TEST BANK



TEST BANK FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: A LIFE-SPAN VIEW 8TH EDITION ROBERT V. KAIL JOHN C. CAVANAUGH ISBN-10: 1337554839 ISBN-13: 9781337554831

Table Of Contents

1. The Study of Human Development.

Part I: PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT, INFANCY, AND EARLY CHILDHOOD.

- 2. Biological Foundations: Heredity, Prenatal Development, and Birth.
- 3. Tools for Exploring the World: Physical, Perceptual, and Motor Development.
- 4. The Emergence of Thought and Language: Cognitive Development in Infancy and Early Childhood.
- 5. Entering the Social World: Socioemotional Development in Infancy and Early Childhood.

Part II: SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS.

- 6. Off to School: Cognitive and Physical Development in Middle Childhood.
- 7. Expanding Social Horizons: Socioemotional Development in Middle Childhood.
- 8. Rites of Passage: Physical and Cognitive Development in Adolescence.
- 9. Moving Into the Adult Social World: Socioemotional Development in Adolescence.

Part III: YOUNG AND MIDDLE ADULTHOOD.

- 10. Becoming an Adult: Physical, Cognitive, and Personality Development in Young Adulthood.
- 11. Being With Others: Forming Relationships in Young and Middle Adulthood.
- 12. Work, Leisure, and Retirement.
- 13. Making It in Midlife: The Biopsychosocial Challenges of Middle Adulthood.

Part IV: LATE ADULTHOOD.

- 14. The Personal Context of Later Life: Physical, Cognitive, and Mental Health Issues.
- 15. Social Aspects of Later Life: Psychosocial, Retirement, Relationship, and Societal Issues.
- 16. The Final Passage: Dying and Bereavement.

- 1. The scientific study of human development can best be described as
 - *a. multidisciplinary
 - b. focused on groups rather than individuals
 - c. non-theoretical
 - d. emphasizing stability over change
- 2. Which term does *not* belong in this group?
 - a. experiential
 - b. nurture
 - c. environmental
 - *d. hereditary

3. Dr. Kim takes a strong nature position with regard to the origins of intellectual disabilities. Therefore, she would most likely hypothesize that her son's intellectu al disability (formally known as mental retardation) is due to

- a. her parenting style
- *b. his genes
- c. his exposure to a toxic chemical prior to birth
- d. his exposure to Rubella prior to birth

4. The notion that development is best described in terms of a series of abrupt s hifts in behavior best fits with the _____ approach.

- a. nature
- b. nurture
- c. continuity
- *d. discontinuity

5. Cleo, a director of a daycare, uses terms like "pre-K," "K-3," and the "upper-ele mentary." These ideas are most compatible with a _____ view.

- a. context-specificity
- b. hereditary

c. continuity

*d. discontinuity

6. Dr. Fletcher is attempting to determine whether adult criminals were rule-break ers throughout their childhood or whether they suddenly turned to a life of crime. Her research is most concerned with which issue of human development?

- a. nature versus nurture
- b. universal versus context-specific development
- c. biological versus sociocultural forces
- *d. continuity versus discontinuity

7. Mustafa is interested in determining whether children develop virtually the sa me way in Algeria as they do in other parts of the world. Mustafa's research deals primarily with the _____ issue of human development.

- a. psychological versus biological forces
- *b. universal versus context-specific development
- c. nature versus nurture
- d. continuity versus discontinuity

8. When Clarisse says, "It doesn't matter if they are French, Swedish, or Chinese, kids are kids," she is espousing a _____ position concerning human development.

- a. discontinuous
- *b. universal
- c. nurture
- d. context-specific

9. Viviana notices that children seem to mature socially much faster in Costa Ric a than in the Canada. Viviana is most likely to support a _____ position regarding h uman development.

- a. nature
- b. discontinuous
- *c. context-specific

d. continuous

10. Lotte is listening to a lecture in which her professor states, "Genetic and cult ural factors are important, but they alone cannot explain the development of hum an beings." Lotte's professor seems to be supporting the

- *a. biopsychosocial framework
- b. position that development is continuous
- c. notion of universality
- d. concept of discontinuity

11. Because Dr. Bryant is interested in researching how people of different ages are affected by events, it would be most accurate to say that Dr. Bryant is most in terested in studying _____ forces.

- a. psychological
- b. biological
- *c. life-cycle
- d. sociocultural

12. When asked why her sister Yvonne ended up in jail, Penny says, "She was al ways a mean, aggressive person. She really liked hurting people." Penny is relying on _____ forces to explain Yvonne's development.

- a. sociocultural
- b. normative age-graded
- c. normative history-graded
- *d. psychological

13. Benoit is interested in studying the effects of various biological forces on hu man development. Which topic is probably of *least* interest to him?

- *a. cognition
- b. brain maturation
- c. menopause
- d. exercise

14. The field of _____ gives us information about how the four developmental force s interact with each other.

- a. biology
- *b. neuroscience
- c. anthropology
- d. sociology

15. Which item does not constitute a "psychological force"?

- a. perception
- b. intelligence
- c. personality
- *d. heredity

16. Julianna is interested in studying how family relationships affect development. Julianna is probably most interested in studying _____ influences.

- a. psychological
- *b. sociocultural
- c. non-normative
- d. biological

17. Daisy and Rose are identical twins who were separated at birth. Daisy was rai sed in the United States, whereas Rose spent her childhood in Austria. Which forc e would likely explain most of the differences between their behaviors as teens?

- a. psychological
- b. nature-based
- c. biological
- *d. sociocultural

18. Your friend David has decided to start studying human development because he hates studying biology. According to your text, will David find happiness in his new area of interest?

a. Yes, because he can focus on psychological factors and ignore sociocul tural and biological factors.

b. Yes, but only if he enjoys studying sociocultural factors.

*c. No, because studying biological influences is a necessary component i n understanding development.

d. No, because normative age-graded influences are all biological.

19. What is a problem encountered by researchers assessing the effects of socio cultural forces?

a. the lack of genetic distinction between individuals from different racial b ackgrounds

- b. culture appears to have little impact on cognitive development
- *c. changing ethnic labels (e.g., black American to African American)
- d. the inability to apply results to the population being studied

20. Marcelia has been promoted and is moving her family to a new city in a differ ent part of the country. Though four-year-old Fernando is very happy and makes th e transition easily, 12-year-old Jorge is unhappy and has a very difficult time adjus ting to the move. Both children generally adapt well to change. Which single set of factors best explains the different responses of Fernando and Jorge to the move?

- a. biological factors
- b. sociocultural factors
- c. personality factors
- *d. life-cycle factors

21. When Alfonso says, "It would have been tough to be a father at age 21, but b eing one at age 28 is super," he is noting the important role that _____ factors play in human development.

- a. biological
- *b. life-cycle