group of people born in the early 1990s during the Gulf War
- 99) People of different ages who lived through World War II are an example of
- A) a nonnormative influence.
 - B) a historical generation.
 - C) a cohort.
 - D) a cohort and historical generation.
- 100) Which of the following is an example of a cohort?
- A) a person with an extreme fear of social situations
 - B) a group of people born around 1984
 - C) a group of people who were not affected by World War II
 - D) a person with a history of cocaine addiction
- 101) Which of the following is true of cohorts and historical generations?
- A) A historical generation is the same as an age cohort.
 - B) A historical generation cannot contain more than one cohort.
 - C) Cohorts are part of a historical generation only if all the individuals in a particular cohort belong to the same ethnic group.
 - D) Cohorts are part of a historical generation only if they experience major, shaping historical events at a formative point in their lives.

102) Which of the following is an example of a group of people who are in the same cohort and historical generation?

- A) people born in the year 2010 who lived through the COVID-19 pandemic
- B) people of different ages who lived through the COVID-19 pandemic
- C) people who were born in the year 1940, some of whom lived through the COVID-19 pandemic
- D) people born in the year 1940 who were not alive for the COVID-19 pandemic

103) Nonnormative influences refer to

- A) unusual events that have a major impact on individual lives because they disturb the expected sequence of the life cycle.
- B) biological or environmental events that affect many or most people in a society in similar ways and events that touch only certain individuals.
- C) events that shape the behavior and attitudes of a historical generation.
- D) the influence of other people that leads us to conform in order to be liked and accepted by them.

104) Which of the following is true of nonnormative influences?

- A) They cannot be created by people.
- B) They are highly similar for people in a particular age group or a particular geographical area.
- C) They are either typical events that happen at an atypical time of life or atypical events.
- D) They shape the behavior and attitudes of a historical generation.

105) Which of the following is true about cohorts and historical generations?

- A) They are the same thing.
- B) Cohorts can contain more than one historical generation.
- C) Historical generations are part of just one cohort.
- D) Historical generations can contain more than one cohort.

106) In the context of life-span development, which of the following is an example of a normative influence?

- A) Joel loses both his parents to cancer at the age of 7.
- B) Malcolm grows up with the trauma of a plane crash that he survived at the age of 8.
- C) Lara begins to menstruate at the age of 13.
- D) Brett trains to become a skydiver at the age of 70.

- 107) Which of the following is an example of a normative age-graded influence?
- A) Bryan lost his right arm in a car crash when he was 21 years old.
 - B) Zach, born in 1998, is generally comfortable with technology and interacting on social media.
 - C) Louis starts growing facial hair at the age of 14.
 - D) Ronnie starts running marathons as a hobby at the age of 60 years.

- 108) Which of the following is an example of a normative history-graded influence?
- A) Rachel experiences menopause at the age of 45.
 - B) Caroline, who is part of the baby boomer generation, is independent and self-assured like the others of her generation.
 - C) Jessica lost her husband to cancer at the age of 27.
 - D) Emily, a software developer, decides to quit her work and join an arts school to learn painting at the age of 55.

- 109) Which of the following is an example of a nonnormative influence?
- A) Denzo, a 94-year-old Japanese man, feels that his eyesight has diminished.
 - B) Javed, a 28-year-old Indian entrepreneur, is influenced by the liberalization of the market by the government.
 - C) Sasha, an 18-year-old girl, is influenced by the ongoing civil war in her country.
 - D) Maria, an 11-year-old, loses her limbs in an accident.

- 110) Which of the following is an example of people creating their own nonnormative life event?
- A) Natasha, an 11-year-old, begins learning to sketch.
 - B) Tina, a 14-year-old, travels to Europe during her summer vacation.
 - C) Sam, a 24-year-old, loses his right arm in an accident in his factory.
 - D) Pablo, a 72-year-old, begins training to climb Mount Everest.

- 111) Which of the following is true of imprinting?
- A) It is a voluntary form of learning.
 - B) It usually takes place during a critical period in early development.
 - C) It usually takes place after the completion of early development.
 - D) It is a type of nonnormative influence.
- 112) Which of the following is an example of imprinting?
- A) Taylor, a 45-year-old, decides to quit his job.
 - B) Alice, a 27-year-old, decides to start a band with her friends.
 - C) A dog starts salivating when it hears the bell that is rung before it is provided with food.
 - D) A puppy sees its mother as soon as it opens its eyes and forms an attachment with the mother.
- 113) According to Konrad Lorenz, which of the following is a cause of imprinting?
- A) conditional learning
 - B) predisposition toward learning
 - C) nonnormative influences
 - D) influence of historical events
- 114) Which of the following occurs as a young animal forms an instinctive attachment to the first moving object it sees?
- A) plasticity
 - B) imprinting
 - C) operational conditioning
 - D) modeling
- 115) In the context of life-span development, which of the following best defines a critical period?
- A) It is a specific time when a given event, or its absence, has a specific impact on development.
 - B) It is a time in development when an individual is open to being influenced by normative events.
 - C) It is a time in development when an individual is open to being influenced by nonnormative events.
 - D) It is a specific time when any kind of experience fails to create an impact on an individual.

116) Which of the following is an accurate statement about critical periods in development?

- A) If a necessary event does not occur during a critical period of maturation, normal development will not occur.
- B) If a necessary event occurs during a critical period of maturation, biological functions may get hindered.
- C) Normative influences do not have any impact during the critical period.
- D) Nonnormative influences do not have any impact during the critical period.

117) In the context of development, plasticity refers to

- A) the range of modifiability of performance.
- B) the ability to memorize a series of events.
- C) the predisposition toward learning.
- D) the capacity of an ecosystem to maintain equilibrium.

118) Which of the following is true during sensitive periods in the development of an individual?

- A) The individual is particularly responsive to certain kinds of experiences.
- B) The individual is resistant to normative influences.
- C) The individual is resistant to nonnormative influences.
- D) The individual is at the slowest stage of growth.

119) Which of the following is an example of a sensitive period in human development?

- A) A 25-year-old grows to be 6 feet tall.
- B) A 35-year-old woman meets with an accident and loses both her limbs in the accident.
- C) A 15-month-old child is given the third dose of polio vaccine to prevent poliomyelitis.
- D) A 55-year-old man loses his parents in a plane crash.

120) As part of an experiment aimed at understanding imprinting, a pair of newborn ducklings are exposed to a moving robot duck. The ducklings begin following the robot duck and become attached to it. After few weeks, the mother of the ducklings is allowed to interact with them. Which of the following is most likely to happen after the mother is introduced?

- A) The ducklings will continue to show attachment toward the robot duck and prefer it over their mother.
- B) The ducklings will become attached to their mother after her arrival and begin following her rather than the robot duck.
- C) The ducklings will become independent and stop being attached to the robot duck.
- D) Some ducklings will show a preference for the mother and some for the robot duck.

121) Which of the following statements is true of plasticity?

- A) Plasticity is a general characteristic of development that applies to all members of a species.
- B) Plasticity is the readiness of an organism's nervous system to acquire certain information during a brief critical period in early life.
- C) There are no differences in plasticity because of nonnormative influences.
- D) There are individual differences in plasticity of responses to environmental events among members of a species.

- 122) Based on research, which of the following is true about plasticity in development?
- A) Children who are highly reactive and have difficult temperaments are less affected by childhood experiences than other children.
 - B) Children with difficult temperaments and particular gene variants are affected only by negative childhood experiences.
 - C) Characteristics generally assumed to be negative, such as a difficult or reactive temperament, can be adaptive when the environment is supportive of development.
 - D) Characteristics generally assumed to be negative are unaffected by the environment.
- 123) What did Baltes propose in the life-span developmental approach?
- A) Each period of the life span is affected by what happened before and will affect what is to come.
 - B) The early periods of the life span are more important than the later periods of the life span.
 - C) The early periods of the life span are unidirectional in their aspects.
 - D) Development in all periods of the life span are dependent on heredity and genetics rather than environmental influences.
- 124) Rasha, a 60-year-old woman, learned how to play the piano at the age of 12 and learned how to dance at the age of 35. She can still play the piano well and is still able to dance. Which of the following key principles of the life-span developmental approach does this scenario support?
- A) Development involves changing resource allocations.
 - B) Development is lifelong.
 - C) Development is multidirectional.
 - D) Development is influenced by heredity.
- 125) Identify a true statement about the key principles of the life-span developmental approach.
- A) Biological, psychological, and social dimensions of development develop at the same rate.
 - B) Development takes place along biological, psychological, and social dimensions.
 - C) Each period of development is dependent on hereditary factors.
 - D) Relative influences of biology and culture remain the same over the life span.

- 126) Laila, a 2-year-old, appears to have grown quite tall in a year. She can also speak and understand her mother tongue and walk around the house without support. However, she seems to be aloof and has little interest in other children. Which of the following key principles of the life-span developmental approach does this scenario support?
- A) Development is multidimensional.
 - B) Development is lifelong.
 - C) Development is multidirectional.
 - D) Development is influenced by historical context.
- 127) In the context of the life-span developmental approach, which of the following is a true statement?
- A) Development is most rapid in the later periods of the life span.
 - B) Development occurs along a single dimension.
 - C) Development is multidirectional.
 - D) Development is entirely a positive process.
- 128) Based on the life-span developmental approach, a person living through the COVID-19 pandemic would be most influenced by
- A) biological shift.
 - B) memory plasticity.
 - C) historical context.
 - D) a changing age resource.
- 129) Charlie, a 75-year-old man, begins to experience a deterioration in his ability to see and hear. Which of the following key principles of the life-span developmental approach does this scenario support?
- A) Development involves changing resource allocations.
 - B) Development is lifelong.
 - C) Development is multidirectional.
 - D) Development is influenced by heredity.
- 130) In the context of the life-span developmental approach, which of the following examples supports the principle that development is multidirectional?
- A) Pervez shows rapid development in his abilities to learn and memorize at the age of 5 but faces a problem with remembering things at the age of 90.
 - B) At the age of 6, Anita is able to use basic logic when she is framing her arguments, and at the age of 15, her ability to use higher-order logic and scientific reasoning increases.
 - C) Catherine is 3 feet tall at the age of 4 and grows to become 6 feet tall at the age of 18.
 - D) The appetite of Chen, a 6-year-old, increases as he grows older.

- 131) In the context of the life-span developmental approach, which of the following is true of the biological and cultural influences on development?
- A) Biological abilities may weaken with age, but cultural supports may help compensate.
 - B) The balance between the influence of biology and culture remains constant throughout the life span.
 - C) The balance between the influence of biology and culture is dependent on heredity.
 - D) Biological abilities and cultural supports develop at similar rates throughout the life span.
- 132) Masha, a 90-year-old, has become weak and finds it difficult to walk. Hence, she begins using a wheelchair to help her move around the house. Which of the following key principles of the life-span developmental approach does this support?
- A) The development of psychological aspects is dependent on the development of physiological aspects.
 - B) Development is lifelong.
 - C) Development shows plasticity.
 - D) Relative influences of biology and culture shift over the life span.
- 133) Each period of life is affected by what happened before and will affect what happens after. This principle is best summarized by the understanding that development is
- A) lifelong.
 - B) multidimensional.
 - C) multidirectional.
 - D) plastic.
- 134) Which of the key principles of a life-span developmental approach looks at the ability to increase memory in later life through effort and training?"
- A) multidirectional
 - B) plasticity
 - C) multidimensional
 - D) involves changing resource allocations
- 135) When a child is young, resource allocation based on the life-span developmental approach would focus more on
- A) growth.
 - B) finances.
 - C) regulation of loss.
 - D) memory.

136) Soren lives in a community where people tend to focus more on their own families and accomplishments than on the well-being of their neighbors and the community. Andres most likely lives in a(n)

- A) ethnic group.
- B) individualistic culture.
- C) collectivistic culture.
- D) ethnic gloss.

137) In the context of the life-span developmental approach, an accurate statement is that

- A) development proceeds in a positive direction; i.e., people show gains at each point in the life span.
- B) biological abilities and cultural supports develop together in the life span.
- C) once an individual crosses a certain age, he or she will not be able to improve memory, strength, and endurance even with training and practice.
- D) individuals choose to invest their resources of time, energy, talent, money, and social support in varying ways.

138) Desiree, a 10-year-old, spends most of her time in school and focuses her mental abilities on learning different subjects. When she turns 80, she spends most of her time on meditating and searching for the meaning of life. She spends most of her money on health-related expenses. Which of the following key principles of the life-span developmental approach does this support?

- A) Development involves changing resource allocations.
- B) Development is dependent on heredity.
- C) Development shows plasticity.
- D) Development is mostly a result of environmental factors.

139) Matt is a 70-year-old man. In contrast to the developments in his childhood and young adulthood, which of the following is likely to be a change that would be observed in him at his present age?

- A) He will spend most of his time, energy, money, and talent on building his body and on improving his memory.
- B) He will spend most of his time, energy, money, and talent on compensating for the death of his wife and parents.
- C) He will stop searching for the meaning of his life.
- D) He will lose the ability to improve his memory, strength, and endurance.

- 140) Matteo is from Argentina and Alvie is from Mexico. Although the customs and values of both of these countries differ, their classmates at a university in the United States refer to both of them as Hispanic and assume they are the same culturally. What is this an example of?
- A) individualistic culture
 - B) collectivistic culture
 - C) ethnic gloss
 - D) ethnic group
- 141) Which of the following statements expresses that development shows plasticity?
- A) Human beings not only influence but also are influenced by their historical-cultural context.
 - B) Many abilities, such as memory, strength, and endurance, can be improved significantly with training and practice, even late in life.
 - C) Each period of the life span is affected by what happened before and will affect what is to come.
 - D) The process of development is influenced by both biology and culture, but the balance between these influences changes.
- 142) What is the purpose of the Black Lives Matter movement?
- A) to eliminate racially-based violence against Black people
 - B) to represent U.S. immigrant populations
 - C) to provide information on cultural traditions
 - D) to prevent overgeneralization that blurs variation
- 143) Derrick, a 50-year-old man, is a regular jogger. He wishes to complete a marathon but has never run more than 5 km at a stretch. After training consistently for two years, he is able to complete a marathon. Which of the following key principles of the life-span developmental approach does this support?
- A) Development is influenced by historical context.
 - B) Development is dependent on heredity.
 - C) Development shows plasticity.
 - D) Development is multidimensional.

- 144) In the context of the life-span developmental approach, development shows plasticity. Which of the following examples supports this statement?
- A) Kate, a 60-year-old runner, improves her ability to run faster through proper training and support.
 - B) Marge, a 40-year-old, finds that her memory has deteriorated over few years.
 - C) Chad, a 70-year-old, has not grown in height since he was 18 years old.
 - D) Michael, a 50-year-old, begins using hearing aids to help improve his hearing.

- 145) Which of the following is the term that describes cultures that focus more on the good of the group?
- A) collectivistic
 - B) ethnic minority
 - C) individualistic
 - D) ethnic gloss

- 146) In the context of the life-span developmental approach, which of the following can be used to support the principle that development shows plasticity?
- A) understanding how much the ability of a 45-year-old to lift weights can be enhanced from what it was 10 years ago
 - B) analyzing the way the brain of a 5-year-old works mainly to benefit others
 - C) understanding how the allocation of time to various activities changes in the different periods of human development
 - D) measuring the time taken for the human brain to make a voluntary response to a stimulus

FILL IN THE BLANK. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

- 147) Researchers consider _____ development to be from “womb to tomb,” comprising the entire human life span from conception to death.
- 148) The brain has _____, or the ability to modify performance through experience.

149) Many typical changes of infancy and early childhood are tied to _____ of the body and brain—the unfolding of a natural sequence of physical changes and behavior patterns.

150) Learning, attention, memory, language, thinking, reasoning, and creativity make up _____ development.

151) A society's way of life—including its laws, knowledge, values, language, traditions—is called _____ and is passed on from parents to children.

152) Given the diversity within groups, a term such as black or Hispanic can be an ethnic _____—an overgeneralization that obscures or blurs such variations.

153) An instinctive form of learning in which a young animal forms an attachment to the first moving object it sees is called _____.

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

154) List the goals of the study of human development and describe how they are achieved. Provide an example.

155) Describe how the scientific study of human development is ever evolving.

156) Describe how adolescence came to be considered a distinct period of development.

157) List the eight periods of human development in their chronological order.

158) Describe the interaction of heredity and the environment based on current research.

159) Describe why race is so hard to define.

160) List the seven key principles of the life-span developmental approach.

161) Describe the impact of COVID-19 on various aspects of life-span development.

Answer Key

Test name: Chapter 01

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1) C | 38) C |
| 2) A | 39) C |
| 3) C | 40) B |
| 4) B | 41) A |
| 5) A | 42) D |
| 6) C | 43) B |
| 7) A | 44) C |
| 8) A | 45) A |
| 9) C | 46) B |
| 10) C | 47) A |
| 11) C | 48) A |
| 12) A | 49) A |
| 13) A | 50) B |
| 14) A | 51) D |
| 15) B | 52) C |
| 16) B | 53) C |
| 17) A | 54) C |
| 18) A | 55) C |
| 19) B | 56) D |
| 20) D | 57) B |
| 21) A | 58) B |
| 22) C | 59) D |
| 23) A | 60) C |
| 24) C | 61) D |
| 25) C | 62) A |
| 26) B | 63) A |
| 27) C | 64) B |
| 28) A | 65) A |
| 29) A | 66) A |
| 30) D | 67) A |
| 31) A | 68) A |
| 32) D | 69) A |
| 33) A | 70) A |
| 34) D | 71) B |
| 35) A | 72) A |
| 36) D | 73) A |
| 37) D | 74) A |
| | 75) B |
| | 76) B |
| | 77) C |

- | | |
|--------|-------------------|
| 78) B | 118) A |
| 79) B | 119) C |
| 80) C | 120) A |
| 81) B | 121) D |
| 82) C | 122) C |
| 83) A | 123) A |
| 84) D | 124) B |
| 85) D | 125) B |
| 86) A | 126) A |
| 87) D | 127) C |
| 88) A | 128) C |
| 89) D | 129) C |
| 90) D | 130) A |
| 91) A | 131) A |
| 92) A | 132) D |
| 93) A | 133) A |
| 94) A | 134) B |
| 95) B | 135) A |
| 96) B | 136) B |
| 97) D | 137) D |
| 98) D | 138) A |
| 99) B | 139) B |
| 100) B | 140) C |
| 101) D | 141) B |
| 102) A | 142) A |
| 103) A | 143) C |
| 104) C | 144) A |
| 105) D | 145) A |
| 106) C | 146) A |
| 107) C | 147) life-span |
| 108) B | 148) plasticity |
| 109) D | 149) maturation |
| 110) D | 150) cognitive |
| 111) B | 151) culture |
| 112) D | 152) gloss |
| 113) B | 153) imprinting |
| 114) B | 154) Short Answer |
| 115) A | 155) Short Answer |
| 116) A | 156) Short Answer |
| 117) A | 157) Short Answer |

- 158) Short Answer
- 159) Short Answer
- 160) Short Answer
- 161) Short Answer