Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

SKU: 9780137987658-TEST-BANK

TOTAL ASSESSMENT GUIDE

Chapter 1

An Introduction to Lifespan Development

Topic		Remember the Facts	Understand the Concepts	Apply What You Know	Analyze It
LO 1.1 Define the field of lifespan development and describe what it encompasses.	Multiple Choice			1	
	Essay				
LO 1.2 Describe the areas that lifespan development specialists cover.	Multiple Choice	2, 4		3	
	Essay				
LO 1.3 Describe some of the basic influences on human development.	Multiple Choice	7–9	5		6
	Essay			65	
LO 1.4 Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.	Multiple Choice	12–13	10, 14–15	11	
	Essay				66
LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.	Multiple Choice	17, 21, 23–24	16, 18–19, 25, 27	20, 22	26
	Essay				67
LO 1.6 Describe how the behavioral perspective explains lifespan development.	Multiple Choice	28–29, 31	32	30	
	Essay				
LO 1.7 Describe how the cognitive perspective explains lifespan development.	Multiple Choice	34, 36–38, 40	33, 35, 39		
	Essay				
LO 1.8 Describe how the humanistic perspective explains lifespan development.	Multiple Choice		41	42	
	Essay				
LO 1.9 Describe how the contextual perspective explains lifespan development.	Multiple Choice	44	43, 46	45	
	Essay				
LO 1.10 Describe how the evolutionary perspective explains lifespan development.	Multiple Choice		47		
	Essay				
LO 1.11 Discuss the value of applying multiple perspectives to lifespan development.	Multiple Choice				48
	Essay				68
LO 1.12 Describe the role that theories and hypotheses play in the study of development.	Multiple Choice	49			
	Essay			69	

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

TOTAL ASSESSMENT GUIDE

Chapter 1

An Introduction to Lifespan Development

Topic		Remember the Facts	Understand the Concepts	Apply What You Know	Analyze It
LO 1.13 Compare the two major categories of lifespan development research.	Multiple Choice	50			
	Essay				
LO 1.14 Identify different types of correlational studies and their relationship to cause and effect.	Multiple Choice	51, 52, 54		53	
	Essay			70	
LO 1.15 Explain the main features of an experiment.	Multiple Choice	55, 57, 60	59	56, 58	
	Essay				
LO 1.16 Distinguish between theoretical research and applied research.	Multiple Choice			61	
	Essay				
LO 1.17 Compare longitudinal research, cross-sectional research, and sequential research.	Multiple Choice	62	63		
	Essay				
LO 1.18 Describe ethical issues that affect psychological research.	Multiple Choice		64		
	Essay			71	

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

Chapter 1

An Introduction to Lifespan Development

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1-1. Dr. Sardonicus wants to examine the effectiveness of different teaching techniques. Her 9:00 A.M. class will be exposed to a new method of viewing online instructional videos whereas her 10:00 A.M. class will be exposed to traditional lectures. She will assess the students' memory for the information across six sessions. What method is the professor using to test her ideas?

a) intuitive
b) sociological
c) anecdotal
d) scientific

Answer: D
Learning Objective: LO 1.1 Define the field of lifespan development and describe what it encompasses.
Topic: Defining Lifespan Development
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1-2. A developmental psychologist whose research focus is on the human body's capacities and limitations is primarily interested in _____ development.

a) cognitive
b) physical
c) personality
d) social

Answer: B
Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Describe the areas that lifespan development specialists cover.
Topic: The Scope of the Field of Lifespan Development
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-3. Researchers in the Educational Psychology department of a university are conducting a long-term study to see how problem-solving skills change over time as students move from elementary school to high school to college. Which aspect of development are the researchers most likely studying?

a) cognitive
b) personality
c) social
d) physical

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

Answer: A
Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Describe the areas that lifespan development specialists cover.
Topic: The Scope of the Field of Lifespan Development
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1-4. Lifespan developmentalists typically focus on a particular _____ when investigating their questions of interest.

a) family
b) age range
c) preconception
d) geographic location

Answer: B
Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Describe the areas that lifespan development specialists cover.
Topic: The Scope of the Field of Lifespan Development
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-5. Which developmental period has been proposed to exist between adolescence and adulthood?

a) senescence
b) emerging adulthood
c) exploratory maturation
d) extended adolescence

Answer: B
LO 1.2 Describe the areas that lifespan development specialists cover.
Topic: The Scope of the Field of Lifespan Development
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

1-6. The term _____ relates to a person's cultural background, nationality, religion, and language.

a) race
b) self-identity
c) ethnic group
d) cultural categorization

Answer: C
Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Describe some of the basic influences on human development.

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

Topic: Influences on Development
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
APA Learning Objective: 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

1-7. A group of people who are born around the same time in the same place is called a(n) _____.

a) race
b) cohort
c) ethnic group
d) normative group

Answer: B
Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Describe some of the basic influences on human development.
Topic: Influences on Development
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-8. Biological and environmental influences that are similar for individuals in a particular age group, regardless of where they are raised, are called _____ influences.

a) age-graded
b) history-graded
c) biological
d) environmental

Answer: A
Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Describe some of the basic influences on human development.
Topic: Influences on Development
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-9. When social and cultural factors affect a particular individual at a particular time, and include forces such as race, ethnicity, social class, and subcultural membership, these factors are called _____.

a) age-graded influences
b) non-normative life events
c) history-graded influences
d) sociocultural-graded influences

Answer: D
Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Describe some of the basic influences on human development.

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

Topic: Influences on Development
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-10. Darnell believes his infant daughter is going through very distinct stages of development and is suddenly, upon turning 6 months old, able to do far more than she could at five and a half months. Darnell's observation is consistent with a _____ approach to development.

a) continuous change
b) discontinuous change
c) sensitive periods
d) nurture

Answer: B
Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.
Topic: Key Issues and Questions: Determining the Nature—and Nurture—of Lifespan Development
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

1-11. Sara contracted rubella (German measles) in the eleventh week of her pregnancy. Emily contracted rubella during the thirtieth week of her pregnancy. The difference in the way rubella would affect an unborn child at these two times is an example of _____.

a) continuous change
b) discontinuous change
c) a critical period
d) a sensitive period

Answer: C
Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.
Topic: Key Issues and Questions: Determining the Nature—and Nurture—of Lifespan Development
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1-12. Development that occurs in distinct steps or stages, with each stage bringing about behavior that is assumed to be qualitatively different from behavior at earlier stages, is called _____ change.

a) discontinuous
b) continuous
c) critical
d) natural

Answer: A
Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

Topic: Key Issues and Questions: Determining the Nature—and Nurture—of Lifespan Development
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-13. During a _____, organisms are particularly susceptible to certain kinds of stimuli in their environments, but the absence of those stimuli does not always produce irreversible consequences.

a) sensitive period
b) continuous change period
c) critical period
d) cohort

Answer: A
Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.
Topic: Key Issues and Questions: Determining the Nature—and Nurture—of Lifespan Development
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-14. Which issue has dominated many of the research questions in lifespan development?

a) Which areas of lifespan development are the most important for producing normal human functioning?
b) How much of people's behavior is due to their genetically determined nature and how much is due to nurture?
c) What role does the unconscious play in shaping human behavior?
d) What are the appropriate methods to use when studying development over time?

Answer: B
Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.
Topic: Key Issues and Questions: Determining the Nature—and Nurture—of Lifespan Development
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

1-15. _____ refers to the predetermined unfolding of genetic information within the course of an individual's development.

a) Maturation
b) Nurture
c) Discontinuous change
d) Critical growth

Answer: A
Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

Topic: Key Issues and Questions: Determining the Nature—and Nurture—of Lifespan Development
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

1-16. Advocates of the _____ perspective argue that much of behavior is motivated by inner forces, memories, and conflicts about which a person has little awareness or control.

a) psychodynamic
b) psychosocial
c) behavioral
d) sociocultural

Answer: A
Learning Objective: LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.
Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

1-17. Sigmund Freud believed that the _____ contains infantile wishes, desires, demands, and needs that are hidden from conscious awareness because they are disturbing.

a) superego
b) conscience
c) ego
d) unconscious

Answer: D
Learning Objective: LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.
Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-18. Sigmund Freud believed that the goal of the id was to _____.

a) reduce satisfaction and maximize tension
b) maximize satisfaction and reduce tension
c) reduce inhibition and maximize unconscious awareness
d) increase inhibition and reduce unconscious awareness

Answer: B
Learning Objective: LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

1-19. Sigmund Freud believed that the ego _____.

a) operates on a completely unconscious level
b) acts as a buffer between the desires of the id and the constraints of the real world
c) was under the direct control of the id
d) is the seat of conscience, or ethical principles of right and wrong

Answer: B
Learning Objective: LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.
Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

1-20. Enrico effused, "Man, I'm all ego! I do what I want whenever I want to." Ivar intoned, "Me, I'm pure id. I know right from wrong, and I always tread the moral path." Sebastian shrieked, "I am the definition of superego! Straight and steady through the world, trying to be sensible about it all." Despite their best intentions, these three Freudian fellows are a bit mixed up. Can you assign the correct attributes to each person?

a) Enrico is id, Ivar is superego, Sebastian is ego
b) Enrico is superego, Ivar is ego, Sebastian is id
c) Enrico is ego, Ivar is id, Sebastian is superego
d) Enrico is ego, Ivar is superego, Sebastian is id

Answer: A
Learning Objective: LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.
Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-21. According to Sigmund Freud, the series of stages that children progress through in which pleasure and gratification are focused on a particular biological function is called _____.

a) psychosexual development
b) the psychosocial revolution
c) psychodynamic awareness
d) psychoanalytic growth

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

Answer: A
Learning Objective: LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.
Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-22. Nikky is two-and-a-half years old and grappling with toilet training. Assuming she will eventually get the hang of it, which stage of psychosexual development is Nikky in?

a) oral
b) anal
c) latency
d) genital

Answer: B
Learning Objective: LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.
Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

1-23. Sigmund Freud believed that if children are either unable to gratify themselves during a particular stage of development, or if they are overgratified during a particular stage of development, _____ may occur.

a) fixation
b) conflict
c) stages
d) patterns

Answer: A
Learning Objective: LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.
Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-24. Erik Erikson proposed a _____ theory, which emphasized that society and culture influence and shape us.

a) psychosocial
b) psychodynamic

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

c) psychoanalytic
d) behavioral

Answer: A
Learning Objective: LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.
Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-25. Erik Erikson's psychosocial theory differs from Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory in that Erikson believed that development _____.

a) is completed in infancy
b) is completed in early childhood
c) is completed by adolescence
d) continues throughout the lifespan

Answer: D
Learning Objective: LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.
Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

1-26. Why has Sigmund Freud's psychodynamic perspective been called into question by modern theorists?

a) Freud assigned too small of a role to unconscious forces.
b) Many of Freud's ideas have not been validated by research.
c) Freud focused too much on the importance of social interaction in shaping behavior.
d) Freud presented an overly optimistic view of humanity.

Answer: B
Learning Objective: LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.
Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
APA Learning Objective: 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

1-27. Between the ages of 5 to 6 years and adolescence, children strive to develop a sense of competence and avoid feeling that they have no sense of mastery. Erik Erikson referred to this stage of psychosocial development as _____.

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

a) industry vs. inferiority
b) ego-integrity vs. despair
c) identity vs. role diffusion
d) generativity vs. stagnation

Answer: A
Learning Objective: LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.
Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1-28. A type of learning in which an organism responds in a particular way to a neutral stimulus that normally does not bring about that type of response is called _____.

a) classical conditioning
b) behavioral observation
c) operant conditioning
d) psychodynamic learning

Answer: A
Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Describe how the behavioral perspective explains lifespan development.
Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-29. A form of learning in which a voluntary response is strengthened or weakened by its association with positive or negative consequences is called _____.

a) the behavioral perspective
b) the psychodynamic perspective
c) operant conditioning
d) classical conditioning

Answer: C
Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Describe how the behavioral perspective explains lifespan development.
Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-30. Rocio learned at a young age that developing good study habits, such as doing her homework, brought about good grades and made her want to work harder in school. This kind of encouraging outcome of an action is called _____.

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

a) development
b) classical conditioning
c) reinforcement
d) social-cognition

Answer: C
Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Describe how the behavioral perspective explains lifespan development.
Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1-31. _____ is a formal technique for promoting the frequency of desirable behaviors and decreasing the incidence of unwanted ones.

a) Punishment
b) Reinforcement
c) Classical remediation
d) Behavior modification

Answer: D
Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Describe how the behavioral perspective explains lifespan development.
Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-32. Which learning approach emphasizes the importance of modeling?

a) classical conditioning
b) behavior modification
c) social-cognitive learning
d) operant conditioning

Answer: C
Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Describe how the behavioral perspective explains lifespan development.
Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-33. _____ emphasizes the processes that allow people to know, understand, and think about the world.

a) Classical conditioning

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

b) The psychodynamic perspective
c) Operant conditioning
d) The cognitive perspective

Answer: D
Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe how the cognitive perspective explains lifespan development.
Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

1-34. Which person is considered the predominant theorist in the area of cognitive development?

a) Jean Piaget
b) Anne Anastasi
c) Albert Bandura
d) Mary Salter Ainsworth

Answer: A
Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe how the cognitive perspective explains lifespan development.
Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-35. Jean Piaget's two basic principles of growth in children's understanding of the world are _____.

a) reward and punishment
b) schemas and assessment
c) assimilation and accommodation
d) cognition and behavior

Answer: C
Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe how the cognitive perspective explains lifespan development.
Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

1-36. What did Jean Piaget call the process by which people understand an experience in terms of their current stage of cognitive development?

a) cognition
b) accommodation
c) schemes
d) assimilation

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

Answer: D
Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe how the cognitive perspective explains lifespan development.
Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-37. What did Jean Piaget call the process by which changes occur in the existing way a child thinks in response to encounters with new stimuli or events?

a) assimilation
b) accommodation
c) cognition
d) schemes

Answer: B
Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe how the cognitive perspective explains lifespan development.
Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-38. Which model of cognitive development seeks to identify the ways in which individuals take in, access, utilize, and store information?

a) Piagetian
b) psychosocial
c) information processing
d) sociocultural

Answer: C
Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe how the cognitive perspective explains lifespan development.
Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-39. Jean Piaget's perspective on cognitive development assumes that thinking undergoes _____ advances, whereas the information-processing approach assumes that development is marked by _____ advantages.

a) quantitative; qualitative
b) quantitative; discontinuous
c) qualitative; quantitative

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

d) continuous; discontinuous

Answer: C
Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe how the cognitive perspective explains lifespan development.
Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

1-40. Which approach to understanding cognitive development is currently at the forefront of cutting-edge research, utilizing our understanding of genes and brain activity?

a) behavior modification
b) social-cognitive
c) cognitive neuroscience
d) neo-Piagetian

Answer: C
Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe how the cognitive perspective explains lifespan development.
Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-41. Which theoretical perspective argues that people have a fundamental ability to control their behavior and make rational decisions about their lives?

a) psychoanalytic
b) behavioral
c) humanistic
d) social-cognitive learning theory

Answer: C
Learning Objective: LO 1.8 Describe how the humanistic perspective explains lifespan development.
Topic: The Humanistic Perspective: Concentrating on the Unique Qualities of Human Beings
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

1-42. While watching the sun set over the Salton Sea, Gricelda was suddenly overcome by a feeling that she had reached a state of self-fulfillment, achieving what she feels is her highest potential, and reaching those heights in her own unique way. According to the humanist perspective, what happened to Gricelda?

a) She finally understood the nature–nurture distinction.
b) She realized her need for positive regard.
c) She resolved her autonomy versus initiative challenge.

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

d) She attained self-actualization.

Answer: D
Learning Objective: LO 1.8 Describe how the humanistic perspective explains lifespan development.
Topic: The Humanistic Perspective: Concentrating on the Unique Qualities of Human Beings
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1-43. Which theoretical perspective specifically focuses on the relationship between individuals and their physical, cognitive, personality, and social worlds?

a) humanistic
b) contextual
c) cognitive
d) behavioral

Answer: B
Learning Objective: LO 1.9 Describe how the contextual perspective explains lifespan development.
Topic: The Contextual Perspective: Taking a Broad Approach to Development
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

1-44. Which of Urie Bronfenbrenner's bioecological levels provides the connections between the various aspects of a person's life?

a) exosystem
b) mesosystem
c) microsystem
d) macrosystem

Answer: B
Learning Objective: LO 1.9 Describe how the contextual perspective explains lifespan development.
Topic: The Contextual Perspective: Taking a Broad Approach to Development
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-45. Peter and Gordon are considering moving from their small rural town to a larger city to gain greater access to social services, better schools for their children, and a wider variety of entertainment options. This is an example of which of Urie Bronfenbrenner's five bioecological levels?

a) macrosystem
b) exosystem
c) microsystem
d) mesosystem

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

Answer: B
Learning Objective: LO 1.9 Describe how the contextual perspective explains lifespan development.
Topic: The Contextual Perspective: Taking a Broad Approach to Development
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1-46. Which theory emphasizes how cognitive development proceeds as a result of social interactions between members of a culture?

a) interconnectedness
b) sociocultural
c) bioecological
d) contextual

Answer: B
Learning Objective: LO 1.9 Describe how the contextual perspective explains lifespan development.
Topic: The Contextual Perspective: Taking a Broad Approach to Development
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

1-47. Which theoretical perspective seeks to identify behavior that is the result of our genetic inheritance from our ancestors?

a) evolutionary
b) cognitive neuroscience
c) bioecological
d) humanistic

Answer: A
Learning Objective: LO 1.10 Describe how the evolutionary perspective explains lifespan development.
Topic: Evolutionary Perspectives: Our Ancestors' Contributions to Behavior
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

1-48. Why is it wrong to ask "which theoretical perspective on lifespan development is correct?"

a) Developmentalists already agree that the psychodynamic perspective makes the greatest theoretical contribution; other perspectives should be mentioned, but ultimately rejected.
b) There is no way to empirically test the propositions of the various perspectives, so there is no way to determine which is correct.
c) Each perspective looks at development from a different vantage point; as such, each emphasizes a slightly different aspect while retaining a piece of the truth.
d) Asking "which is correct?" is less important than asking "what should be studied?"

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

Answer: C
Learning Objective: LO 1.11 Discuss the value of applying multiple perspectives to lifespan development.
Topic: Why "Which Approach Is Right?" Is the Wrong Question
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Analyze It
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-49. Which type of evidence is based on careful, systematic procedures?

a) scientific
b) opinion
c) anecdotal
d) abstract

Answer: A
Learning Objective: LO 1.12 Describe the role that theories and hypotheses play in the study of development.
Topic: Theories and Hypotheses: Posing Developmental Questions
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-50. _____ research is designed to discover causal relationships between various factors.

a) Correlational
b) Hypothetical
c) Experimental
d) Theoretical

Answer: C
Learning Objective: LO 1.13 Compare the two major categories of lifespan development research.
Topic: Choosing a Research Strategy: Answering Questions
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-51. Which research strategy involves observing naturally occurring behavior without intervening in the situation?

a) case study method
b) ethnography
c) naturalistic observation
d) experimental research

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

Answer: C
Learning Objective: LO 1.14 Identify different types of correlational studies and their relationship to cause and effect.
Topic: Correlational Studies
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-52. _____ is a developmental research strategy borrowed from the field of anthropology and used to investigate cultural questions.

a) Ethnography
b) Survey research
c) Psychophysiological research
d) Experimentation

Answer: A
Learning Objective: LO 1.14 Identify different types of correlational studies and their relationship to cause and effect.
Topic: Correlational Studies
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-53. In the 1970s, a 13-year-old girl (called "Genie") was found locked in a room, strapped to a potty chair, where she had been confined since birth. Because she had grown up in a world without human speech, researchers studied Genie's ability to acquire words, grammar, and pronunciation. This type of research is an example of a _____.

a) representative sample
b) case study
c) survey study
d) naturalistic observation

Answer: B
Learning Objective: LO 1.14 Identify different types of correlational studies and their relationship to cause and effect.
Topic: Correlational Studies
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-54. When a group of people are chosen to represent a larger population and are asked about their attitudes, behaviors, or thinking on a given topic, this is considered _____ research.

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

a) ethnographic
b) case study
c) experimental
d) survey

Answer: D
Learning Objective: LO 1.14 Identify different types of correlational studies and their relationship to cause and effect.
Topic: Correlational Studies
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-55. When an investigator devises different conditions and then compares the outcomes of the participants exposed to those different conditions in order to see how behavior is affected, this is called a(n) _____.

a) hypothesis
b) experiment
c) theory
d) treatment

Answer: B
Learning Objective: LO 1.15 Explain the main features of an experiment.
Topic: Experiments: Determining Cause and Effect
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-56. Rolando conducts an experiment in which group A is exposed to a particular treatment and group B is given no treatment. If group A is designated as the treatment group, then group B is the _____.

a) independent variable
b) dependent variable
c) control group
d) treatment group

Answer: C
Learning Objective: LO 1.15 Explain the main features of an experiment.
Topic: Experiments: Determining Cause and Effect
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

1-57. In an experiment, the _____ is what researchers manipulate.

a) replication group
b) independent variable
c) control group
d) dependent variable

Answer: B
Learning Objective: LO 1.15 Explain the main features of an experiment.
Topic: Experiments: Determining Cause and Effect
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-58. Dr. Saetang asks individuals to run on a treadmill for zero, fifteen, or thirty minutes and then measures their self-reported feelings of fatigue. In this hypothetical study, the independent variable is _____.

a) the self-reported feelings of fatigue
b) the individuals who run for fifteen or thirty minutes
c) the individuals who run for zero minutes
d) the number of minutes individuals run on the treadmill

Answer: D
Learning Objective: LO 1.15 Explain the main features of an experiment.
Topic: Experiments: Determining Cause and Effect
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-59. Which technique ensures that personal characteristics that might affect the outcome of an experiment are scattered among research participants in the different groups, thereby making the groups roughly equivalent?

a) dependent recursion
b) random assignment
c) independent assignment
d) regression to the mean

Answer: B
Learning Objective: LO 1.15 Explain the main features of an experiment.
Topic: Experiments: Determining Cause and Effect
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

1-60. Using a real-world setting for an experiment is the hallmark of a(n) _____.

a) field study
b) control group
c) experimental group
d) sample group

Answer: A
Learning Objective: LO 1.15 Explain the main features of an experiment.
Topic: Experiments: Determining Cause and Effect
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

1-61. If the focus of a research study is to examine the ways in which college professors can help students to remember information more easily, such a study would represent _____ research.

a) applied
b) experimental
c) theoretical
d) hypothetical

Answer: A
Learning Objective: LO 1.16 Distinguish between theoretical research and applied research.
Topic: Theoretical and Applied Research: Complementary Approaches
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1-62. What type of research design is used when people of different ages are compared at the same point in time?

a) longitudinal
b) sequential
c) correlational
d) cross-sectional

Answer: D
Learning Objective: LO 1.17 Compare longitudinal research, cross-sectional research, and sequential research.
Topic: Measuring Developmental Change
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

1-63. Which type of research study is a “compromise” that examines a number of different age groups over several points in time?

a) longitudinal
b) sequential
c) cross-sectional
d) experimental

Answer: B
Learning Objective: LO 1.17 Compare longitudinal research, cross-sectional research, and sequential research.
Topic: Measuring Developmental Change
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

1-64. Which consideration is a common ethical guideline for conducting research with human participants?

a) Participants may not withdraw from a research study after it has begun.
b) Participants must be allowed to make an informed decision about whether or not they want to participate in the study.
c) Participants cannot be subjected to any amount of discomfort.
d) Participants cannot be deceived about aspects of the research.

Answer: B
Learning Objective: LO 1.18 Describe ethical issues that affect psychological research.
Topic: Ethics and Research
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology’s content domains.

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

ESSAY QUESTIONS

1-65. Explain the three different types of cohort effects and give an example of each.

Answer: A good answer would include the following key points:

- History-graded influences are biological and environmental influences associated with a particular historical moment in time (examples: floods or earthquakes experienced by people living in an affected region).
- Age-graded influences are biological and environmental influences that are similar for individuals in a particular age group, regardless of when or where they are raised (examples: puberty and menopause).
- Sociocultural-graded influences are the social and cultural factors present at a particular time for a particular individual dependent upon such variables as ethnicity, social class, and subcultural membership (examples: socioeconomic forces affect developing children differently).

Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Describe some of the basic influences on human development.
Topic: Influences on Development
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1-66. Explain the distinction between continuous change and discontinuous change, and discuss why some theorists and researchers would subscribe to one or the other of those viewpoints, using an example.

Answer: A good answer would include the following key points:

- Continuous change is change that is gradual, evidenced by current achievements that build on previous levels of achievement. This perspective assumes that basic underlying developmental processes remain the same over the life span.
- Discontinuous change occurs in distinct stages or steps. The assumption is that a person's behavior and the developmental processes that contribute to them are qualitatively different at different stages.
- A theorist would be on fairly solid ground adopting either approach, as some aspects of development seem to be smooth, gradual, and continuous, whereas others appear to have more of a discontinuous nature to them.
- Depending on when it is observed, height, for example, can seem quite continuous; children gradually grow taller over time. Yet it also can appear discontinuous, as when an adolescent's growth spurt makes a teenager seem to suddenly "shoot up" overnight.

Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.
Topic: Key Issues and Questions: Determining the Nature—and Nurture—of Lifespan Development
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
APA Learning Objective: 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

1-67. Name one shortcoming associated with each of these theoretical approaches: psychodynamic, humanistic, and behavioral. Then discuss whether what you've identified is an actual shortcoming, or merely something beyond the scope of that given perspective.

Answer: A good answer would include the following key points:

- A major shortcoming, limitation, or disadvantage associated with the psychodynamic perspective is a lack of empirical evidence supporting the primary concepts of the theoretical approach. For example, it is difficult (if not impossible) to measure or empirically verify the id, ego, or superego, test the validity of psychosexual stages of development, or quantify psychosocial conflicts resolved over the course of the lifespan.
- That same shortcoming applies to the humanistic perspective. Concepts such as self-actualization, unconditional positive regard, fulfillment, and the like, sound nice and paint quite a rosy portrait of humanity, but they are highly resistant to empirical study.
- A shortcoming of behaviorism, in its strictest sense, is its disregard of cognition, mental life, and mental processes. This can range from simply assuming such processes not to be the appropriate subject matter for psychology (thereby perhaps acknowledging their existence but downplaying their importance) to developing a grand theory based entirely on principles of behavior.
- The shortcomings associated with the psychodynamic and humanistic perspective are genuine shortcomings. Psychology is a science, and as such, any specialization/branch/subfield of psychology is also a science; this places developmental psychology squarely in that camp. If theoretical concepts are not amenable to scientific scrutiny, they may provide a conceptual framework or helpful anecdotes, but nonscience can't be science.
- Ignoring mental life and cognition, however, is not so much a shortcoming of the behaviorist perspective as it is simply an area of focus not adopted by that perspective. No one would fault a biologist for not consistently integrating a sociological perspective in their work; biology is biology, and sociology is sociology. Behaviorists offered an explanatory system based on observable behavior, and although it may be limited in scope, it is nonetheless theoretically cohesive and accessible to empirical investigation.

Learning Objective: LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.
Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
APA Learning Objective: 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

1-68. Why is asking, "Which theoretical perspective is correct?" the wrong question to ask?

Answer: A good answer would include the following key points:

- Different perspectives emphasize different aspects of development; asking, "Which is right?" is like comparing apples and oranges. Both are round, both are fruits, both are edible, but beyond those surface similarities, there are important differences that distinguish them.
- The same phenomenon can be examined from many different perspectives, meaning each perspective might have a piece of the truth in interpreting that phenomenon.
- An eclectic approach, adopting elements of multiple perspectives to address a topic of interest, provides a broader and more nuanced perspective.
- Empirical research evidence is the ultimate arbiter of the accuracy of a theoretical perspective.

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

Learning Objective: LO 1.11 Discuss the value of applying multiple perspectives to lifespan development.
Topic: Why "Which Approach Is Right?" Is the Wrong Question to Ask
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
APA Learning Objective: 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

1-69. Describe the three major steps of the scientific method and give an example of each.

Answer: A good answer would include the following key points:

- Identifying questions of interest (example: Why do girls and boys differ in height during puberty?).
- Formulating an explanation (example: Biological and genetic forces produce these observable physical changes).
- Carrying out research that either lends support to the explanation or refutes it (example: Blood samples, genetic testing, and familial height measurements are collected).

Learning Objective: LO 1.12 Describe the role that theories and hypotheses play in the study of development.
Topic: Theories and Hypotheses: Posing Developmental Questions
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1-70. Explain what a correlation coefficient measures, and provide examples of what different kinds of coefficients indicate.

Answer: A good answer would include the following key points:

- Correlation coefficients are measures of the relationship between two variables.
- Coefficients can range between –1.00 and +1.00, and indicate both the strength and the direction of a relationship.
- Coefficients closer to 1.00 on either end represent stronger levels of association.
- Positive coefficients indicate that as scores on one variable increase, scores on the other variable increase, and vice-versa; both variables are moving in the same direction.
- Negative coefficients indicate that high scores on one variable are associated with low scores on the other variable, and vice-versa; the variables are moving in opposite directions.
- A correlation of +.85 between height and weight indicates a strong, positive association between those two variables.
- A correlation of –.30 between weight and finger dexterity indicates a weak, negative association between those two variables.
- A correlation of .00 indicates no association between two variables.

Learning Objective: LO 1.14 Identify different types of correlational studies and their relationship to cause and effect.
Topic: Correlational Studies
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

1-71. Summarize the four basic principles of ethical research, and provide an example of how each principle might be violated in a research study.

Answer: A good answer would include the following key points:

- Protection from physical or psychological harm. If a researcher wanted to see how long newborns could hold their breath under water, this would be an unethical experiment violating this principle.
- Obtaining informed consent. Telling a group of elementary school children to "just fill out these forms; you don't need to know why" would violate this principle.
- Justified deception. Convincing a child that her puppy was just murdered in order to arouse and measure a stress response would be an unjustified use of deception.
- Privacy must be maintained. A researcher who left adolescents' confidential responses to questions about engaging in unprotected sexual activity lying on a table in a coffee shop would not be maintaining the privacy of those responses.

Learning Objective: LO 1.18: Describe ethical issues that affect psychological research.
Topic: Ethics and Research
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

REVEL QUIZZES

The following questions appear at the end of each module and at the end of the chapter in Revel for *Lifespan Development*, Fifth Edition.

Module 1.1 Quiz: An Orientation to Lifespan Development

Multiple choice question

1. EOM Q1.1.1

Lifespan development examines patterns of growth, change, and _____ in human behavior across the life span.

a) stability
b) evolution
Consider This: Lifespan development studies thought and behavior that occurs throughout the entire life span. LO 1.1 Define the field of lifespan development and describe what it encompasses.
c) diversity
Consider This: Lifespan development studies thought and behavior that occurs throughout the entire life span. LO 1.1 Define the field of lifespan development and describe what it encompasses.
d) socialization
Consider This: Lifespan development studies thought and behavior that occurs throughout the entire life span. LO 1.1 Define the field of lifespan development and describe what it encompasses.

Answer: A
Difficulty: Easy
Topic: Defining Lifespan Development
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: LO 1.1 Define the field of lifespan development and describe what it encompasses.

Multiple choice question

2. EOM Q1.1.2

How are the developmental periods of infancy and adolescence similar?

a) Both have a fairly clear-cut boundary for when they begin.
b) Both involve roughly the same number of years.
Consider This: These developmental periods are social constructions. LO 1.2 Describe the areas that lifespan development specialists cover.
c) Both have a fairly clear-cut boundary for when they end.
Consider This: These developmental periods are social constructions. LO 1.2 Describe the areas that lifespan development specialists cover.
d) Most developmentalists study both of these periods at the same time.
Consider This: These developmental periods are social constructions. LO 1.2 Describe the areas that lifespan development specialists cover.

Answer: A
Difficulty: Difficult
Topic: The Scope of the Field of Lifespan Development
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Describe the areas that lifespan development specialists cover.

Multiple choice question

3. EOM Q1.1.3

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

Compared to the others, which circumstances represent a history-graded influence?

a) living in a small town where a mass shooting has taken place
b) entering formal education in the school system
Consider This: Cohort effects are a type of history-graded influence. LO 1.3 Describe some of the basic influences on human development.
c) the onset of puberty
Consider This: Cohort effects are a type of history-graded influence. LO 1.3 Describe some of the basic influences on human development.
d) experiencing menopause
Consider This: Cohort effects are a type of history-graded influence. LO 1.3 Describe some of the basic influences on human development.

Answer: A
Difficulty: Moderate
Topic: Influences on Development
Skill: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Describe some of the basic influences on human development.

Multiple choice question

4. EOM Q1.1.4

Compared to young children, adults have a much harder time learning a new language. Researchers studying this phenomenon are mainly addressing which key issue in development?

a) critical versus sensitive periods
b) continuous versus discontinuous change
Consider This: Developmentalists think it is possible for later experiences to overcome earlier deficits; not learning a language when it was optimal to do so does not mean it can't be acquired later. LO 1.4 Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.
c) lifespan approaches versus particular periods
Consider This: Developmentalists think it is possible for later experiences to overcome earlier deficits; not learning a language when it was optimal to do so does not mean it can't be acquired later. LO 1.4 Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.
d) nature versus nurture
Consider This: Developmentalists think it is possible for later experiences to overcome earlier deficits; not learning a language when it was optimal to do so does not mean it can't be acquired later. LO 1.4 Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.

Answer: A
Difficulty: Moderate
Topic: Key Issues and Questions: Determining the Nature— and Nurture— of Lifespan Development
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.

Multiple choice question

5. EOM Q1.1.5

In the nature versus nurture discussion, the term *nurture* refers to _____.

a) environmental influences
b) historical traits
Consider This: Nature and nurture used to be seen as opposing forces, rather than having the joint influence on development that almost all researchers now acknowledge. LO 1.4 Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.
c) genetic factors

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

Consider This: Nature and nurture used to be seen as opposing forces, rather than having the joint influence on development that almost all researchers now acknowledge. LO 1.4 Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.

d) inherited characteristics

Consider This: Nature and nurture used to be seen as opposing forces, rather than having the joint influence on development that almost all researchers now acknowledge. LO 1.4 Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.

Answer: A
Difficulty: Easy
Topic: Key Issues and Questions: Determining the Nature – and Nurture – of Lifespan Development
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

Module 1.2 Quiz: Theoretical Perspectives on Lifespan Development

Multiple choice question

1. EOM Q1.2.1

Proponents of the _____ theoretical perspective believe that behavior is largely motivated by subconscious inner forces and memories.

a) psychodynamic
b) behavioral
Consider This: Sigmund Freud is most commonly associated with this theoretical perspective. LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.
c) cognitive
Consider This: Sigmund Freud is most commonly associated with this theoretical perspective. LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.
d) evolutionary
Consider This: Sigmund Freud is most commonly associated with this theoretical perspective. LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.

Answer: A
Difficulty: Moderate
Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.

Multiple choice question

2. EOM Q1.2.2

_____ emphasizes the importance of learning by observing the behavior of another person, called a model.

a) Social-cognitive learning theory
b) Classical conditioning
Consider This: Albert Bandura is commonly associated with this theoretical perspective. LO 1.6 Describe how the behavioral perspective explains lifespan development.
c) Humanistic psychology
Consider This: Albert Bandura is commonly associated with this theoretical perspective. LO 1.6 Describe how the behavioral perspective explains lifespan development.
d) The psychodynamic perspective
Consider This: Albert Bandura is commonly associated with this theoretical perspective. LO 1.6 Describe how the behavioral perspective explains lifespan development.

Answer: A
Difficulty: Moderate
Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Describe how the behavioral perspective explains lifespan development.

Multiple choice question

3. EOM Q1.2.3

How are Jean Piaget's concepts of assimilation and accommodation similar?

a) Both are ways to bring about cognitive development.
b) Both involve attaining formal operations before they can take place.
Consider This: Piaget believed that these principles explain how children understand the world. LO 1.7 Describe how the cognitive perspective explains lifespan development.

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

c) Both involve understanding experience in terms of a child's existing way of thinking.
Consider This: Piaget believed that these principles explain how children understand the world. LO 1.7 Describe how the cognitive perspective explains lifespan development.
d) Both are interchangeable terms used to explain the same concept.
Consider This: Piaget believed that these principles explain how children understand the world. LO 1.7 Describe how the cognitive perspective explains lifespan development.

Answer: A
Difficulty: Difficult
Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding
Skill: Analyze It
Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe how the cognitive perspective explains lifespan development.

Multiple choice question

4. EOM Q1.2.4

A teacher who provides less and less guidance each time a child tries to complete a puzzle is using _____.
a) scaffolding
b) initiative versus guilt
Consider This: Lev Vygotsky argued that children's understanding of the world is acquired through their problem-solving interactions with adults and other children. LO 1.9 Describe how the contextual perspective explains lifespan development.
c) the chronosystem
Consider This: Lev Vygotsky argued that children's understanding of the world is acquired through their problem-solving interactions with adults and other children. LO 1.9 Describe how the contextual perspective explains lifespan development.
d) classical conditioning
Consider This: Lev Vygotsky argued that children's understanding of the world is acquired through their problem-solving interactions with adults and other children. LO 1.9 Describe how the contextual perspective explains lifespan development.

Answer: A
Difficulty: Moderate
Topic: The Contextual Perspective: Taking a Broad Approach to Development
Skill: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: LO 1.9 Describe how the contextual perspective explains lifespan development.

Multiple choice question

5. EOM Q1.2.5

The _____ perspective identifies behaviors that are the result of genetic inheritance.
a) evolutionary
b) cognitive
Consider This: This perspective contends that our genetic inheritance determines not only physical traits such as skin and eye color, but certain personality traits and social behaviors as well. LO 1.10 Describe how the evolutionary perspective explains lifespan development.
c) psychodynamic
Consider This: This perspective contends that our genetic inheritance determines not only physical traits such as skin and eye color, but certain personality traits and social behaviors as well. LO 1.10 Describe how the evolutionary perspective explains lifespan development.
d) contextual
Consider This: This perspective contends that our genetic inheritance determines not only physical traits such as skin and eye color, but certain personality traits and social behaviors as well. LO 1.10 Describe how the evolutionary perspective explains lifespan development.

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

Answer: A
Difficulty: Easy
Topic: Evolutionary Perspectives: Our Ancestors' Contributions to Behavior
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: LO 1.10 Describe how the evolutionary perspective explains lifespan development.

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

Multiple choice question

1. EOM Q1.3.1

_____ is the process of posing and answering research questions using careful, controlled techniques that include systematic, orderly observation and the collection of data.

a) The scientific method
b) The evolutionary perspective
Consider This: This process involves the formulation of theories. LO 1.12 Describe the role that theories and hypotheses play in the study of development.
c) A researcher's theoretical orientation
Consider This: This process involves the formulation of theories. LO 1.12 Describe the role that theories and hypotheses play in the study of development.
d) Institutional review
Consider This: This process involves the formulation of theories. LO 1.12 Describe the role that theories and hypotheses play in the study of development.

Answer: A
Difficulty: Moderate
Topic: Theories and Hypotheses: Posing Developmental Questions
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: LO 1.12 Describe the role that theories and hypotheses play in the study of development.

Multiple choice question

2. EOM Q1.3.2

In order to have the possibility of establishing causality, which research method must be used?

a) an experiment
b) a case study
Consider This: Only one research technique provides the necessary controls to allow for identifying causality. LO 1.13 Compare the two major categories of lifespan development research.
c) correlational research
Consider This: Only one research technique provides the necessary controls to allow for identifying causality. LO 1.13 Compare the two major categories of lifespan development research.
d) scientific observation
Consider This: Only one research technique provides the necessary controls to allow for identifying causality. LO 1.13 Compare the two major categories of lifespan development research.

Answer: A
Difficulty: Moderate
Topic: Choosing a Research Strategy: Answering Questions
Skill: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: LO 1.13 Compare the two major categories of lifespan development research.

Multiple choice question

3. EOM Q1.3.3

The strength and direction of a relationship between two factors is represented by a(n) _____.

a) correlation coefficient
b) associative coefficient
Consider This: This mathematical score indicates whether the two factors are associated or related to one another. LO 1.14 Identify different types of correlational studies and their relationship to cause and effect.

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

c) experimental factor
Consider This: This mathematical score indicates whether the two factors are associated or related to one another. LO 1.14 Identify different types of correlational studies and their relationship to cause and effect.
d) predictable factor
Consider This: This mathematical score indicates whether the two factors are associated or related to one another. LO 1.14 Identify different types of correlational studies and their relationship to cause and effect.

Answer: A
Difficulty: Easy
Topic: Correlational Studies
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: LO 1.14 Identify different types of correlational studies and their relationship to cause and effect.

Multiple choice question

4. EOM Q1.3.4

An investigator is studying the effectiveness of two new types of parenting interventions for children who demonstrate disruptive behavior. In this example, the type of intervention would be the _____ variable, and the amount of disruptive behavior would be the _____ variable.
a) independent; dependent
b) correlational; experimental
Consider This: In an experiment, investigators manipulate variables to see how they affect other variables. LO 1.15 Explain the main features of an experiment.
c) dependent; independent
Consider This: In an experiment, investigators manipulate variables to see how they affect other variables. LO 1.15 Explain the main features of an experiment.
d) experimental; correlational
Consider This: In an experiment, investigators manipulate variables to see how they affect other variables. LO 1.15 Explain the main features of an experiment.

Answer: A
Difficulty: Moderate
Topic: Experiments: Determining Cause and Effect
Skill: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: LO 1.15 Explain the main features of an experiment.

Multiple choice question

5. EOM Q1.3.5

_____ is designed specifically to test some developmental explanation and expand scientific knowledge, whereas _____ is meant to provide practical solutions to immediate problems.
a) Theoretical research; applied research
b) Applied research; theoretical research
Consider This: These are complementary approaches to research. LO 1.16 Distinguish between theoretical research and applied research.
c) Qualitative research; theoretical research
Consider This: These are complementary approaches to research. LO 1.16 Distinguish between theoretical research and applied research.
d) Qualitative research; applied research
Consider This: These are complementary approaches to research. LO 1.16 Distinguish between theoretical research and applied research.

Answer: A
Difficulty: Easy

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

Topic: Theoretical and Applied Research: Complementary Approaches
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: LO 1.16 Distinguish between theoretical research and applied research.

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

Multiple choice question

1. EOC Q1.1

Which statement best represents the current view of most developmentalists?

a) Growth and change occur in all aspects of a person's life across their lifespan.
b) Growth and change in development are less important to understand than stability.
Consider This: Developmental psychology encompasses a broad approach to understanding people. LO 1.1 Define the field of lifespan development and describe what it encompasses.
c) Growth and change occur primarily during the preschool years and old age.
Consider This: Developmental psychology encompasses a broad approach to understanding people. LO 1.1 Define the field of lifespan development and describe what it encompasses.
d) Growth and change occur primarily in physical and spiritual aspects of a person's life.
Consider This: Developmental psychology encompasses a broad approach to understanding people. LO 1.1 Define the field of lifespan development and describe what it encompasses.

Answer: A
Difficulty: Moderate
Topic: Defining Lifespan Development
Skill: Analyze It
Learning Objective: LO 1.1 Define the field of lifespan development and describe what it encompasses.

Multiple choice question

2. EOC Q1.2

A study that seeks to examine the stability of shyness across the life span is focused primarily on _____ development.

a) personality
b) physical
Consider This: The same study might also investigate how easygoing different people are at different time periods in their life. LO 1.2 Describe the areas that lifespan development specialists cover.
c) cognitive development
Consider This: The same study might also investigate how easygoing different people are at different time periods in their life. LO 1.2 Describe the areas that lifespan development specialists cover.
d) social
Consider This: The same study might also investigate how easygoing different people are at different time periods in their life. LO 1.2 Describe the areas that lifespan development specialists cover.

Answer: A
Difficulty: Easy
Topic: The Scope of the Field of Lifespan Development
Skill: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Describe the areas that lifespan development specialists cover.

Multiple choice question

3. EOC Q1.3

_____ relates to a person’s cultural background, nationality, religion, and language.

a) Ethnicity
b) A cohort effect
Consider This: This is one of many terms that often gets confused and misused. LO 1.3 Describe some of the basic influences on human development.
c) Race

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

Consider This: This is one of many terms that often gets confused and misused. LO 1.3 Describe some of the basic influences on human development.

d) A history-graded influence

Consider This: This is one of many terms that often gets confused and misused. LO 1.3 Describe some of the basic influences on human development.

Answer: A
Difficulty: Difficult
Topic: Influences on Development
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Describe some of the basic influences on human development.

Multiple choice question

4. EOC Q1.4

LaRhonda believes that child development is a process of continuous change. Her classmate Angelo thinks that development follows a pattern of discontinuous change. Which person is correct?

a) Both: A child's development is marked by both continuous and discontinuous change.

b) LaRhonda: A child's increasing height proves that development is always only continuous.

Consider This: Most developmentalists agree that taking an either/or position on many issues is short-sighted. LO 1.4 Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.

c) Angelo: A child's growth spurts prove that development is always only discontinuous.

Consider This: Most developmentalists agree that taking an either/or position on many issues is short-sighted. LO 1.4 Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.

d) LaRhonda: The growth of cognitive ability proves that development is always only continuous.

Consider This: Most developmentalists agree that taking an either/or position on many issues is short-sighted. LO 1.4 Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.

Answer: A
Difficulty: Moderate
Topic: Key Issues and Questions: Determining the Nature—and Nurture—of Lifespan Development
Skill: Analyze It
Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Summarize four key issues in the field of lifespan development.

Multiple choice question

5. EOC Q1.5

Erik Erikson's _____ was created as an alternative psychodynamic view that emphasized social interaction with other people.

a) psychosocial theory

b) humanistic potential approach

Consider This: Erikson’s theory focuses on changes in our interactions with and understandings of one another, as well as in our knowledge and understanding of ourselves as members of society. LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.

c) behavioral perspective

Consider This: Erikson’s theory focuses on changes in our interactions with and understandings of one another, as well as in our knowledge and understanding of ourselves as members of society. LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.

d) cognitive-social-learning theory

Consider This: Erikson’s theory focuses on changes in our interactions with and understandings of one another, as well as in our knowledge and understanding of ourselves as members of society. LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.

Answer: A

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

Difficulty: Easy
Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.

Multiple choice question

6. EOC Q1.6

Which statement BEST summarizes the difference between classical conditioning and operant conditioning?

a) Classical conditioning involves automatic responses and operant conditioning involves voluntary responses.
b) Classical conditioning involves behavioral responses and operant conditioning involves cognitive responses.
Consider This: John B. Watson emphasized classical conditioning and B. F. Skinner emphasized operant conditioning. LO 1.6 Describe how the behavioral perspective explains lifespan development.
c) Classical conditioning involves voluntary responses and operant conditioning involves automatic responses.
Consider This: John B. Watson emphasized classical conditioning and B. F. Skinner emphasized operant conditioning. LO 1.6 Describe how the behavioral perspective explains lifespan development.
d) Classical conditioning involves cognitive responses and operant conditioning involves behavioral responses.
Consider This: John B. Watson emphasized classical conditioning and B. F. Skinner emphasized operant conditioning. LO 1.6 Describe how the behavioral perspective explains lifespan development.

Answer: A
Difficulty: Moderate
Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Focusing on Observable Behavior
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Describe how the behavioral perspective explains lifespan development.

Multiple choice question

7. EOC Q1.7

Which theoretical perspective emphasizes how people internally represent and think about the world?

a) cognitive perspective
b) psychodynamic perspective
Consider This: This perspective focuses on the processes that allow people to know, understand, and think about the world. LO 1.7 Describe how the cognitive perspective explains lifespan development.
c) behavioral perspective
Consider This: This perspective focuses on the processes that allow people to know, understand, and think about the world. LO 1.7 Describe how the cognitive perspective explains lifespan development.
d) evolutionary perspective
Consider This: This perspective focuses on the processes that allow people to know, understand, and think about the world. LO 1.7 Describe how the cognitive perspective explains lifespan development.

Answer: A
Difficulty: Easy
Topic: The Cognitive Perspective: Examining the Roots of Understanding
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Describe how the cognitive perspective explains lifespan development.

Multiple choice question

8. EOC Q1.8

Which theoretical perspective argues that people have a natural capacity to make decisions about their lives?

a) humanistic perspective
b) psychodynamic perspective

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

Consider This: The unique qualities of humans are the central focus of this perspective. LO 1.8 Describe how the humanistic perspective explains lifespan development.
c) behavioral perspective
Consider This: The unique qualities of humans are the central focus of this perspective. LO 1.8 Describe how the humanistic perspective explains lifespan development.
d) cognitive perspective
Consider This: The unique qualities of humans are the central focus of this perspective. LO 1.8 Describe how the humanistic perspective explains lifespan development.

Answer: A
Difficulty: Easy
Topic: The Humanistic Perspective: Concentrating on the Unique Qualities of Human Beings
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: LO 1.8 Describe how the humanistic perspective explains lifespan development.

Multiple choice question

9. EOC Q1.9

What is the key factor guiding developmental perspectives that consider the relationship between individuals and their physical, cognitive, personality, and social worlds?
a) contextual factors
b) conditioning
Consider This: This factor suggests that a person's unique development cannot be properly viewed without seeing how that person is enmeshed within a rich social and cultural context. LO 1.9 Describe how the contextual perspective explains lifespan development.
c) genetics
Consider This: This factor suggests that a person's unique development cannot be properly viewed without seeing how that person is enmeshed within a rich social and cultural context. LO 1.9 Describe how the contextual perspective explains lifespan development.
d) habituation
Consider This: This factor suggests that a person's unique development cannot be properly viewed without seeing how that person is enmeshed within a rich social and cultural context. LO 1.9 Describe how the contextual perspective explains lifespan development.

Answer: A
Difficulty: Difficult
Topic: The Contextual Perspective: Taking a Broad Approach to Development
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: LO 1.9 Describe how the contextual perspective explains lifespan development.

Multiple choice question

10. EOC Q1.10

Which theoretical perspective seeks to identify behavior that is the result of our genetic inheritance?
a) evolutionary perspective
b) psychodynamic perspective
Consider This: This perspective has grown out of the work of Charles Darwin. LO 1.10 Describe how the evolutionary perspective explains lifespan development.
c) behavioral perspective
Consider This: This perspective has grown out of the work of Charles Darwin. LO 1.10 Describe how the evolutionary perspective explains lifespan development.
d) cognitive perspective
Consider This: This perspective has grown out of the work of Charles Darwin. LO 1.10 Describe how the evolutionary perspective explains lifespan development.

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

Answer: A
Difficulty: Easy
Topic: Evolutionary Perspectives: Our Ancestors' Contributions to Behavior
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: 1.10 Describe how the evolutionary perspective explains lifespan development.

Multiple choice question

11. EOC Q1.11

Sigmund Freud's anal stage of development (12–18 months to 3 years) coincides with Erik Erikson's _____ stage of psychosocial development.

a) autonomy versus shame and doubt
b) initiative versus guilt
Consider This: Freud and Erikson both promoted a psychodynamic perspective on development, but with different emphases. LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.
c) intimacy versus isolation
Consider This: Freud and Erikson both promoted a psychodynamic perspective on development, but with different emphases. LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.
d) ego integrity versus despair
Consider This: Freud and Erikson both promoted a psychodynamic perspective on development, but with different emphases. LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.

Answer: A
Difficulty: Difficult
Topic: The Psychodynamic Perspective: Focusing on the Inner Person
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: LO 1.5 Describe how the psychodynamic perspective explains lifespan development.

Multiple choice question

12. EOC Q1.12

Chun and Cassandra are preparing for the arrival of their first child, and are considering moving from their small rural town to a larger city to gain greater access to social services, better schools, and a variety of entertainment options. This is an example of which of Urie Bronfenbrenner's five bioecological levels?

a) exosystem
b) macrosystem
Consider This: Bronfenbrenner proposed five interacting systems to conceptualize the processes of development. LO 1.9 Describe how the contextual perspective explains lifespan development.
c) chronosystem
Consider This: Bronfenbrenner proposed five interacting systems to conceptualize the processes of development. LO 1.9 Describe how the contextual perspective explains lifespan development.
d) mesosystem
Consider This: Bronfenbrenner proposed five interacting systems to conceptualize the processes of development. LO 1.9 Describe how the contextual perspective explains lifespan development.

Answer: A
Difficulty: Difficult
Topic: The Contextual Perspective: Taking a Broad Approach to Development
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: LO 1.9 Describe how the contextual perspective explains lifespan development.

Multiple choice question

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

13. EOC Q1.13

A lifespan developmentalist who draws on several different theoretical perspectives simultaneously is using a(n) _____ approach.

a) eclectic
b) longitudinal
Consider This: The same developmental phenomenon can be looked at from a number of perspectives simultaneously. LO 1.11 Discuss the value of applying multiple perspectives to lifespan development.
c) psychodynamic
Consider This: The same developmental phenomenon can be looked at from a number of perspectives simultaneously. LO 1.11 Discuss the value of applying multiple perspectives to lifespan development.
d) sequential
Consider This: The same developmental phenomenon can be looked at from a number of perspectives simultaneously. LO 1.11 Discuss the value of applying multiple perspectives to lifespan development.

Answer: A
Difficulty: Moderate
Topic: Why "Which Approach Is Right?" Is the Wrong Question
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: LO 1.11 Discuss the value of applying multiple perspectives to lifespan development.

Multiple choice question

14. EOC Q1.14

Professor Gomez is interested in studying the development of a sense of humor. She collects data from groups of 6-year-olds, 16-year-olds, 26-year-olds, and 46-year-olds. Which type of research design is Professor Gomez using?

a) cross-sectional
b) longitudinal
Consider This: Professor Gomez is comparing different age groups on the same trait at the same time. LO 1.17 Compare longitudinal research, cross-sectional research, and sequential research.
c) meta-analysis
Consider This: Professor Gomez is comparing different age groups on the same trait at the same time. LO 1.17 Compare longitudinal research, cross-sectional research, and sequential research.
d) sequential
Consider This: Professor Gomez is comparing different age groups on the same trait at the same time. LO 1.17 Compare longitudinal research, cross-sectional research, and sequential research.

Answer: A
Difficulty: Moderate
Topic: Measuring Developmental Change
Skill: Apply What You Know
Learning Objective: LO 1.17 Compare longitudinal research, cross-sectional research, and sequential research.

Multiple choice question

15. EOC Q1.15

The ethical principle of _____ means that research participants are given enough information about a study to make a reasonable decision about whether they will participate.

a) informed consent
b) debriefing
Consider This: The age of the participant is an important consideration in performing this task. LO 1.18 Describe ethical issues that affect psychological research.
c) risk aversion

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank

Consider This: The age of the participant is an important consideration in performing this task. LO 1.18 Describe ethical issues that affect psychological research.

d) briefing

Consider This: The age of the participant is an important consideration in performing this task. LO 1.18 Describe ethical issues that affect psychological research.

Answer: A
Difficulty: Moderate
Topic: Ethics and Research
Skill: Understand the Concepts
Learning Objective: LO 1.18 Describe ethical issues that affect psychological research.

Copyright © 2024, 2020, 2017 Pearson Education, Inc. All rights reserved.

Lifespan Development - A Topical Approach 5th edition Feldman Test Bank