

Student: _____

1. Which of the following words BEST describes the focus of the study of human development?
 - A. Change
 - B. Childhood
 - C. Infancy
 - D. Relationships
2. The principle that human development is adaptive means
 - A. it is coherent and organized.
 - B. it is aimed at dealing with internal and external conditions of existence.
 - C. development proceeds from simple to complex.
 - D. None of these
3. Which of the following activities improved student grades, reduced school absences, and resulted in fewer behavioral problems?
 - A. Increased physical activity
 - B. Increased amount of sleep
 - C. Free breakfast
 - D. Free tutoring programs
4. When developmental scientists understand how language develops they can _____ when a child needs speech therapy.
 - A. intervene
 - B. describe
 - C. predict
 - D. explain
5. Life-span studies are based on which of the following ideas?
 - A. There is little continuity over the life span.
 - B. Development occurs early in life, not during adulthood.
 - C. Every portion of the life span is influenced by earlier events and will in turn affect later events.
 - D. There is no development that takes place in the late adulthood stage.
6. Historically, the study of child development gained impetus from
 - A. immunization to protect children from disease.
 - B. child labor laws.
 - C. scientific discoveries about the nature of conception.
 - D. All of these
7. The concept of a lifelong process of development that can be studied scientifically is known as what?
 - A. Childhood development
 - B. Longtime development
 - C. Life-span development
 - D. Social development
8. Change and stability in mental abilities, such as learning, memory, language, thinking, reasoning, etc., would constitute which type of development?
 - A. Physical
 - B. Cognitive
 - C. Psychosocial
 - D. Physiological

9. Which type of development is most involved in the growth of body and brain, sensory capacities, motor skills, and health?
 - A. Cognitive
 - B. Neurological
 - C. Physical
 - D. Psychosocial
10. Which of the following is true about physical development?
 - A. It interacts with cognitive, personality, and social development at all ages.
 - B. Physical development occurs independently of cognitive development.
 - C. It becomes less important than personality and social development during adolescence.
 - D. One's genetic makeup entirely controls one's physical development.
11. Marcus is 14 months old and having great difficulty when left with the babysitter. His separation anxiety is an example of interaction between which two types of development?
 - A. Intellectual and physical
 - B. Cognitive and intellectual
 - C. Physical and emotional
 - D. Intellectual and social
12. Marlane is large for her age and does not have many friends. This is an example of interaction between which two types of development?
 - A. Physical and intellectual
 - B. Intellectual and social
 - C. Physical and social
 - D. Personality and social
13. A developmental scientist who studies brain development is studying the _____ domain of the self.
 - A. psychological
 - B. psychosocial
 - C. physical
 - D. cognitive
14. Division of the life span into periods is a
 - A. physical construction.
 - B. cognitive construction.
 - C. intellectual construction.
 - D. social construction.
15. A concept or practice that may appear natural and obvious to those who accept it, but in reality is an invention of a particular culture is an example of
 - A. physical construction
 - B. cognitive construction
 - C. intellectual construction
 - D. social construction
16. The existence of adolescence as part of the life span in many industrialized societies but not in other societies, is an example of
 - A. environmental experiences.
 - B. social construction.
 - C. cognitive development.
 - D. physical development.
17. The age range of approximately 6-11 years refers to which of the following periods of development?
 - A. Early childhood
 - B. Middle childhood
 - C. Adolescence
 - D. Young adulthood

18. According to your text, which of the following is NOT one of the major divisions of the life span?
- A. Prenatal
 - B. Infancy and toddlerhood
 - C. Late adulthood
 - D. Senescence
19. Shayla is dependent on adults to meet her basic needs for food, clothing, and shelter, and to provide attachment bonding. She is experiencing the needs of what developmental period?
- A. Infancy
 - B. Toddlerhood
 - C. Early childhood
 - D. Middle childhood
20. Becoming introspective and searching out meaning in life is characteristic of which of the following?
- A. Adolescence
 - B. Young adulthood
 - C. Middle adulthood
 - D. Late adulthood
21. Marcus has stopped being so demanding and waits his turn when playing with his friends. He also appears to be more interested in others instead of himself. He is probably in what developmental period?
- A. Infancy
 - B. Toddlerhood
 - C. Early childhood
 - D. Middle childhood
22. During which developmental period do children begin to regulate their own behavior and become more interested in their peer groups?
- A. Infancy
 - B. Toddlerhood
 - C. Early childhood
 - D. Middle childhood
23. During which developmental period does a person make the transition from childhood to adulthood, while at the same time searching for a personal identity?
- A. Middle childhood
 - B. Adolescence
 - C. Young adulthood
 - D. None of these
24. The developmental tasks that include the establishment of families and occupations is
- A. adolescence.
 - B. middle childhood.
 - C. young adulthood.
 - D. middle adulthood.
25. During which developmental period do most people finish their formal education, become independent, and start families and careers?
- A. Adolescence
 - B. Young adulthood
 - C. Middle adulthood
 - D. Older adulthood
26. The concept of individual differences implies that people differ in
- A. size and build.
 - B. intelligence and personalities.
 - C. the influence of society and relationships they have.
 - D. All of these

27. The inborn traits or characteristics we inherit from biological parents are our
- environment.
 - individual differences.
 - heredity.
 - influences.
28. The world outside the self and the learning that comes from experiences in this world constitute
- environment.
 - individual differences.
 - heredity.
 - influences.
29. Which of the following statements about hereditary and environmental influences on development is TRUE?
- Internal influences are more important because they occur first.
 - External influences are more important because they are active for a longer time.
 - Internal and external influences interact and often cannot be separated.
 - Internal and external influences are independent and can be readily separated.
30. The unfolding of a natural sequence of physical changes and behavior patterns describes
- individual responses to the opportunities offered by one's culture.
 - environmental influences.
 - maturation.
 - one's perception of the events in his/her life.
31. Meghan recorded events in the lives of her sons Joseph and Jacob such as their first words, their first step, and the events of puberty. These events are examples of the process of
- environmental influences.
 - genetic influences.
 - inherited characteristics.
 - maturation.
32. Environmental or experiential factors that help define individual differences in development include all of the following EXCEPT
- genetic inheritance.
 - socioeconomic status.
 - ethnicity.
 - historical events.
33. A child born today in Iraq will have different experiences than children born in the United States or Mexico. These experiences will affect the course of development for these children because each child develops within a unique
- biological context.
 - social and historical context.
 - genetic content.
 - maturation period.
34. Industrialization and the move to more populated areas are both cited as reasons for the decline in the
- multilingual family.
 - nuclear family.
 - extended family.
 - blended family.
35. Their family consists of two generations with parents and children—either biological, step, or adopted.
- nuclear
 - extended
 - multigenerational
 - post modern

36. Despite being identified as a "low-risk" group, children of affluent families suffer a high rate of
- A. depression.
 - B. anxiety.
 - C. substance abuse.
 - D. All of these
37. A multigenerational kinship unit consisting of parents, children, grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins is called a(n) _____ family.
- A. nonnormative
 - B. nuclear
 - C. extended
 - D. blended
38. Socioeconomic status is determined by all of the following EXCEPT
- A. ethnicity.
 - B. income.
 - C. education.
 - D. occupation.
39. All of the following may be considered indirect effects of poverty EXCEPT
- A. parents' emotional state.
 - B. home environments.
 - C. presence of models for young people.
 - D. breakdown of the nuclear family.
40. A group's total way of life, including customs, traditions, laws, beliefs, values, and language, is referred to as its
- A. subculture.
 - B. ethnicity.
 - C. culture.
 - D. acculturation.
41. A possible strength associated with poverty would include
- A. the increased number of meals eaten together.
 - B. the lowered level of substance abuse.
 - C. the lowered levels of stress.
 - D. none since there are no strengths associated with poverty.
42. What percentage of households in the United States lives in extreme poverty based on 2008 data?
- A. Less than 1 percent.
 - B. 10 percent
 - C. 25 percent
 - D. 50 percent
43. Some religious groups have taught children consistent traditions for weddings and funerals. Teaching these ways to the next generation is an example of
- A. context.
 - B. ethnic diversity.
 - C. culture.
 - D. morality.
44. By the year 2023, the minority population in the United States is projected to rise to
- A. 30 percent.
 - B. 40 percent.
 - C. 50 percent.
 - D. 60 percent.

45. A condition that would increase the likelihood of a negative outcome is a description of what?
- A. environmental perceptions
 - B. genetic influences
 - C. risk factors
 - D. social resources
46. An overgeneralization that obscures cultural difference within a group is a description of
- A. ethnic identity.
 - B. ethnic gloss.
 - C. ethnicity.
 - D. ethnic group.
47. An event that is experienced in a similar way by most people in an age group is called a _____ influence.
- A. nonnormative age-graded
 - B. normative age-graded
 - C. cohort
 - D. cultural
48. A _____ is a group of people born at the same time.
- A. historical generation
 - B. culture
 - C. normative group
 - D. cohort
49. Developmental researchers refer to typical events that happen at an atypical time, or atypical events that happen at a typical time, as _____ events.
- A. normative
 - B. nonnormative
 - C. strange
 - D. bizarre
50. Nonnormative life events are
- A. unusual events that influence a person's life.
 - B. events that generally happen to everyone.
 - C. typical for a given population.
 - D. traumatic or unhappy events.
51. Events like starting school that occur at about the same age for people the world over are called
- A. normative age-graded influences.
 - B. normative history-graded influences.
 - C. nonnormative life events.
 - D. cohort determined influences.
52. Which of the following is a normative age-graded influence?
- A. Puberty and menopause
 - B. War
 - C. Winning the lottery
 - D. Famine
53. Normative history-graded influences include all of the following EXCEPT
- A. worldwide economic depression.
 - B. introduction of the contraceptive pill.
 - C. AIDS epidemic.
 - D. death of a spouse.

54. A group of people who experience an event such as the attack of September 11 during a formative time in their lives is known as a historical
A. generation.
B. chronosystem.
C. anomaly.
D. culture.
55. The impact of technological developments such as video games, computers, and the Internet are considered
A. nonnormative age-graded influences.
B. normative history-graded influences.
C. normative age-graded influences.
D. nonnormative history-graded influences.
56. A group of people who share a similar experience common to all of its members is called a
A. generation.
B. cohort.
C. culture.
D. peer group.
57. Cohort differences are primarily due to
A. geographical separation.
B. experiences affecting a generation.
C. variations of family history.
D. unusual life events.
58. Your cohort would include your
A. grandparents.
B. parents.
C. schoolmates.
D. children.
59. Which of the following are members of the same cohort?
A A woman who raised children in Binghamton, New York, during World War II and a woman raising . children in Binghamton during the 1990s
B. An urban child in Iraq and a rural child in the United States
C. A veteran of the Gulf War and a veteran of Vietnam War
D. A high school student in Binghamton, New York, and a high school student in Elmira, New York
60. A specific time when a given event, or the absence of that event, has the greatest impact on development is called a(n) _____ period.
A. important
B. essential
C. required
D. critical
61. A critical period is a time when
A. an organism is most likely to be influenced by a specific event.
B. a person faces a developmental transition.
C. development is taking place most rapidly.
D. development slows down for a period of time.
62. Rubella has a disastrous impact if it is contracted during the first trimester of a pregnancy yet has hardly any impact if contracted at the end of a pregnancy. This is an example of
A. fetal immune system maturation.
B. normative age-graded events.
C. maturational timing.
D. a critical period.

63. The critical period for language development is from early infancy to
- A. toddlerhood.
 - B. early childhood.
 - C. middle childhood.
 - D. puberty.
64. New research on plasticity indicates that plasticity
- A. is a complex reaction between the environment and genetic factors.
 - B. is a single factor that appears to predict resilience.
 - C. is very similar to critical periods.
 - D. is not related to temperament or resilience.
65. Which of the following is NOT one of the principles of life-span development identified by Baltes (1987)?
- A. Development is lifelong.
 - B. Development takes place in a historical context.
 - C. Development ends with childhood.
 - D. Development is pliable or plastic.
66. Allocation of resources often changes as a person develops. Which of the following is an example of this redistribution?
- A. Personal growth and improvement of skills are benefited by the availability of resources.
 - B. Resources do not aid a person during a time of personal loss.
 - C. The availability of resources decreases over time.
 - D. The availability of resources increases over time.
67. Marcus is designing a plan for a new preschool. List and define the three domains. Give one example of how a preschool program would address each domain as part of its day-to-day operations that he can submit to his school board for final approval.
68. List the periods of human development. For at least three of the periods, give an example of a cognitive, a psychosocial, and a physical event during the period that helps to define the particular period of development.
69. Define inherited influences and environmental influences on development. What are the differences between inherited influences and environmental influences? List and give examples of the effects of certain environmental influences on an individual's development.

1 Key

1. Which of the following words BEST describes the focus of the study of human development?
(p. 4)
- A.** Change
 - B. Childhood
 - C. Infancy
 - D. Relationships

Guidepost: 1 What is human development, and how has its study evolved?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #1
Type: Knowledge

2. The principle that human development is adaptive means
(p. 4)
- A. it is coherent and organized.
 - B.** it is aimed at dealing with internal and external conditions of existence.
 - C. development proceeds from simple to complex.
 - D. None of these

Guidepost: 1 What is human development, and how has its study evolved?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #2
Type: Knowledge

3. Which of the following activities improved student grades, reduced school absences, and resulted in fewer behavioral problems?
(p. 4)
- A. Increased physical activity
 - B. Increased amount of sleep
 - C.** Free breakfast
 - D. Free tutoring programs

Guidepost: 1 What is human development, and how has its study evolved?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #3
Type: Knowledge

4. When developmental scientists understand how language develops they can _____ when a child needs speech therapy.
(p. 5)
- A.** intervene
 - B. describe
 - C. predict
 - D. explain

Guidepost: 1 What is human development, and how has its study evolved?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #4
Type: Application

5. Life-span studies are based on which of the following ideas?
(p. 7-8)
- A. There is little continuity over the life span.
 - B. Development occurs early in life, not during adulthood.
 - C.** Every portion of the life span is influenced by earlier events and will in turn affect later events.
 - D. There is no development that takes place in the late adulthood stage.

Guidepost: 1 What is human development, and how has its study evolved?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #5
Type: Knowledge

6. Historically, the study of child development gained impetus from
(p. 4)
- A. immunization to protect children from disease.
 - B. child labor laws.
 - C. scientific discoveries about the nature of conception.
 - D.** All of these

Guidepost: 1 What is human development, and how has its study evolved?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #6
Type: Knowledge

7. The concept of a lifelong process of development that can be studied scientifically is known as what?
(p. 4)
- A. Childhood development
 - B. Longtime development
 - C. Life-span development**
 - D. Social development

*Guidepost: 1 What is human development, and how has its study evolved?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #7
Type: Knowledge*

8. Change and stability in mental abilities, such as learning, memory, language, thinking, reasoning, etc., would constitute which type of development?
(p. 6)
- A. Physical
 - B. Cognitive**
 - C. Psychosocial
 - D. Physiological

*Guidepost: 2 What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #8
Type: Knowledge*

9. Which type of development is most involved in the growth of body and brain, sensory capacities, motor skills, and health?
(p. 6)
- A. Cognitive
 - B. Neurological
 - C. Physical**
 - D. Psychosocial

*Guidepost: 2 What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #9
Type: Knowledge*

10. Which of the following is true about physical development?
(p. 6)
- A. It interacts with cognitive, personality, and social development at all ages.**
 - B. Physical development occurs independently of cognitive development.
 - C. It becomes less important than personality and social development during adolescence.
 - D. One's genetic makeup entirely controls one's physical development.

*Guidepost: 2 What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #10
Type: Knowledge*

11. Marcus is 14 months old and having great difficulty when left with the babysitter. His separation anxiety is an example of interaction between which two types of development?
(p. 6-8)
- A. Intellectual and physical
 - B. Cognitive and intellectual
 - C. Physical and emotional
 - D. Intellectual and social**

*Guidepost: 2 What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #11
Type: Knowledge*

12. Marlane is large for her age and does not have many friends. This is an example of interaction between which two types of development?
(p. 6-8)
- A. Physical and intellectual
 - B. Intellectual and social
 - C. Physical and social**
 - D. Personality and social

*Guidepost: 2 What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #12
Type: Application*

13. A developmental scientist who studies brain development is studying the _____ domain of the self.
(p. 6)
- A. psychological
 - B. psychosocial
 - C. physical**
 - D. cognitive

*Guidepost: 2 What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #13
Type: Application*

14. Division of the life span into periods is a
(p. 7)
- A. physical construction.
 - B. cognitive construction.
 - C. intellectual construction.
 - D. social construction.**

*Guidepost: 2 What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #14
Type: Knowledge*

15. A concept or practice that may appear natural and obvious to those who accept it, but in reality is an invention of a particular culture is an example of
(p. 7)
- A. physical construction
 - B. cognitive construction
 - C. intellectual construction
 - D. social construction**

*Guidepost: 2 What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #15
Type: Knowledge*

16. The existence of adolescence as part of the life span in many industrialized societies but not in other societies, is an example of
(p. 7)
- A. environmental experiences.
 - B. social construction.**
 - C. cognitive development.
 - D. physical development.

*Guidepost: 2 What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #16
Type: Knowledge*

17. The age range of approximately 6-11 years refers to which of the following periods of development?
(p. 8)
- A. Early childhood
 - B. Middle childhood**
 - C. Adolescence
 - D. Young adulthood

*Guidepost: 2 What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #17
Type: Knowledge*

18. According to your text, which of the following is NOT one of the major divisions of the life span?
(p. 8)
- A. Prenatal
 - B. Infancy and toddlerhood
 - C. Late adulthood
 - D. Senescence**

*Guidepost: 2 What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #18
Type: Knowledge*

19. (p. 7) Shayla is dependent on adults to meet her basic needs for food, clothing, and shelter, and to provide attachment bonding. She is experiencing the needs of what developmental period?
- A.** Infancy
 - B. Toddlerhood
 - C. Early childhood
 - D. Middle childhood

*Guidepost: 2 What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #19
Type: Application*

20. (p. 7) Becoming introspective and searching out meaning in life is characteristic of which of the following?
- A. Adolescence
 - B. Young adulthood
 - C. Middle adulthood
 - D.** Late adulthood

*Guidepost: 2 What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #20
Type: Knowledge*

21. (p. 7) Marcus has stopped being so demanding and waits his turn when playing with his friends. He also appears to be more interested in others instead of himself. He is probably in what developmental period?
- A. Infancy
 - B. Toddlerhood
 - C.** Early childhood
 - D. Middle childhood

*Guidepost: 2 What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #21
Type: Application*

22. (p. 7) During which developmental period do children begin to regulate their own behavior and become more interested in their peer groups?
- A. Infancy
 - B. Toddlerhood
 - C. Early childhood
 - D.** Middle childhood

*Guidepost: 2 What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #22
Type: Knowledge*

23. (p. 7) During which developmental period does a person make the transition from childhood to adulthood, while at the same time searching for a personal identity?
- A. Middle childhood
 - B.** Adolescence
 - C. Young adulthood
 - D. None of these

*Guidepost: 2 What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #23
Type: Knowledge*

24. (p. 7) The developmental tasks that include the establishment of families and occupations is
- A. adolescence.
 - B. middle childhood.
 - C.** young adulthood.
 - D. middle adulthood.

*Guidepost: 2 What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #24
Type: Knowledge*

25. During which developmental period do most people finish their formal education, become independent, and start families and careers?
(p. 7)
- A. Adolescence
 - B. Young adulthood**
 - C. Middle adulthood
 - D. Older adulthood

*Guidepost: 2 What do developmental scientists study?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #25
Type: Knowledge*

26. The concept of individual differences implies that people differ in
(p. 10)
- A. size and build.
 - B. intelligence and personalities.
 - C. the influence of society and relationships they have.
 - D. All of these**

*Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #26
Type: Knowledge*

27. The inborn traits or characteristics we inherit from biological parents are our
(p. 10)
- A. environment.
 - B. individual differences.
 - C. heredity.**
 - D. influences.

*Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #27
Type: Knowledge*

28. The world outside the self and the learning that comes from experiences in this world constitute
(p. 10)
- A. environment.**
 - B. individual differences.
 - C. heredity.
 - D. influences.

*Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #28
Type: Knowledge*

29. Which of the following statements about hereditary and environmental influences on development is TRUE?
(p. 10)
- A. Internal influences are more important because they occur first.
 - B. External influences are more important because they are active for a longer time.
 - C. Internal and external influences interact and often cannot be separated.**
 - D. Internal and external influences are independent and can be readily separated.

*Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #29
Type: Knowledge*

30. The unfolding of a natural sequence of physical changes and behavior patterns describes
(p. 10)
- A. individual responses to the opportunities offered by one's culture.
 - B. environmental influences.
 - C. maturation.**
 - D. one's perception of the events in his/her life.

*Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #30
Type: Knowledge*

31. Meghan recorded events in the lives of her sons Joseph and Jacob such as their first words, their first step, and the events of puberty. These events are examples of the process of
(p. 10)
- A. environmental influences.
 - B. genetic influences.
 - C. inherited characteristics.
 - D. maturation.**

*Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #31
Type: Application*

32. Environmental or experiential factors that help define individual differences in development include all of the following EXCEPT
(p. 10)
- A. genetic inheritance.
 - B. socioeconomic status.
 - C. ethnicity.
 - D. historical events.

Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #32
Type: Knowledge

33. A child born today in Iraq will have different experiences than children born in the United States or Mexico. These experiences will affect the course of development for these children because each child develops within a unique
(p. 10)
- A. biological context.
 - B. social and historical context.
 - C. genetic content.
 - D. maturation period.

Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #33
Type: Application

34. Industrialization and the move to more populated areas are both cited as reasons for the decline in the
(p. 11)
- A. multilingual family.
 - B. nuclear family.
 - C. extended family.
 - D. blended family.

Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #34
Type: Knowledge

35. Their family consists of two generations with parents and children—either biological, step, or adopted.
(p. 11)
- A. nuclear
 - B. extended
 - C. multigenerational
 - D. post modern

Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #35
Type: Knowledge

36. Despite being identified as a "low-risk" group, children of affluent families suffer a high rate of
(p. 13)
- A. depression.
 - B. anxiety.
 - C. substance abuse.
 - D. All of these

Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #36
Type: Knowledge

37. A multigenerational kinship unit consisting of parents, children, grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins is called a(n) _____ family.
(p. 11)
- A. nonnormative
 - B. nuclear
 - C. extended
 - D. blended

Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #37
Type: Knowledge

38. Socioeconomic status is determined by all of the following EXCEPT

- (p. 11-13)
- A.** ethnicity.
 - B. income.
 - C. education.
 - D. occupation.

Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #38
Type: Knowledge

39. All of the following may be considered indirect effects of poverty EXCEPT

- (p. 12)
- A. parents' emotional state.
 - B. home environments.
 - C. presence of models for young people.
 - D.** breakdown of the nuclear family.

Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #39
Type: Knowledge

40. A group's total way of life, including customs, traditions, laws, beliefs, values, and language, is referred to as its

- (p. 13)
- A. subculture.
 - B. ethnicity.
 - C.** culture.
 - D. acculturation.

Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #40
Type: Knowledge

41. A possible strength associated with poverty would include

- (p. 13)
- A.** the increased number of meals eaten together.
 - B. the lowered level of substance abuse.
 - C. the lowered levels of stress.
 - D. none since there are no strengths associated with poverty.

Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #41
Type: Knowledge

42. What percentage of households in the United States lives in extreme poverty based on 2008 data?

- (p. 12)
- A. Less than 1 percent.
 - B.** 10 percent
 - C. 25 percent
 - D. 50 percent

Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #42
Type: Knowledge

43. Some religious groups have taught children consistent traditions for weddings and funerals. Teaching these ways to the next generation is an example of

- (p. 13)
- A. context.
 - B. ethnic diversity.
 - C.** culture.
 - D. morality.

Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #43
Type: Application

44. By the year 2023, the minority population in the United States is projected to rise to

- (p. 13)
- A. 30 percent.
 - B. 40 percent.
 - C.** 50 percent.
 - D. 60 percent.

Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #44
Type: Knowledge

45. A condition that would increase the likelihood of a negative outcome is a description of what?
(p. 13)
A. environmental perceptions
B. genetic influences
C. risk factors
D. social resources

Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #45
Type: Knowledge

46. An overgeneralization that obscures cultural difference within a group is a description of
(p. 15)
A. ethnic identity.
B. ethnic gloss.
C. ethnicity.
D. ethnic group.

Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #46
Type: Knowledge

47. An event that is experienced in a similar way by most people in an age group is called a _____
(p. 16) influence.
A. nonnormative age-graded
B. normative age-graded
C. cohort
D. cultural

Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #47
Type: Knowledge

48. A _____ is a group of people born at the same time.
(p. 16)
A. historical generation
B. culture
C. normative group
D. cohort

Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #48
Type: Knowledge

49. Developmental researchers refer to typical events that happen at an atypical time, or atypical events
(p. 16) that happen at a typical time, as _____ events.
A. normative
B. nonnormative
C. strange
D. bizarre

Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #49
Type: Knowledge

50. Nonnormative life events are
(p. 16)
A. unusual events that influence a person's life.
B. events that generally happen to everyone.
C. typical for a given population.
D. traumatic or unhappy events.

Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #50
Type: Knowledge

51. Events like starting school that occur at about the same age for people the world over are called
(p. 16)
A. normative age-graded influences.
B. normative history-graded influences.
C. nonnormative life events.
D. cohort determined influences.

Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #51
Type: Knowledge

52. Which of the following is a normative age-graded influence?

(p. 16)

- A.** Puberty and menopause
- B. War
- C. Winning the lottery
- D. Famine

Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #52
Type: Knowledge

53. Normative history-graded influences include all of the following EXCEPT

(p. 16)

- A. worldwide economic depression.
- B. introduction of the contraceptive pill.
- C. AIDS epidemic.
- D.** death of a spouse.

Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #53
Type: Comprehension

54. A group of people who experience an event such as the attack of September 11 during a formative time in their lives is known as a historical

(p. 16)

- A.** generation.
- B. chronosystem.
- C. anomaly.
- D. culture.

Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #54
Type: Knowledge

55. The impact of technological developments such as video games, computers, and the Internet are considered

(p. 16)

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

Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #55
Type: Knowledge

56. A group of people who share a similar experience common to all of its members is called a

(p. 16)

- A. generation.
- B.** cohort.
- C. culture.
- D. peer group.

Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #56
Type: Knowledge

57. Cohort differences are primarily due to

(p. 16)

- A. geographical separation.
- B.** experiences affecting a generation.
- C. variations of family history.
- D. unusual life events.

Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #57
Type: Knowledge

58. Your cohort would include your

(p. 16)

- A. grandparents.
- B. parents.
- C.** schoolmates.
- D. children.

Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #58
Type: Application

59. Which of the following are members of the same cohort?
(p. 16) A A woman who raised children in Binghamton, New York, during World War II and a woman raising children in Binghamton during the 1990s
B. An urban child in Iraq and a rural child in the United States
C. A veteran of the Gulf War and a veteran of Vietnam War
D. A high school student in Binghamton, New York, and a high school student in Elmira, New York

Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #59
Type: Application

60. A specific time when a given event, or the absence of that event, has the greatest impact on development is called a(n) _____ period.
(p. 17) A. important
B. essential
C. required
D. critical

Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #60
Type: Knowledge

61. A critical period is a time when
(p. 17) **A.** an organism is most likely to be influenced by a specific event.
B. a person faces a developmental transition.
C. development is taking place most rapidly.
D. development slows down for a period of time.

Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #61
Type: Knowledge

62. Rubella has a disastrous impact if it is contracted during the first trimester of a pregnancy yet has hardly any impact if contracted at the end of a pregnancy. This is an example of
(p. 17) A. fetal immune system maturation.
B. normative age-graded events.
C. maturational timing.
D. a critical period.

Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #62
Type: Application

63. The critical period for language development is from early infancy to
(p. 18) A. toddlerhood.
B. early childhood.
C. middle childhood.
D. puberty.

Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #63
Type: Knowledge

64. New research on plasticity indicates that plasticity
(p. 17) **A.** is a complex reaction between the environment and genetic factors.
B. is a single factor that appears to predict resilience.
C. is very similar to critical periods.
D. is not related to temperament or resilience.

Guidepost: 3 What kinds of influences make one person different from another?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #64
Type: Knowledge

65. Which of the following is NOT one of the principles of life-span development identified by Baltes (1987)?
(p. 18-19)
- A. Development is lifelong.
 - B. Development takes place in a historical context.
 - C. Development ends with childhood.**
 - D. Development is pliable or plastic.

*Guidepost: 4 What are seven principles of the life-span development approach?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #65
Type: Knowledge*

66. Allocation of resources often changes as a person develops. Which of the following is an example of this redistribution?
(p. 19)
- A. Personal growth and improvement of skills are benefited by the availability of resources.**
 - B. Resources do not aid a person during a time of personal loss.
 - C. The availability of resources decreases over time.
 - D. The availability of resources increases over time.

*Guidepost: 4 What are seven principles of the life-span development approach?
Papalia - Chapter 01 #66
Type: Comprehension*

67. Marcus is designing a plan for a new preschool. List and define the three domains. Give one example of how a preschool program would address each domain as part of its day-to-day operations that he can submit to his school board for final approval.

Answers will vary

68. List the periods of human development. For at least three of the periods, give an example of a cognitive, a psychosocial, and a physical event during the period that helps to define the particular period of development.

Papalia - Chapter 01 #67

Answers will vary

69. Define inherited influences and environmental influences on development. What are the differences between inherited influences and environmental influences? List and give examples of the effects of certain environmental influences on an individual's development.

Papalia - Chapter 01 #68

Answers will vary

Papalia - Chapter 01 #69

1 Summary

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