Experiencing the Lifespan 6th edition Belsky Test Bank

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 1

1. List three normative and three non-normative influences in your life.

ANSWER: Here, while answers will vary, normative influences would center on predictable culturally and biologically shared events, such as going to kindergarten, reaching puberty, having children, dying, and so forth. In cataloguing non-normative influences, students should refer to any major unexpected event in their lives.

2. Imagine you were born in 1900. List some ways your passage through life would be different than if you were born in the l980s.

ANSWER: Here answers should include having a much higher risk of dying at a younger age, and in particular being prone to die in youth from an infectious disease; being much more likely to get married and stay married for life; being unlikely to go to college; starting your adult life at a much younger age; having far rigid adult lifestyle possibilities and choices; and, of course, knowing nothing about social media.

3. Explain the "culture of connectivity."

ANSWER: Cell phones and texting instituted what one expert has labeled our twenty-first-century "culture of connectivity," by tethering us to our significant others every moment of the day. Then advances in technology, specifically the Internet, accelerated this trend by allowing us to interact 24/7 with strangers around the globe. In particular, Web 2.0 fostered the development of social networking sites that permit us to broadcast every feeling to an expanding array of "friends."

4. List some fundamental differences in the life paths of babies born in affluent nations and those born in the least-developed nations?

ANSWER: Infants in the least-developed nations are far more likely to die during childhood of infectious diseases; they have much less access to education and medical care. They may not have clean water or other modern conveniences that we take for granted in our twenty-first-century world.

5. Explain how you might teach table manners to a 3-year-old, using operant conditioning.

ANSWER: Answers will center on reinforcing the child for sitting still, using a fork, saying, "Please pass the peas," and so on, as well as ignoring the child when they show inappropriate behavior. Time out also may be used when the child misbehaves.

6. Fatima, a college sophomore, seeks help from the counseling center for her depression, and is offered a choice of treatments. She can have sessions with a cognitive behavior therapist, work with a psychoanalyst, or get therapy from a person who follows the developmental systems perspective. Explain in a sentence how each treatment would differ from the others.

ANSWER: The cognitive behaviorist might focus on getting Fatima to identify the helpless and hopeless thoughts producing her depressive emotions and teach her to substitute these unproductive thought patterns for more appropriate cognitions. The psychoanalyst would encourage Fatima to understand how pathological parenting during early childhood produced her condition and thereby allow her to get insight into the unconscious roots of her problem. A developmental systems proponent would attack the problem on several fronts: trying out medications and different types of therapy; exploring how everything from cultural and family values to genetic predispositions might be causing Fatima's symptoms.

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7. Dr. Regan is a social learning/cognitive behaviorist. Dr. Malesta is a traditional behaviorist. Both college counselors specialize in helping "at-risk" freshmen who are currently doing very poorly the current semester but succeed at school. Compare their treatments.

ANSWER: Dr. Regan would work to stimulate self-efficacy. He might explain how self-defeating perceptions are impairing student performance, point out their previous successes ("You did so well in high school"), and generally get his clients to believe "I can succeed if I work hard." Drawing on the concept of modeling, Dr. Regan might bring a senior who did very poorly freshman year, but is about to graduate with honors to talk to his group.
Dr. Malesta, in contrast, might positively reinforce individual students for studying by having them complete charts spelling out how many hours they spent at the library, and then rewarding each person who increased their study time. He could give special individual prizes for bringing up grades on subsequent tests. If a particular group generally improved their grades at the end of the semester, they might celebrate by having a party.

8. Spell out the main similarity and the main difference between John Bowlby's attachment theory and traditional psychoanalytic theory.

ANSWER: Bowlby agreed with the Freudians that our early experiences with caregivers shape our mental health, but he also believed in a nature explanation of behavior, namely, that the attachment response is biologically built in to promote species survival.

9. A psychologist wants to determine the heritability (or genetic contribution) to being religious. Describe how the psychologist might design this study. What findings would suggest that shyness is highly genetic?

ANSWER: Here, the psychologist could conduct a twin study, soliciting a large sample of identical and fraternal twins and comparing the similarity of "identicals" on a measure of religiosity with those of "fraternals." If the identical twins had much more similar scores than the fraternal twins, the conclusion would be that being religious is highly genetically determined. Alternatively, the psychologist could select adopted children and compare their ratings on measures of religion ratings with their biological and adoptive parents. If the psychologist found a high correlation between adoptees and their birth parents, and virtually no similarity between adoptees and their adoptive parents, the psychologist could make the same conclusion.

10. Give an example each of evocative and active genetic/environment forces and how they have shaped the person you are.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. Evocative influences, however, will relate to how personality traits—shyness, happiness, kindness, and so forth—naturally affect how other people relate to that student. In describing active forces, students should talk about talents and interests that propelled them to actively select environments where they learned to improve at that skill, such as, "I was good at sports, so I've been playing soccer since the age of 3."

11. Compare and contrast Erikson's and Freud's ideas.

ANSWER: Freud focused on the crucial importance of early childhood alone. Freud believed that the main life mission for a person is to satisfy sexual feelings (libido), and that during early childhood, people progress from the oral, to the anal, to the phallic stage. Erikson believed that people develop throughout life and that a person's main life mission is to become an independent person and relate to others. Erikson's stages of development are lifelong; they involve how well people have resolved

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each of eight "psychosocial tasks" linked to age.

12. Explain Piaget's concepts of assimilation and accommodation and give an example of those processes.

ANSWER: Piaget believed that all learning occurs by fitting new information to what people know—assimilation—and, in the process, expanding what they know, or growing mentally. So, assimilation and accommodation always take place together. For example, a baby can only suck, so he assimilates all objects to what he knows—sucking—and in the process, he learns about the world of objects.

13. A developmentalist is studying the relationship between parental physical punishment (e.g., hitting, spanking) and first graders' aggression. Her plan is to individually watch each parent interact with a child at home, and then observe that child's behavior at school. Name the type of measurement strategy this researcher is using, and spell out its advantages and disadvantages.

ANSWER: Measurement approach = naturalistic observation
Advantage: gives a concrete record of the behavior
Disadvantage: very time-intensive; parents in particular may not hit or spank their child that day because they will be on good behavior while the researcher is watching.

14. Melissa and Ramos want to conduct a study to determine if exercise promotes health. Melissa plans to test this question using a correlational approach, while Ramon decides to conduct an experiment. Describe what each student's research might look like and discuss the respective pluses and minuses of each plan.

ANSWER: Melissa would select a sample of adults who naturally vary in their exercise practices and relate these variations to scores on tests of health. On the plus side, this study would be easy to carry out and not pose ethical issues. On the minus side, this research design cannot prove that exercise leads to better health. Ramos would randomly assign people to either regularly exercise or not exercise, and then compare the health of the respective groups at a later date. On the plus side, Ramon's intervention could really prove that exercising promotes health. On the minus side, this study would have serious practical problems and may be unethical.

15. After researchers conduct a cross-sectional study, they find that older people are happier than younger people. How should these developmentalists interpret this finding?

ANSWER: The researchers can conclude that yes, older cohorts may be happier, but that says nothing about whether happiness really rises with age.

16. List the minuses and pluses of conducting longitudinal research.

ANSWER: Minuses: Longitudinal studies are incredibly expensive, take years, and involve the hassle of getting people to return. Due to subject attrition, only the "best people" remain. Therefore, particularly with adults, these studies only sample how atypically "elite" people develop.
Pluses: This is the only research method that can chart real age changes, and, more important, reveal individual patterns of development, and how earlier life experiences relate to later behavior.

17. Gerontology is the study of:

a. childhood development.

b. adolescents.

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c. mental illness.
d. aging.

ANSWER: d

18. Which area of lifespan development emerged first?
a. child development
b. adult development
c. women's development
d. gerontology

ANSWER: a

19. Which area of lifespan development began after World War II and grew quickly during the final third of the twentieth century?
a. prenatal development
b. child development
c. adolescent development
d. adult development/gerontology

ANSWER: b

20. A developmental scientist might study:
a. parenting practices and how they affect normal child development.
b. changes in socioeconomic status.
c. cross-cultural comparisons related to political climates.
d. travel and its economic impact on a nation's wealth.

ANSWER: a

21. A developmental scientist might study:
a. therapies for eating disorders.
b. treatments for people with bipolar disorder.
c. borderline personality disorder.
d. how an individual's personality may change over time.

ANSWER: d

22. Which is an example of a non-normative transition?
a. Trina begins kindergarten at age 5.
b. Leesa has a child when she in her twenties.
c. Parents lose their son at age 12.
d. A worker retires at age 65.

ANSWER: c

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23. Which is a normative transition?
    a. walking
    b. divorce
    c. sleeping in bed with a child
    d. living through a recession

ANSWER: a

24. Which is a fundamental context of development?
    a. weight
    b. date of birth
    c. height
    d. cohort

ANSWER: d

25. Which statement is referring to a person's cohort?
    a. "We live in the same area of the country."
    b. "We play tennis together every week."
    c. "We were born around the same time."
    d. "We are of the same ethnic group."

ANSWER: c

26. A cohort refers to a:
    a. group of friends.
    b. group of people who were born around the same time.
    c. family group.
    d. group of people who live in the same neighborhood.

ANSWER: b

27. When Margarite tells you that she is a baby boomer, Margarite is referring to her _____.
    a. culture
    b. cohort
    c. income
    d. gender

ANSWER: b

28. Millennial, generation X, and baby boomer are terms that refer to a person's:
    a. social class.
    b. cohort.
    c. society.

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d. group of friends.

ANSWER: b

29. Which person is a baby boomer?
    a. Cesar, who was born in 1930
    b. Callista, who was born a few years after World War II
    c. Cami, who was born at the turn of the twenty-first century
    d. Corrine, who was born in 2015

ANSWER: b

30. Which person is definitely a baby boomer?
    a. Selma, who is about to turn 50
    b. Kimiko, who is 65
    c. Kevin, who became a father last year
    d. Tan, who just got his Ph.D.

ANSWER: b

31. Which of these is true of the baby boom cohort?
    a. They are in their sixties and early seventies.
    b. They were born right after World War I.
    c. They are in their forties.
    d. They are all in middle adulthood.

ANSWER: a

32. Which of these is true of the baby boomers?
    a. They were teenagers during the late 1980s.
    b. They are mainly in their young-old years.
    c. They are an incredibly small cohort.
    d. They have had little impact on Western society.

ANSWER: b

33. Today, the baby boom cohort is:
    a. mainly young-old.
    b. old-old.
    c. almost completely dead.
    d. mainly middle aged.

ANSWER: a

34. Which person is a member of the baby boom cohort?

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a. David, who was born in 1946 after his dad returned from World War II
b. Adrianna, who just entered college at age 18
c. Lynnette, who was born during the 1970s
d. Liang, who retired in 1960

ANSWER: a

35. A woman who says she is a baby boomer:
a. was more likely to have a working mom during childhood than a millennial.
b. lived through the Great Depression.
c. lived during the era of the women's movement.
d. reached her teens in the Obama years.

ANSWER: c

36. Childhood got longer because of:
a. schooling—the need for more education.
b. economic pressures—the need for kids to stay at home.
c. biology—children reaching puberty at younger ages.
d. family changes—more single-parent moms.

ANSWER: a

37. Which trend did NOT accompany the early-twentieth-century increase in childhood education?
a. technological advances
b. the extended dependence of children on families
c. the increase of children in the workforce
d. the development of adolescence as a recognized stage of life

ANSWER: c

38. When José is explaining some historical facts about childhood mortality rates and poverty, he would MOST likely say that in previous centuries people:
a. cared more about nurturing children than people do today.
b. cared more about finishing school than people do today.
c. were defined as adults right after college.
d. engaged in practices we would view today as child abuse.

ANSWER: d

39. The modern "caring" view of childhood was influenced by:
a. the writings of Freud, who felt childhood was a special period.
b. social media.
c. the need for children to receive an education.

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d. larger families.

ANSWER: c

40. According to the text, childhood in the twentieth century became:
    a. longer.
    b. more difficult.
    c. more sickly.
    d. more physically demanding.

ANSWER: a

41. For people born in the nineteenth century, which of these is true?
    a. They would be far more likely to die during early childhood than today.
    b. They would be far more likely to go to school than today.
    c. They began their "adult life" at a far older age than today.
    d. They skipped the developmental stage of adolescence.

ANSWER: a

42. Adolescence became a life stage during:
    a. the eighteenth century.
    b. the nineteenth century.
    c. the early twentieth century.
    d. the late twentieth century.

ANSWER: c

43. Carlos, in his twenties, is trying to decide on a career. Carlos is in the life stage called:
    a. emerging adulthood.
    b. wandering adulthood.
    c. immaturity.
    d. post adolescence.

ANSWER: a

44. Emerging adulthood:
    a. refers to the time from age 18 through the late twenties.
    b. is a stage when perspective narrows.
    c. has always been recognized by developmentalists as a stage of life.
    d. occurs in middle age.

ANSWER: a

45. If Therese is in her eighties, she is _____.

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a. old-old
b. a new senior citizen
c. in early old age
d. an emerging adult

ANSWER: a

46. The age at which people have a 50/50 chance of surviving is their _____.
a. ultimate life expectancy
b. average life expectancy
c. statistical lifespan
d. predictable or ultimate lifespan

ANSWER: b

47. The maximum lifespan:
a. refers to the biological limit of human life, about 105.
b. is about age 85.
c. can be changed by public health improvements.
d. can be changed by curing all infectious diseases.

ANSWER: a

48. Which of these did NOT contribute to the twentieth-century life-expectancy revolution?
a. public health improvements and medical advances
b. an increase in infectious disease
c. pasteurized milk
d. antibiotics and vaccines

ANSWER: b

49. The twentieth-century life-expectancy revolution occurred when scientists were able to:
a. cure or prevent many infectious diseases.
b. slow the progress of many chronic diseases.
c. make inroads in curing heart disease.
d. allow people to live happier lives.

ANSWER: a

50. Which age group has benefited MOST from the disease-control advances that produced the twentieth-century life-expectancy revolution related to pasteurized milk?
a. infants and children
b. adults in their thirties
c. midlife adults

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d. elderly people

ANSWER: a

51. Which group is most likely to suffer from chronic illnesses?
a. children
b. emerging adults
c. adults
d. elders

ANSWER: d

52. Dara is describing some effects of the twentieth-century life-expectancy revolution. Which statement is NOT correct?
a. "People today no longer die of infectious diseases."
b. "Women today generally outlive men."
c. "People today can expect to eventually become elders."
d. "People today are likely to die of heart disease and other chronic illnesses."

ANSWER: a

53. Rami is discussing the old-old. Which statement is correct?
a. "They are in their late fifties."
b. "They are more likely to have disabilities."
c. "They often look and feel middle-aged."
d. "They are very similar to 60-year-olds."

ANSWER: b

54. The main difference between the young-old and the old-old is:
a. health.
b. wisdom.
c. discrimination.
d. the climate in which they live.

ANSWER: a

55. If Phillip is describing the young-old, he should say:
a. "They are far more likely to be healthy than the old-old."
b. "They are in their fifties."
c. "They were born during the Great Depression."
d. "They clearly define themselves as senior citizens."

ANSWER: a

56. If someone says, "My grandma is old-old," which of these is likely to be true?

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a. She is in her eighties or older.
b. She is less likely to be frail.
c. She is not likely to live in a nursing home.
d. She is a recent grandparent.

ANSWER: a

57. Which of these lifestyle changes occurred in late-twentieth-century United States?
a. Divorce rates plummeted.
b. Women left the workforce.
c. The number of babies born to single mothers increased.
d. We gained more rigid ideas about how adults should behave.

ANSWER: c

58. The lifestyle revolution of the 1960s brought which of these changes?
a. less freedom in lifestyle choices
b. divorce became more stigmatized
c. more women in the workforce
d. an increase in the idea that child care is "women's work"

ANSWER: c

59. Which event relates to the lifestyle revolution of the 1960s?
a. deaths shifting from chronic to infectious disease
b. the men's movement
c. decreases in divorce
d. increases in unmarried motherhood

ANSWER: d

60. What phenomenon is NOT part of our increasingly virtual world?
a. a "culture of connectivity"
b. increased social relationships
c. anxiety when we do not get reply from posts
d. a decrease in depression among teenagers

ANSWER: d

61. Social media transformed U.S. lifestyles around the:
a. 1960s.
b. 1980s.
c. early years of the twenty-first century.
d. last 2 or 3 years.

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ANSWER: c

62. Since the decade following World War II:
    a. income inequality has increased.
    b. manufacturing jobs in the United States have increased.
    c. incomes of the top richest 1 percent have stagnated.
    d. children's upward mobility chances increased.

ANSWER: a

63. A main cause of widening income inequalities in bedrock U.S. sectors of the economy was:
    a. the loss of U.S. manufacturing jobs.
    b. poor education.
    c. racial stereotyping.
    d. Amazon.

ANSWER: a

64. Which of these is true of the top 1 percent of the U.S. population?
    a. They became much richer during the early twentieth century.
    b. They became much richer during the early twenty-first century.
    c. They own almost 90 percent of our nation's wealth.
    d. They own a decreasing fraction of our nation's wealth.

ANSWER: b

65. "The American Dream" refers to the concept that:
    a. everyone deserves happiness.
    b. everyone wishes to be rich.
    c. any young person can be successful if they are willing to work hard.
    d. Americans love to dream.

ANSWER: c

66. Which of these is an example of intergenerational upward mobility?
    a. A wealthy stock-broker was born to poor, single-parent home.
    b. A professional football player has grown up to be taller and more athletic than his father.
    c. A nurse chose her profession because her parents were nurses.
    d. An artist, who was formerly a CEO, left his career to follow his dreams.

ANSWER: a

67. Which famous person's life illustrates upward mobility?
    a. President Abraham Lincoln was born in a mansion.

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b. Oprah Winfrey was born to a disadvantaged single teenage mom.

c. Eleanor Roosevelt married her cousin Franklin.

d. Jeff Bezos grew up in an upper-class family.

ANSWER: b

68. You talk to old friends at a high school reunion. From which statement would you gain the *best* estimate of a former classmate's socioeconomic status?

a. "I have a degree from Harvard!"

b. "I have never been sick a day in my life!"

c. "I am the highest paid employee at my company!"

d. "I have a medical degree, and I am an obstetrician."

ANSWER: d

69. Which of these statements relates to a person's socioeconomic status?

a. "He is doing well in school."

b. "He is just a teen."

c. "She has a Ph.D."

d. "She just turned 65."

ANSWER: c

70. A child grows up without indoor plumbing, clean running water, and a chance to go to school. This child likely lives in a(n):

a. developing country.

b. developed country.

c. over-developed country.

d. never-developed country.

ANSWER: a

71. "This country has a high median income and high life expectancy." This statement describes a(n):

a. primitive society.

b. developing world nation.

c. developed world nation.

d. individualistic society.

ANSWER: c

72. Mariah says, "Obedience to family comes first." Obi says, "Honesty and independence are my main values in life." Compared to Obi's cultural worldview, Mariah's cultural worldview is _____.

a. narcissistic

b. caring

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c. collectivist
d. individualistic

ANSWER: d

73. In collectivist cultures, people tend to:
a. value their own needs over the good of the community.
b. value obedience to elders.
c. care greatly about personal success.
d. want to succeed economically above all else.

ANSWER: b

74. In individualistic cultures, people tend to prioritize:
a. arranged marriages.
b. independence.
c. obedience.
d. suppressing feelings.

ANSWER: b

75. Who has the MOST individualistic worldview?
a. Pedro, who puts his college plans on hold because his grandparents are ill and he feels "family comes first"
b. Kim, who is preparing for her wedding to Jules, the man her parents picked to be her husband
c. Marta, who wants to go to school to become a doctor, but will easily give up this plan to preserve family harmony, if her father and brothers object
d. Dimitrios, who wants to raise his daughters to be self-sufficient

ANSWER: d

76. The nation with the LEAST collectivist worldview is:
a. the United States.
b. India.
c. China.
d. Bangladesh.

ANSWER: a

77. People from collectivist cultures have which tendency?
a. being more open about sharing feelings
b. living in single-family homes
c. placing value on subordinating their personal needs to the group
d. wanting to live independently as adults

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ANSWER: c

78. Ata has a collectivist worldview, and Maya has an individualistic worldview. Which statement is NOT a good prediction about Ata and Maya?
    a. Ata values obedience more than Maya.
    b. Maya values independence more than Ata.
    c. Maya values self-assertion more than Ata.
    d. Ata is more unhappy than Maya.

ANSWER: d

79. Which of these people is likely to live the longest?
    a. Donald, a farmer in the U.S. Midwest
    b. Raquel, who works in a factory in Haiti
    c. Abdul, who runs a shop in Bangladesh
    d. Maya, a third-grade teacher in Japan

ANSWER: d

80. As of 2018, which is the fastest-growing minority group?
    a. Asian Americans
    b. Latinos
    c. Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders
    d. Native Americans

ANSWER: b

81. Population projections in the United States suggest that in 2042 there will be many more _____.
    a. Latinos
    b. Whites
    c. American Indians
    d. African Americans

ANSWER: a

82. Each major ethnic minority group in the United States is:
    a. very similar.
    b. composed of people from a variety of countries, with different attitudes and worldviews.
    c. becoming more isolated.
    d. growing dramatically as a fraction of the U.S. population.

ANSWER: b

83. In 2042 in the United States, people are apt to see which of these changes?
    a. fewer Latino adults

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b. fewer old-old people
c. more ethnic minorities
d. more African Americans

ANSWER: c

84. Transgender adults:
a. are all emotionally disturbed.
b. have a different gender identity than their sex chromosomes at birth.
c. were more common in previous centuries.
d. are typically in their teens.

ANSWER: b

85. Gender differences in attitudes and lifestyles:
a. are mainly biological.
b. are mainly shaped by society.
c. are shaped by biology and society.
d. stay the same over time.

ANSWER: c

86. Which statement about the lifespan is MOST true?
a. Most people's lives are the same, no matter where in the world they live.
b. Throughout history, people's day-to-day lives have not changed much no matter where they live.
c. Most ideas about proper behavior are universal.
d. The human lifespan varies dramatically depending on cohort, socioeconomic status, cultural background, and gender.

ANSWER: d

87. Which of these statements about theories in developmental science is false?
a. Theories help us to predict the future.
b. Theories always explain why people act the way they do.
c. Theories suggest how to intervene to improve behavior.
d. Theories can apply to people of all ages.

ANSWER: b

88. If Dr. Garcia believes in a nurture explanation of development, she might make which statement?
a. "We are born with our personalities."
b. "People become alcoholics because they have an alcoholic gene."
c. "Good teachers can raise intelligence test scores in children from impoverished homes."
d. "Twins will behave identically, even if they are raised in separate homes."

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ANSWER: c

89. Which comment would be made by a behaviorist?
    a. "I can explain human behavior by looking at the reinforcers."
    b. "I want to understand people's inner motivations."
    c. "Each person perceives reality differently."
    d. "Human behavior is very complicated."

ANSWER: a

90. According to B. F. Skinner, behaviors that are _____ will be learned.
    a. stopped
    b. reinforced
    c. observed
    d. beneficial

ANSWER: b

91. A child has a tantrum in the supermarket when her parent will not let her have candy. In order to prevent this behavior from reoccurring, a traditional behaviorist would suggest that the parent should:
    a. give her candy right away.
    b. give her a big hug.
    c. ignore the behavior.
    d. give her a slap on the hand.

ANSWER: c

92. Which statement refers to a variable reinforcement schedule?
    a. "Sometimes I get As when I study and sometimes I don't. So if I happen not to get an A on this test, I know I'll have to keep studying and eventually I will succeed."
    b. "If I don't get an A on this test, I will give up."
    c. "If I get an A on this test, I'm a genius."
    d. "I love teachers who give mainly As."

ANSWER: a

93. Which is the BEST example of operant conditioning?
    a. When Tiffany cries, the family gives her attention, so she cries a lot.
    b. Bao gives her husband a lot of love because she had a nurturing mom.
    c. After watching a movie about sharks, Anya becomes afraid to swim.
    d. A child basically feels blessed in life.

ANSWER: a

94. If a traditional behaviorist notices that a nursing home resident's memory has seriously declined, this

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developmentalist MOST likely would say that the resident:

a. is not being reinforced for remembering anything.
b. has developed Alzheimer's disease.
c. is being overmedicated.
d. is lonely and depressed.

ANSWER: a

95. A behaviorist might give which of these child-rearing tips?

a. "Make sure kids have a balanced diet."
b. "Be consistent. Never reward a child who acts inappropriately."
c. "Pay attention to a child who is acting up."
d. "Give a child total, unconditional love."

ANSWER: b

96. Imagine that a couple visits a behavioral therapist for marital treatment. The psychologist MOST likely would:

a. train the couple to increase the reinforcing comments they say to one another.
b. encourage each person to explore their inner motivations.
c. comment on early-childhood experiences.
d. help the couple understand their unconscious motives.

ANSWER: a

97. A behaviorist is giving child-rearing advice. Which tip is this person LEAST likely to give?

a. "Ignore bad behavior (or don't reinforce it) by paying attention to a child."
b. "Pay attention and reinforce a child for good behavior."
c. "To encourage a child to persist at an activity, reinforce him every time he performs that action."
d. "To discipline a child, be consistent. Never give in because the child whines."

ANSWER: c

98. Link statements (1), (2), and (3) to the correct behavioral terms.
(1) "Sometimes when I study, I get As and sometimes I don't. So I keep plugging along."
(2) "Even though I failed this test, I know I'm a terrific student. So I keep studying because I have faith in myself."
(3) "I watched my brother studying; that's how I learned to study hard."

a. (1) = high self-efficacy; (2) = modeling; (3) = variable reinforcement schedule
b. (1) = variable reinforcement schedule; (2) = high self-efficacy; (3) = modeling
c. (1) = reinforcement; (2) = variable schedule; (3) = modeling
d. (1) = variable reinforcement schedule; (2) = modeling; (3) = high self-efficacy

ANSWER: b

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99. A cognitive behaviorist would likely make which of these statements?
    a. "I can't predict behavior by looking at a person's feelings of competence."
    b. "Human beings learn by doing."
    c. "Human beings learn only when they are given concrete rewards."
    d. "The best way to change behavior is to change people's thoughts."

ANSWER: d

100. Jorge is an 8-year-old boy. According to social learning theory, which person would Jorge be MOST likely to model?
    a. Tania, a 6-year-old girl who lives next door
    b. Uncle Thomas, who is kind and enjoys spending time with him
    c. Mrs. Taylor, a substitute teacher
    d. His grandfather who calls him on birthdays and holidays

ANSWER: b

101. At age 72, Phyllis is very reluctant to go to the local senior center. A behaviorist might make which statement?
    a. "Phyllis is emotionally disturbed."
    b. "Phyllis is not being reinforced for attending the program."
    c. "Phyllis may have high efficacy feelings with regard to making new friends."
    d. "The senior center should develop less reinforcing activities for younger adults like Phyllis."

ANSWER: b

102. Which person is showing high self-efficacy?
    a. Annie withdraws from a challenging Italian course.
    b. Petra refuses to audition for a starring role in a local play.
    c. Maurice likes to stretch his physical capacities by rock climbing.
    d. Crista only interacts with people she knows well because she is shy.

ANSWER: c

103. With regard to studying, link the examples to the following: (1) modeling and (2) self-efficacy.
    a. (1) "My best friend studies and makes good grades, so I am inspired to study." (2) "I know I can do well academically, so I study a lot."
    b. (1) "I know I can do well academically, so I study a lot." (2) "My best friend studies and makes good grades, so I am inspired to study."
    c. (1) "The last test I studied for I got an A, so I'll study for this one too." (2) "I'm in the habit of studying."
    d. (1) "I hate studying." (2) "I love studying."

ANSWER: a

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104. Joanna gets a C on her first test and then decides to work very hard because she believes that with extra effort she can succeed in class. According to cognitive behaviorists, Joanna has:

a. high self-efficacy.
b. good ego strength.
c. good genetics.
d. high self-esteem.

ANSWER: a

105. Which statement would a behaviorist NOT make?

a. "People can succeed if they try hard."
b. "People can succeed if they are rewarded for doing well."
c. "People can succeed if their parents encourage them to do their best."
d. "People can succeed if they score high on intelligence tests."

ANSWER: d

106. Daniel gets an A on his developmental psych test, and Eva gets a C. Which conclusion is one a behaviorist might make?

a. Eva may have low self-efficacy with regard to this class.
b. Daniel is more genetically gifted than Eva.
c. Eva may have been reinforced for doing well in school in the past.
d. Daniel may not have been reinforced for doing well in school in the past.

ANSWER: a

107. A psychoanalytic theorist might make which of these statements?

a. "Personality does not depend on how parents treat a child during early childhood."
b. "Personality is shaped by unconscious feelings stemming from childhood."
c. "Self-understanding is not the key to a successful life."
d. "People act rationally."

ANSWER: b

108. If a client visits a behaviorist for treatment, that therapist would discuss _____, while if she sees a psychoanalytic therapist, that person would discuss _____.

a. early-childhood experiences; the reinforcers shaping behavior
b. the reinforcers shaping the behavior; early-childhood experiences
c. self-efficacy; the reinforcers shaping the behavior
d. the reinforcers shaping the behavior; self-efficacy

ANSWER: b

109. If a person visits a psychoanalytic therapist for relationship troubles, the therapist would be most likely to say:

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a. "Tell me about your childhood."
b. "Tell me about your job."
c. "Tell me about your plans for the future."
d. "Are you taking any medications?"

ANSWER: a

110. If a couple goes to a psychoanalytically oriented mental health professional, this therapist MOST likely would focus on:
a. increasing the positive comments spouses make.
b. understanding the unconscious motivations from childhood that are keeping the spouses from relating well.
c. increasing marital efficacy feelings.
d. providing medications.

ANSWER: b

111. Which of these is a goal of psychoanalytic treatment?
a. promoting ego strength
b. promoting self-esteem
c. understanding consequences for actions
d. changing the reinforcers

ANSWER: a

112. Terri has just been told by a psychoanalyst, "You have a strong ego." Terri should feel:
a. complemented for being labeled as mentally healthy.
b. angry for being called a narcissist.
c. worried about childhood trauma.
d. concerned that life will never be fulfilling.

ANSWER: a

113. Yael has coped very well with serious life stresses. A psychoanalytic theorist would say Yael's behavior shows:
a. high self-efficacy.
b. good ego strength.
c. positive motivation.
d. high self-esteem.

ANSWER: b

114. When Freud used the term "latency," he was referring to:
a. an asexual stage of childhood.

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b. the goal of psychoanalytic treatment.
c. feelings that a person has repressed.
d. a transfer of unconscious impulses.

ANSWER: a

115. Which is the correct order of Freud's psychosexual stages?
a. anal, oral, phallic
b. oral, anal, phallic
c. phallic, oral, anal
d. anal, phallic, oral

ANSWER: b

116. Baby Chiara is almost 1 year old. According to Freud, Chiara is in the _____ stage.
a. oral
b. anal
c. phallic
d. basic trust

ANSWER: a

117. Both psychoanalytic theorists and attachment theorists believe:
a. early caregiving experiences determine adult mental health.
b. nurture is the only influence shaping human behavior.
c. reinforcers determine how people act.
d. genetics determines how people behave.

ANSWER: a

118. Which advice would an attachment theorist give to a new mom?
a. "Don't spoil your baby by giving her too much attention."
b. "Human beings need to be independent. Don't let your baby get too attached."
c. "Once your baby begins to walk, try to leave him alone."
d. "Give your baby a lot of love, so he will have loving relationships later in life."

ANSWER: d

119. Attachment theory BEST explains why:
a. kids learn to hit a baseball.
b. children who are separated from their parents may develop enduring emotional problems.
c. a third grader believes that they can do well in math class.
d. a child cleans their room after their mother nags them.

ANSWER: b

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120. Dr. Schatzman is a fan of attachment theory. Which statement is he LEAST likely to make?
a. "The way parents treat children during infancy determines adult mental health."
b. "The attachment response is biologically programmed to come out when babies start to walk."
c. "People need to have a significant other during every stage of life."
d. "It's unhealthy to get too attached to people."
ANSWER: d

121. Which statement would an attachment theorist be MOST likely to make?
a. "Humans need to be physically close to their caregivers in the first year of life."
b. "People need to get reinforced for acting appropriately."
c. "Children need the right environment to express their genetic talents."
d. "Children need severe discipline in order to behave well."
ANSWER: a

122. _____ look at the genetic tendencies that humans share as a species.
a. Evolutionary psychologists
b. Behavioral geneticists
c. Traditional behaviorists
d. Behavioral genetic researchers
ANSWER: a

123. Dr. Chuang is an evolutionary psychologist. Which research paper is she MOST likely to write?
a. "the effects of experimenter praise on participant accuracy in a card-selection task"
b. "the impact of parental modeling on children's performance of household chores"
c. "changes in efficacy feelings with age"
d. "biologically built-in mate preferences among males versus females"
ANSWER: d

124. What does an evolutionary psychologist focus on in understanding behavior?
a. how a trait has increased the chances of survival of the species
b. whether or not a behavior has been reinforced
c. whether a person has evolved during therapy
d. the level of a person’s self-efficacy
ANSWER: a

125. Tanisha gets Cs and Ds in math, while Freddie always gets As. In understanding these differences, an evolutionary theorist would be interested in whether:
a. there are genetic variations between individuals in math abilities.
b. Freddie has been reinforced more than Tanisha for performing well in math.

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c. math abilities are biologically built into being male.

d. math abilities can be increased by stimulating efficacy feelings.

ANSWER: c

126. Which is the main difference between an evolutionary psychologist and a behavioral geneticist?

a. Evolutionary psychologists speculate about the genetic basis of traits that are common to all human beings; behavioral geneticists conduct research on the genetics of human differences.

b. Evolutionary psychologists conduct research on the genetics of human differences; behavioral geneticists speculate about the genetic basis of traits that are common to all human beings.

c. Evolutionary psychologists focus on nature; behavioral geneticists believe mainly in nurture.

d. Evolutionary psychologists believe mainly in nurture; behavioral geneticists focus on nature.

ANSWER: a

127. Jon, a 5-year-old boy, has a twin sister. From the information given, we can guess they are _____.

a. monozygotic

b. dizygotic

c. identical

d. unrelated

ANSWER: a

128. To explain nail-biting, a behavioral genetic researcher would be most interested in exploring:

a. to what degree this behavior is inherited.

b. stress as a cause of the behavior.

c. whether a person is male or female.

d. the medications that a person is taking.

ANSWER: a

129. In twin studies, which of these traits has been found to be most genetically determined?

a. friendship style

b. marital status

c. intelligence

d. self-efficacy

ANSWER: c

130. If someone says that the heritability of a trait is high, that trait is:

a. mainly genetically determined.

b. mainly environmentally determined.

c. two-thirds heredity and one-third environment.

d. 25 percent environmental and 75 percent genetic.

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ANSWER: a

131. Which number shows the highest heritability?
a. 0.4
b. 0.65
c. –0.7
d. 0.28

ANSWER: b

132. If the heritability of an intelligence quotient (IQ) score is 0.75, people should conclude that:
a. three-fourths of IQ scores are genetic.
b. IQ scores are about the same wherever a person lives.
c. IQ scores are mainly genetically determined.
d. IQ scores are mainly due to upbringing.

ANSWER: c

133. Dr. Patel is a behavioral geneticist. He would be LEAST likely to conduct a study that compares:
a. identical twins and fraternal twins' test scores on risk-taking.
b. adopted children's personalities to the personalities of their biological parents.
c. child-rearing practices in India and the United States.
d. pairs of identical twins raised apart and reunited in adulthood.

ANSWER: c

134. According to the Swedish twin/adoption study, _____ is the most heritable ability.
a. sexual orientation
b. general intelligence
c. mechanical ability
d. political affiliation

ANSWER: b

135. When Dr. Hernandez compares happiness in a sample of fraternal and identical twins, she finds fraternal twins' scores on this trait differ a great deal, while identical twins' scores are virtually "the same." Dr. Hernandez would conclude that happiness is:
a. mainly genetic.
b. mainly environmental.
c. due to our upbringing.
d. greater for identical twins than fraternal twins.

ANSWER: a

136. Which of these is a twin/adoption study?

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a. A researcher compares the personalities of identical twins separated at birth, adopted into different families and reunited as adults.
b. A researcher compares an adopted child's personality with the personalities of her biological and adoptive parents.
c. A researcher adopts a child who is a twin.
d. A researcher gives birth to twins and gives them up for adoption.

ANSWER: a

137. When researchers conducted twin/adoption studies, they discovered that:
a. genetics was surprisingly influential in shaping a variety of behaviors.
b. the environment was surprisingly influential in shaping a variety of behaviors.
c. most traits were 50 percent genetic and 50 percent environmental.
d. most traits were 75 percent genetic and 25 percent environmental.

ANSWER: a

138. According to findings of twin/adoption studies, which of these would be LEAST influenced by genes?
a. being divorced
b. intelligence
c. alcoholism
d. country of origin

ANSWER: d

139. Rosario is adopted as an infant and then meets his biological parents. Generalizing from the behavioral genetic findings, Rosario is apt to be more like:
a. his adoptive parents.
b. his biological parents.
c. his adoptive mother and biological father.
d. both his adoptive and biological parents equally.

ANSWER: b

140. Which is an evocative heredity/environment relationship?
a. Kerry is crabby when she wakes up, so her husband makes an effort to cheer her up.
b. Josh is always smiling, but his mother can't understand why he's so happy.
c. When things don't go Ian's way, he loses his temper. So Ian's family goes out of their way to help him calm down.
d. Alex is an argumentative person, so people are always fighting with her.

ANSWER: d

141. Jocasta put on plays for the neighborhood children in elementary school. She gravitated to drama in high school, majored in theater in college, and is now starring on Broadway. This BEST illustrates the behavioral

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genetic process called _____ forces.

a. evocative
b. bidirectional
c. evolutionary
d. active

ANSWER: d

142. Which is an example of an evocative heredity/environment relationship with a child genetically prone to be grumpy?

a. A child is temperamentally grumpy, so everyone starts yelling at him, and he gets even grumpier.
b. A mother takes special care to be kind to her grumpy child.
c. A child is genetically prone to be grumpy, so he hits other children.
d. A child shares his biology with his parents, so his parents are grumpy.

ANSWER: a

143. Which is a bidirectional relationship?

a. Jorge is temperamentally unpleasant, so everything disturbs him.
b. Ara is temperamentally unpleasant, so people avoid her.
c. Sean is temperamentally unpleasant, so he goes into therapy.
d. Kei is temperamentally unpleasant, so she withdraws to the house.

ANSWER: b

144. Which is an active heredity/environment relationship?

a. Oma loves painting, so she takes many art classes in school.
b. Cory's parents push him unwillingly into taking art classes.
c. Fatimah gets rewarded by her parents for enrolling in art.
d. Carl comes from a family of great artists.

ANSWER: a

145. Ralph's great-grandfather grew up during the Great Depression. Great-grandfather left school to work at age 12 and was often without adequate food. Ralph was born in 1990. If both Ralph and his great-grandfather took the intelligence quotient (IQ) test, who would be more likely to get a higher score?

a. Ralph
b. Ralph's great-grandfather
c. The scores would be very close or identical.
d. There is no research to help predict this outcome.

ANSWER: a

146. The main message of the text's heredity environment discussion is that:

a. people need the right environment to fully express their inborn talents.

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b. people can overcome every obstacle if they try hard.
c. people can do anything if given the right environment.
d. our life fate lies totally in our genes.

ANSWER: a

147. Which example refers to promoting the right person–environment fit?
a. Alana is gifted in music, and so she is sent to an arts camp.
b. Adrian gets overwhelmed by stress, and so his parents put him in stressful situations.
c. Alice is not very active, and so her teachers give her a lot of outdoor playtime.
d. Adam loves cooking, so his father enrolls him in a soccer league.

ANSWER: a

148. What is the chapter's overall message regarding nature and nurture?
a. We need good nurturing to best express our true natures.
b. Nature and nurture are virtually identical.
c. Nurture is much more important than nature.
d. Good nurturing does not matter for people with superior genetic capacities.

ANSWER: a

149. Which action involves providing a good person–environment fit?
a. A principal builds recess into the school day, because she knows kids biologically need to run around.
b. A town provides limited public transportation, because the managers know if older people can't drive, they may need to go to a nursing home.
c. Regan sees no need to baby proof the house for her 2 year old.
d. Noah gives Ritalin to an ADHD child, because that boy has trouble sitting still in class.

ANSWER: a

150. Which is the BEST conclusion about the impact of nature and nurture on development?
a. Genetics totally determines how people's lives turn out.
b. Parents totally determine how children's lives turn out.
c. An adult should push children into unfamiliar environments to expand the child's potential.
d. Adults need to pick environments that bring out children's inborn genetic talents.

ANSWER: d

151. Which example illustrates an epigenetic effect?
a. A baby who is born premature is at risk of having learning problems during life.
b. A child whose mother has learning problems has these same problems in school.
c. A toddler who comes from a poor family is at risk of having learning problems in school.

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d. An elementary school girl whose siblings have learning problems is at risk of having these same difficulties.

ANSWER: a

152. A researcher interested in epigenetics would MOST likely study the impact of:

a. events in utero on behavior throughout life.

b. breast feeding on infant weight gain.

c. reading to children in elementary school grades.

d. closeness with adult children on older people's well-being.

ANSWER: a

153. Baby Clara is almost 1 year old. According to Erikson, her life task is _____.

a. basic trust

b. initiative

c. integrity

d. autonomy

ANSWER: a

154. Which is NOT a difference between Erikson and Freud?

a. Freud believed that development ends at age 5, whereas Erikson believed people develop throughout life.

b. Freud believed sexuality drives behavior, whereas Erikson believed a person's main mission is becoming an independent self and having caring relationships.

c. Freud believed stages of development end after early childhood, whereas Erikson believed people develop into old age.

d. Freud believed childhood is crucially important, whereas Erikson didn't believe childhood was important in shaping life.

ANSWER: d

155. Erikson's theory is called:

a. psychosocial.

b. psychosexual.

c. psychoanalytical.

d. psychometric.

ANSWER: a

156. Which of these is NOT one of Erikson's psychosocial tasks?

a. initiative versus guilt

b. industry versus inferiority

c. formal operations versus concrete operations

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d. generativity versus stagnation

ANSWER: c

157. Piaget was MOST interested in:

a. children's reading capacities.

b. affection between mothers and infants.

c. young children's ideas about the world.

d. identity in teens.

ANSWER: c

158. Which BEST illustrates Piaget's concept of accommodation with regard to this course?

a. Jonas realizes that his previous way of classifying minority groups masks huge differences in cultures.

b. Lydia realizes that she already knows most of the material in this class.

c. Ines realizes that she is not on the same wavelength as the textbook's author.

d. Hiro realizes that his progressive world view is correct.

ANSWER: a

159. Which BEST illustrates Piaget's concept of assimilation?

a. Nate relates what his teacher is saying to his own "knowledge base."

b. Irena agrees with everything her teacher says.

c. Jesse takes good notes on what her teacher says.

d. Paulo vows to become exactly like his teacher.

ANSWER: a

160. Piaget studied cognitive development by:

a. observing and questioning children.

b. measuring how much children know at different ages.

c. comparing children on different abilities.

d. analyzing children's relationships with their parents.

ANSWER: a

161. According to ecological developmental systems theory, which of these is NOT a determining force in child development?

a. family

b. friends

c. school

d. intelligence

ANSWER: d

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162. Bronfenbrenner's ecological model of development might BEST be described as:
a. a triangular relationship.
b. a square within a square.
c. a quadratic equation.
d. a set of embedded circles.

ANSWER: d

163. Which statement would an ecological developmental systems theorist MOST likely make?
a. "Human behavior is shaped by complex forces."
b. "Experts need to do research in the laboratory, where they can isolate single variables."
c. "Biology and culture are completely separate."
d. "It's important to believe in a single theory."

ANSWER: a

164. Which research collaboration BEST illustrates the developmental systems perspective?
a. Behaviorists work together to formulate a treatment plan for autism spectrum disorder.
b. Psychoanalytic therapists work together to help depressed adolescents.
c. A geneticist, a psychologist, and a sociologist work together to understand the complex causes of school phobia in children.
d. A school district hires Piagetian educators to work together to overhaul its curriculum.

ANSWER: c

165. When researchers explore the relationship between students' grades and their current happiness, they are conducting a:
a. correlational study.
b. true experiment.
c. cross-sectional study.
d. longitudinal study.

ANSWER: a

166. Dr. Hardy is studying the correlation between physical exercise and health in old age. Which is the BEST representative sample?
a. elderly marathon runners
b. elderly people who just had hip replacements
c. a random group of elderly people
d. people over age 65 who work out regularly

ANSWER: c

167. A researcher spends several days at a day-care center observing and recording the frequency of aggressive acts among preschoolers. The researcher is employing the technique of:

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a. self-report.
b. correlation.
c. naturalistic observation.
d. a true experiment.

ANSWER: c

168. If Rory gives parents a questionnaire to determine their child-rearing skills, he is using _____.
a. self-reports
b. naturalistic observation
c. ability tests
d. qualitative research

ANSWER: a

169. The measurement technique that involves watching people's behavior is called _____.
a. naturalistic observation
b. self-reports
c. observer evaluations
d. ability tests

ANSWER: a

170. A psychology professor wants to measure "parent aggressiveness." Which is the BEST strategy?
a. Visit each home and chart how often parents hit their children.
b. Develop a questionnaire asking parents, "How often do you hit your children?"
c. Go down the street and ask neighbors, "Does this parent hit the children a lot?"
d. No approach is ideal, because each has its own problems and biases.

ANSWER: d

171. Choose the correct name for each measurement technique: (1) watching people and coding their behavior; (2) giving questionnaires to a group.
a. (1) self-report; (2) naturalistic observation
b. (1) naturalistic observation; (2) self-report
c. (1) correlation; (2) experiment
d. (1) experiment; (2) correlation

ANSWER: b

172. Which developmental scientist is using naturalistic observation?
a. A researcher visits each fourth-grade class and rates its teachers on a scale from 1 to 10.
b. A researcher gives fourth graders a questionnaire asking them to rate their teachers on a scale from 1 to 10.

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c. A researcher asks a principal to rate the teachers in his fourth-grade classes on a scale from 1 to 10.

d. A researcher asks parents to rate their child's fourth-grade teacher on a scale from 1 to 10.

ANSWER: a

173. Which research strategy involves self-reports of drug use?

a. A researcher visits a rehab center and interviews counselors.

b. A researcher gives looks at FBI data on drug crimes.

c. A researcher asks participants to keep a journal of their recreational marijuana use.

d. A researcher observes drug users on the streets.

ANSWER: c

174. Before taking this class, a student visits the "Rate My Professors" Web site to read comments about the professor. The student should:

a. be confident that these responses are based on a representative sample.

b. be cautious, as these responses involve a nonrepresentative sample.

c. be confident that these responses are completely unbiased.

d. conclude that these responses are completely useless.

ANSWER: b

175. Which researcher is selecting the most representative sample of student athletes?

a. Adela, who interviews five friends on her high school's track team

b. Barnabas, who gives surveys to all athletes in an entire school

c. Charlotte, who looks at soccer players of all ages in her city

d. Dragan, who has accessed thousands of student athlete records from a nationwide database

ANSWER: d

176. If Tikana explores the relationship between college students' height and happiness, and finds that taller students are happier, she can conclude:

a. being tall causes people to be happy.

b. not much, because there may be many reasons to explain this association.

c. being happy causes people to grow taller, because they are less stressed.

d. happiness cannot be measured.

ANSWER: b

177. Which research question MUST be tested by using a correlational strategy?

a. Do parents who frequently hit their children have more aggressive children?

b. Does reinforcement promote learning?

c. Do children with autism spectrum disorders respond best to a certain medication?

d. Does providing snacks help children focus better on a laboratory task?

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ANSWER: a

178. Which study examining the impact of teachers is CLEARLY unethical?

a. A researcher randomly assigns third graders to a high-quality teacher and a low-quality teacher and measures their grades at the end of the year.
b. A researcher relates third-graders' final grades to their teacher's skills that year.
c. A researcher sits in on third-grade classes and rates the skills of each teacher.
d. A researcher gives a questionnaire to each third-grade teacher in a particular school.

ANSWER: a

179. Dr. Rodriquez is studying the effects of alcohol consumption on memory. He randomly assigns people to four groups. Three groups consume varying amounts of alcohol, and one group is given only soft drinks. This research design is called a(n):

a. experiment.
b. correlational study.
c. longitudinal study.
d. naturalistic study.

ANSWER: a

180. To measure whether older people are less anxious than younger people, a researcher develops a questionnaire with an anxiety scale and administers it to two groups: people in their twenties and people in their sixties. This research technique is:

a. experiment.
b. longitudinal.
c. cross-sectional.
d. naturalistic.

ANSWER: c

181. To find out if older people are wiser than younger people, Samantha gives 20-year-olds, 40-year-olds, and 60-year-olds a "wisdom" test. If Samantha finds that, on average, wisdom scores increase in each older group, what should she conclude?

a. As people get older, they get wiser.
b. Older cohorts are wiser, but it is unclear if wisdom increases with age.
c. Nothing. It's a lousy study because it is not constructed well.
d. As people get older, it takes them more time to answer test questions.

ANSWER: b

182. A friend wants to explore age differences in happiness for her Ph.D. thesis. She should MOST likely conduct a:

a. cross-sectional study, because it will allow her to find out which people get happier over time.

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b. cross-sectional study, because it will demand less time than other types of studies.
c. longitudinal study, because it will be more accurate than other types of studies.
d. longitudinal study, because it is easier to carry out than other types of studies.

ANSWER: b

183. In a cross-sectional study, a researcher finds that people in their fifties and sixties are happier than are college students. Which is the BEST conclusion from this study?
a. As people get older, they get happier.
b. Older people are happier because they grew up in more intact families.
c. Everyone gets happier as they age.
d. Today's older people are happier than college students.

ANSWER: d

184. A friend is arguing that longitudinal research is the best way to study development. Which statement should this person NOT make?
a. "These studies alone can reveal information about individual differences."
b. "These studies alone can show how people really change over time."
c. "These studies alone can reveal how early experiences relate to later behaviors."
d. "These studies are relatively easy to carry out."

ANSWER: d

185. What is a benefit of cross-sectional research over longitudinal research?
a. Cross-sectional studies generally take less time.
b. Cross-sectional studies illuminate individual experiences.
c. Cross-sectional studies better show how individuals change over time.
d. Cross-sectional studies are more useful overall in studying development.

ANSWER: a

186. What is a feature of a longitudinal study?
a. It takes a short time to carry out.
b. It requires a huge sample as people drop out as the study goes on.
c. It tends to show how the average person develops.
d. It tends to show how the worst-functioning people change.

ANSWER: b

187. Which person is conducting a quantitative study of divorce?
a. Pat interviews eight people about their experiences with divorce.
b. Alex examines current statistical data on the effects of divorce.
c. Katya observes the dating behavior of her divorced friends.

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d. Jesse interviews couples right after divorce and re-interviews them 10 years later.

ANSWER: b

188. Which person is conducting a longitudinal study of divorce?

a. Cynthia interviews five people about how their divorce emotionally affected them over an extended period of time.
b. Alek gives a group of divorced people standard measures of mental health.
c. Katya tracks the impact of divorce on disease rates.
d. Yuri looks at the frequency of divorces today compared to 10 years ago.

ANSWER: a

189. Which is a new research trend in developmental science?

a. fewer international studies
b. more use of experiments
c. limited use of different measures to explore concepts
d. more use of interviews and other qualitative techniques

ANSWER: d

190. Which is the BEST developmental science research design?

a. qualitative studies
b. quantitative studies
c. longitudinal studies
d. no best design as each approach has pluses and minuses

ANSWER: d

191. Lifespan developmentalists, or developmental scientists, are:

a. primarily researchers.
b. researchers and practitioners from a variety of disciplines.
c. primarily psychologists.
d. primarily practitioners.

ANSWER: b

192. Which period of life has most recently become defined as a distinct stage of development?

a. childhood
b. emerging adulthood
c. middle adulthood
d. old age

ANSWER: b

193. A person's "50/50" chance at birth of living to a given age is called:

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a. medium lifespan.
b. average life expectancy.
c. the twentieth-century life-expectancy revolution.
d. maximum lifespan.

ANSWER: b

194. Which person is undergoing a normative transition in the United States today?
a. Michael, who is entering law school at age 58
b. George, who is graduating from college at 18
c. Melinda, who is getting married at age 28
d. Therese, who is having her first child at age 16

ANSWER: c

195. A culture that values independence and individual achievement is called:
a. collectivist.
b. individualistic.
c. developed.
d. developing.

ANSWER: b

196. Which is the BEST example of upward mobility?
a. Mike was born into poverty, but now he is upper middle class.
b. Robin has grown tremendously in height since she was 12.
c. Max has more mobility since participating in physical therapy.
d. John moved uptown.

ANSWER: a

197. According to traditional behaviorists, all voluntary actions are determined by:
a. operant conditioning.
b. classical conditioning.
c. social learning theory.
d. attachment theory.

ANSWER: a

198. Cognitive behaviorists stress the importance of:
a. the unconscious.
b. self-efficacy.
c. genetics.
d. operant conditioning.

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ANSWER: b

199. Dr. Taylor studies universal human tendencies. He speculates that these are biological predispositions that helped promote human survival. Dr. Taylor MOST likely is a(n):

a. traditional behaviorist.
b. cognitive behaviorist.
c. behavioral-genetics researcher.
d. evolutionary psychologist.

ANSWER: d

200. Built-in temperamental tendencies cause people to gravitate to certain careers. The term for this nature/nurture interaction is:

a. active forces.
b. unidirectional forces.
c. evocative forces.
d. heritability.

ANSWER: a

201. Genetic tendencies shape the environment we select. The two terms that explain the different ways that "nature shapes nurture" are _____ forces.

a. evocative and active
b. interactive and disjunctive
c. evocative and reactive
d. reactive and proactive

ANSWER: a

202. Behaviorists emphasize the crucial role of _____ on behavior.

a. nurture
b. genetics
c. cognition
d. normative influences

ANSWER: a

203. Paul is comparing people's incomes and education levels to see if one seems to be related to the other. Paul is performing a(n) _____ study.

a. experimental
b. correlational
c. naturalistic
d. self-report

ANSWER: b

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204. Dr. Williams studies people using personal interviews. She is conducting:
a. unscientific research.
b. naturalistic observation.
c. qualitative research.
d. quantitative research.

ANSWER: c

205. A bias of the longitudinal Dunedin Multidisciplinary Health and Development Study is that it is testing:
a. people who are worse off than the typical person.
b. people who are elite or better off than the typical person.
c. people from an unusual nation.
d. people who are now middle aged.

ANSWER: c

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