Chapter 9 Life Span Development 290–313

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

1) A method of studying developmental changes by evaluating the same people at different points in their lives is a ________ study.
   A) longitudinal
   B) strain
   C) cross-sectional
   D) biographical

2) It has been reported that average scores on national exams, such as the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT), have declined in recent years. Researchers interested in exploring this intensively interview students who have just taken the exam, those who will take it next year, and those who took it five years ago. This method is ________.
   A) biographical
   B) experimental
   C) cross-sectional
   D) longitudinal

3) A researcher decides to study cognitive changes in children by tracking a group of 3-year-olds until they reach the age of 18. This researcher is conducting a ________ study.
   A) longitudinal
   B) cross-sectional
   C) biographical
   D) strain

4) A problem with longitudinal studies is that they ________.
   A) don’t distinguish age differences from cohort differences
   B) don’t distinguish age differences from differences that arise from improved assessment or measurement tools
   C) don’t track long-term changes among individuals in the study
   D) are less trustworthy than either biographical or longitudinal studies

5) A method for studying developmental studies by reconstructing people’s pasts through interviews and inferring the effects of past events on current behaviors is a ________ study.
   A) strain
   B) longitudinal
   C) biographical
   D) reference

6) The major problem with biographical studies is that they ________.
   A) don’t distinguish age differences from cohort differences
   B) don’t track long-term changes among individuals in the study
   C) are less trustworthy than either cross-sectional or longitudinal studies
   D) take longer to run than longitudinal studies

7) A method of studying developmental changes by reconstructing subjects’ pasts, through interviews and investigating the effects of events that occurred in the past on current behaviors is called a ________ study.
   A) cross-sectional
   B) naturalistic observation
   C) retrospective
   D) longitudinal
8) Biographical data are ______ trustworthy than longitudinal data and ______ trustworthy than cross-sectional data.
   A) less; less     B) more; more     C) less; more     D) more; less

9) Which of the following is NOT one of the three research methods identified in your text as being utilized by developmental psychologists?
   A) cross-sectional studies     B) longitudinal studies
   C) biographical studies       D) divergent studies

10) A researcher tries to reconstruct a person’s past by interviewing the person and consulting various other sources that relate to the person’s life. This method of conducting research is called the ______ approach.
    A) convergent     B) biographical
    C) cross-sectional     D) longitudinal

11) A problem with longitudinal studies is that they ______.
    A) don’t distinguish age differences from cohort differences
    B) are less trustworthy than either biographical or longitudinal studies
    C) take longer to run than cross-sectional studies
    D) don’t track long-term changes among individuals in the study

12) A problem with cross-sectional studies is that they ______.
    A) don’t distinguish age differences from cohort differences
    B) don’t distinguish differences among age groups
    C) are less trustworthy than either biographical or longitudinal studies
    D) take longer to run than longitudinal studies

13) George was born in 1925 and grew up in the years of the Great Depression. His values and ideas were largely shaped by the poverty of the Depression and its effects on him and his family. Martha was born in 1953 and grew up in the relative affluence of 1950s “baby boom” America. To the extent that their ideas about life are tied to their time and culture of birth, the differences that exist between George’s and Martha’s attitudes and values can be largely attributed to ______ differences.
    A) reference group     B) cohort
    C) idiosyncratic       D) age

14) Differences between individuals who were born and grew up at different times are known as ______ differences.
    A) age     B) reference group
    C) primary     D) cohort

15) The period of development from conception to birth is called the ______ period.
    A) prenatal     B) natal     C) neonate     D) postnatal

16) About ______ after conception, the cells of the baby-to-be begin to specialize.
    A) two days     B) two weeks     C) four weeks     D) four days
17) From the second week until the third month after conception, the developing organism is called a(n) ________.
A) embryo  B) neonate  C) zygote  D) fetus

18) The embryo stage ends ________ after conception.
A) three months  B) two months  C) two weeks  D) four months

19) From the third month after conception until birth, the developing organism is known as a(n) ________.
A) fetus  B) neonate  C) placenta  D) embryo

20) Which of the following is a true statement?
A) While some substances are allowed to pass through the placenta, viral sized particles, such as the AIDS virus, are effectively blocked.
B) The placenta allows only nutritional substances to enter and only waste substances to leave the fetal blood supply.
C) The mother’s and the unborn child’s blood intermingles in the placenta.
D) Almost anything a pregnant woman eats, drinks, or inhales is capable of being transmitted through the placenta.

21) Toxic agents that can cross through the placenta and compromise an unborn child’s development are known as ________.
A) blastocysts  B) antigens  C) teratogens  D) androgens

22) Times when certain internal and external influences have a major impact on development, whereas at other times those same influences would have little impact, are called ________.
A) developmental surges  B) critical periods  C) growth stages  D) latency periods

23) The drug most abused by pregnant women is ________.
A) cocaine  B) alcohol  C) marijuana  D) cigarettes

24) Greta’s child, as it has grown, has developed facial deformities, heart defects, cognitive impairments, and stunted growth. If these defects can be traced to drug use by Greta when she was pregnant, which drug was she MOST likely abusing?
A) marijuana  B) nicotine  C) cocaine  D) alcohol

25) A condition characterized by facial deformities, heart defects, stunted growth, and cognitive impairments, is called ________ spectrum disorder.
A) fetal alcohol  B) Turner’s  C) Klinefelter’s  D) Korsakoff’s

26) The infant death rate in the U.S. is ________ as high for African Americans as it is for whites.
A) just  B) four times  C) twice  D) half

**TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.**

27) Good nutrition is as important to fetuses as it is to children and adults.
MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

28) Psychologists often use the term _______ to refer to a newborn child’s personality.
   A) maturity   B) temperament   C) hardiness   D) mood

29) A newborn baby is called a _______.
   A) neonate   B) bionate   C) fetus   D) zygote

30) Newborns can sleep up to _______ hours per day.
   A) 20   B) 8   C) 12   D) 16

31) A reflex crucial to an infant’s survival is _______.
   A) cooing   B) sucking   C) stepping   D) grasping

32) Andrea has just had a normal, healthy baby. Her newborn is likely to have each of the following reflexes EXCEPT the _______ reflex.
   A) grasping   B) rooting   C) sucking   D) cooing

33) The reflex that causes a newborn to turn its head toward something touching its cheek and groove around with its mouth is the _______ reflex.
   A) rooting   B) grasping   C) comfort contact   D) sucking

34) The two inborn reflexes that typically disappear after 2 or 3 months are the _______ reflexes.
   A) rooting and grasping   B) grasping and stepping
   C) sucking and rooting   D) rooting and swallowing

35) Recent research suggests that infants can imitate certain facial expressions at _______.
   A) two months of age   B) four months of age
   C) birth   D) two weeks of age

36) Almost all newborns respond to _______.
   A) human touch and the human voice, but not the human face
   B) the human voice, human face, and human touch
   C) the human face and human touch, but not the human voice
   D) the human voice and human face, but not human touch

37) Isabel is a rambunctious and unruly child who is moody and intense. She often throws temper tantrums, adapts poorly to change, and has powerful, negative reactions to new people and new situations. Thomas & Chess would say her temperament is _______.
   A) easy   B) difficult
   C) slow-to-warm-up   D) active
38) Egbert is an inactive, withdrawn child who reacts very cautiously and deliberately to the world around him. Thomas & Chess would say his temperament is _______.

A) easy  
B) difficult  
C) laid back  
D) slow-to-warm-up

39) Kagan and his associates recently identified a type of temperament characterized by being timid, inhibited, fearful of anything new or strange, and a hypersensitive nervous system. Kagan called this type of child a(n) _______ child.

A) shy  
B) slow-to-warm-up  
C) active  
D) difficult

40) Kagan and his colleagues found that temperament is _______.

A) largely due to cultural and family learning  
B) largely due to biological factors  
C) about half learned and half innate  
D) unpredictable and subject to wild fluctuations over time

41) Research indicates that the amygdala of shy infants _______ when presented with a novel stimulus or situation.

A) reacts normally  
B) overreacts  
C) underreacts  
D) fails to react

42) The tendency of the amygdala of shy infants to overreact to a novel stimulus or situation _______.

A) disappears by early childhood  
B) persists into adolescence  
C) disappears by middle childhood  
D) disappears by late childhood

43) Which of the following is true of newborns?

A) They absorb and process information from the outside world almost as soon as, or even before, they enter it.  
B) Most of their physical senses operate very poorly at birth.  
C) They hear and understand very little of what is going on around them.  
D) They are passive creatures who eat, sleep, and remain relatively oblivious to their new world.

44) Human babies are born with their eyes _______.

A) not open, but functional  
B) not open and nonfunctioning  
C) open and functioning  
D) open, but nonfunctional

45) Newborns see most clearly when faces or objects are about _______ away from them.

A) 8 to 10 feet  
B) 8 to 10 inches  
C) 2 to 4 feet  
D) 2 to 4 inches

46) It takes about _______ for a baby's visual system to fully develop.

A) 3 to 4 months  
B) 1 to 2 months  
C) 1 to 2 years  
D) 3 to 4 years
47) Which of the following is true of infants’ perceptual development?
   A) It is dependent on both nervous system maturation and experience.
   B) It is entirely dependent on experience.
   C) It is entirely dependent on nervous system maturation.
   D) It is entirely dependent on innate potential.

48) Which of the following would a newborn baby likely spend the MOST time looking at?
   A) a black and white checkerboard pattern with large squares
   B) a multicolored checkerboard pattern with large squares
   C) a multicolored checkerboard pattern with small squares
   D) a black and white checkerboard pattern with small squares

49) Research evidence currently supports the notion that infants begin to develop depth perception at about ______ months of age.
   A) two  B) six  C) four  D) eight

50) The visual cliff was developed to measure ______ perception.
   A) object  B) whole-part  C) distance  D) depth

51) How many of the 6– to 14-month-old infants tested by Walk and Gibson refused to crawl over the deep side of the visual cliff to their mothers?
   A) 75% of them  B) all of them  C) none of them  D) 25% of them

52) Which of the following is a false statement?
   A) Babies are born with the sensory capacity to tell the direction of a sound.
   B) In some ways, infants are better at distinguishing speech sounds than adults are.
   C) Babies cannot hear until after they are born.
   D) Newborns will turn their head toward a sound source.

53) Infants are particularly adept at differentiating ______ sounds.
   A) speech  B) animal
   C) potentially dangerous  D) musical

54) Which of the following is likely to be most adept at hearing the difference between very similar speech sounds that are not distinguished in their native language?
   A) a young infant  B) an older child
   C) an adult  D) an adolescent

55) Which of the following statements is true?
   A) Newborns have no preference regarding smells.
   B) Newborns have no preference regarding tastes.
   C) Newborns prefer salty flavors.
   D) Newborns prefer sweet flavors.
TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

56) Newborn babies show almost no aptitude for imitation. 56) ______

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

57) During the first two years of life, the number of interconnections between neurons _______. 57) ______
   A) decreases dramatically    B) increases slightly
   C) increases dramatically    D) decreases slightly

58) Human infants are born with approximately _______ billion neurons. 58) ______
   A) 25    B) 50    C) 75    D) 100

59) During the first years of life, the average baby grows about _______ inches in height and _______ pounds in weight. 59) ______
   A) 10; 15    B) 15; 15    C) 15; 10    D) 10; 10

60) On average, by the first birthday, the average baby's weight has _______. 60) ______
   A) quadrupled    B) increased by 50 percent
   C) tripled    D) doubled

61) The average age for an infant to stand up while holding onto something is about _______ months. 61) ______
   A) 11    B) 5    C) 9    D) 7

62) On average, infants can walk unaided by about _______ months of age. 62) ______
   A) 18    B) 12    C) 10    D) 15

63) Marianne's baby is sitting up, crawling around, and beginning to stand with a little help. Her baby is most likely to be about _______ months of age. 63) ______
   A) 13    B) 7    C) 9    D) 11

64) Studies of children's growth over their first 21 months have found that most children show no growth _______ percent of the time. 64) ______
   A) 30    B) 70    C) 90    D) 50

65) Studies of children's growth have found that some children can grow by as much as one inch _______. 65) ______
   A) overnight    B) in two weeks    C) in a month    D) in a week

66) As a child increases in age, especially after 2 years of age, it(s) _______. 66) ______
   A) head becomes proportionately larger to the rest of the body
   B) legs become proportionately shorter than the head and torso
   C) head becomes proportionately smaller to the rest of the body
   D) maintains approximately the same proportions as when it was born
According to Piaget, the stage of cognitive development between 2 and 7 years of age, in which the individual becomes able to use mental representations and language to describe, remember, and reason about the world, though only in an egocentric fashion, is the ______ stage.

A) preoperational  
B) formal–operational  
C) sensory–motor  
D) concrete–operational

The emergence of fantasy play and the use of symbolic gestures are hallmarks of the ______ stage of cognitive development.

A) preoperational  
B) formal–operational  
C) concrete–operational  
D) sensory–motor

Being unable to see things from another's point of view or put yourself in someone else's place is known as ______.

A) realism  
B) anthropomorphism  
C) ethnocentrism  
D) egocentrism

In Piaget's theory, the stage of development between birth and 2 years of age, in which the individual develops the ability to form mental representations, is the ______ stage.

A) formal–operational  
B) preoperational  
C) concrete–operational  
D) sensory–motor

According to Piaget, which of the following is crucial to cognitive development at the sensory–motor stage?

A) egocentrism  
B) object permanence  
C) language  
D) attachment

Piaget's concept that things continue to exist even when they are out of sight is called ______.

A) conservation  
B) a cognitive schema  
C) object permanence  
D) animism

According to Piaget, children learn to see things from someone else's point of view during the ______ stage.

A) sensory motor  
B) formal–operational  
C) preoperational  
D) concrete–operational

A child typically begins to grasp complex classification schemes, such as superordinate and subordinate classes during the ______ stage.

A) formal–operational  
B) concrete–operational  
C) sensory–motor  
D) preoperational

Lawrence Kohlberg is noted for his theories of ______ development.

A) cognitive  
B) emotional  
C) social  
D) moral

Infants may recognize commonly used words, such as their own names by the age of ______ months.

A) 3  
B) 6  
C) 12  
D) 9
An infant looks at her bottle and utters a sound with a rising pitch, or inflection. Her mother realizes she is asking if she can have the bottle because of the ______ in the infant's voice.

A) cooing  B) babbling  C) relativity  D) intonation

Melissa's passion is naming. She will name virtually everything she sees in her world, with little or no prompting. If her language development is typical, she is about ______.

A) 3 to 4 years old  B) 1 to 2 years old  C) 2 to 3 years old  D) 6 months to one year old

One-word sentences used by children under 2 years old to express their behaviors and reactions are called ______.

A) holophrases  B) pseudosentences  C) abbreviated speech  D) telephrastic speech

Infants begin to coo at about ______ month(s) of age.

A) two  B) eight  C) one  D) four

The emotional bond formed during the first year of life that makes human babies cling to their caretakers is called ______.

A) imprinting  B) socialization  C) intimacy  D) attachment

In nature, the usual object that ducklings imprint on is the ______.

A) home environment  B) food source  C) peer group leader  D) mother

Infants begin to be wary of strangers at approximately ______ months of age.

A) 2  B) 17  C) 7  D) 12

Audrey is a normal, healthy 2-year-old. Her main task, according to Erikson, will be to develop a sense of ______.

A) autonomy  B) trust  C) industry  D) initiative

The process by which children learn the behaviors and attitudes appropriate to their family, friends, and culture is called ______.

A) socialization  B) imprinting  C) autonomy  D) attachment

According to Baumrind’s research, authoritative parents are likely to have children who are ______.

A) self-reliant  B) dependent  C) distrustful  D) withdrawn
87) Which of the following is a true statement?
   A) The best parenting approach puts a strong emphasis on permissive rules combined with severe punishment for breaking the rules that are established.
   B) The best parenting approach puts a strong emphasis on firmness as well as encouragement.
   C) Authoritarianism is the best approach in child rearing.
   D) Permissiveness is the best approach in child rearing.

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

88) Piaget saw cognitive development as an ongoing process, rather than one of distinct stages.

89) Parents can accelerate the acquisition of motor skills in children by providing them with training, encouragement, and practice.

90) Piaget believed that children are born with a sense of object permanence and person permanence.

91) Children can grow by as much as an inch in a single night.
Answer Key
Testname: CH 9 290-313

1) A
2) C
3) A
4) B
5) C
6) C
7) C
8) A
9) D
10) B
11) C
12) A
13) B
14) D
15) A
16) B
17) A
18) A
19) A
20) D
21) C
22) B
23) B
24) D
25) A
26) C
27) TRUE
28) B
29) A
30) A
31) B
32) D
33) A
34) B
35) C
36) B
37) B
38) D
39) A
40) B
41) B
42) B
43) A
44) C
45) B
46) D
47) A
48) A
49) C

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Answer Key
Testname: CH 9 290-313

50) D
51) B
52) C
53) A
54) A
55) D
56) FALSE
57) C
58) D
59) A
60) C
61) C
62) B
63) C
64) C
65) A
66) C
67) A
68) A
69) D
70) D
71) B
72) C
73) D
74) B
75) D
76) B
77) D
78) B
79) A
80) A
81) D
82) D
83) C
84) A
85) A
86) A
87) B
88) FALSE
89) TRUE
90) FALSE
91) TRUE