

## STUDY GUIDE

# 9: Developmental Psychology

### UNIT OVERVIEW

Developmental psychologists study the life cycle, from conception to death. Unit 9 covers physical, cognitive, and social development over the life span and introduces two major issues in developmental psychology: (1) whether development is best described as gradual and continuous or as a discontinuous sequence of stages and (2) whether the individual's personality remains stable or changes over the life span. The issue of the relative impact of genes and experience on behavior is the subject of Unit 3C. This unit also explores how genes and environment interact to shape both the biological and social aspects of our gender. There is a great deal of information to learn in this unit,

including many terms and a number of important research findings. Pay particular attention to the stage theories of Jean Piaget, Lawrence Kohlberg, and Erik Erikson, as well as to the discussion regarding intellectual stability during adulthood.

### UNIT REVIEW

First, skim this section, noting headings and boldface items. After you have read the section, review each objective by completing the sentences and answering the questions that follow it. As you proceed, evaluate your performance by consulting the answers. Do not continue with the next section until you understand each answer. If you need to, review or reread the section in the textbook before continuing.

### Introduction (p. 411)

Objective 1: State three areas of change that developmental psychologists study, and identify the three major issues in developmental psychology.

1. Scientists who study physical, cognitive, and social changes throughout the life cycle are called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. One of the major issues in developmental psychology concerns the relative importance of genetic inheritance and experience in determining behavior; this is called the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ issue.
3. A second developmental issue concerns whether developmental changes are gradual or abrupt; this is called the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ issue.
4. A third controversial issue concerns the consistency of personality and whether development is characterized more by \_\_\_\_\_ over time or by change.

### Prenatal Development and the Newborn (pp. 411-415)

Objective 2: Discuss the course of prenatal development and the destructive impact of teratogens, and describe some abilities of the newborn.

1. Conception begins when a woman's \_\_\_\_\_ releases a mature \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The few \_\_\_\_\_ from the man that reach the egg release digestive \_\_\_\_\_ that eat away the egg's protective covering. As soon as one sperm penetrates the egg, the egg's surface all other sperm.
3. The egg and sperm \_\_\_\_\_ fuse and become one.
4. Fertilized human eggs are called \_\_\_\_\_. During the first week, the cells in this cluster begin to specialize in structure and function, that is, they begin to \_\_\_\_\_. The outer part of the fertilized egg attaches to the \_\_\_\_\_ wall.
5. From about 2 until 8 weeks of age the developing human, formed from the inner cells of the fertilized egg, is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_. During the final stage of prenatal development, the developing human is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Formed as the zygote attached to the uterus, the \_\_\_\_\_ transfers \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ from mother to fetus. Along with nutrients, a range of harmful substances known as \_\_\_\_\_ can pass through the placenta.
  - Moderate consumption of alcohol during pregnancy (usually does not affect/can affect) the fetal brain. If a mother drinks heavily, her baby is at risk for the birth defects and intellectual disability that accompany \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - When an infant's cheek is touched, it will vigorously \_\_\_\_\_ for a nipple. Other infant reflexes include \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ , and \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - American psychologist \_\_\_\_\_ believed that the newborn experiences a "blooming, buzzing confusion." This belief is (correct/incorrect).

Give some evidence supporting the claim that a newborn's sensory equipment is biologically prewired to facilitate social responsiveness.

- To study infants' thinking, developmental researchers have focused on a simple form of learning called \_\_\_\_\_ , which involves a \_\_\_\_\_ in responding with repeated stimulation. Using the \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ procedure, researchers have found that infants prefer sights, such as faces, that facilitate \_\_\_\_\_ responsiveness.

Objective 3: Describe some developmental changes in brain and motor abilities during infancy and childhood, and explain why our earliest memories rarely predate our third birthdays.

- The developing brain (over/under)produces neurons. At birth, the human nervous system (is/is not) fully mature.
- Between 3 and 6 years of age, the brain is developing most rapidly in the \_\_\_\_\_ lobes, which enable \_\_\_\_\_ . The last cortical areas of the brain to develop are the \_\_\_\_\_ linked with \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ , and \_\_\_\_\_ .
- After puberty, a process of \_\_\_\_\_ shuts down some neural connections and strengthens others.
- Biological growth processes that enable orderly changes in behavior and are relatively uninfluenced by experience are called \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Infants pass the milestones of \_\_\_\_\_ development at different rates, but the basic \_\_\_\_\_ of stages is fixed. Infants sit before they \_\_\_\_\_ and walk before they \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Genes play a (major/minor) role in motor development.
- Until the necessary muscular and neural maturation is complete, including the rapid development of the brain's \_\_\_\_\_ experience has a (large/small) effect on learning to walk, for example.
- Our earliest memories generally do not occur before age \_\_\_\_\_ .

9. This phenomenon has been called \_\_\_\_\_ .

Objective 4: State Piaget's understanding of how the mind develops, and outline Piaget's four stages of cognitive development, noting current thinking regarding cognitive stages.

10. *Cognition* refers to all the mental activities associated with \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ , and \_\_\_\_\_ .

11. The first researcher to show that the thought processes of adults and children are very different was \_\_\_\_\_ .

12. To organize and interpret his or her experiences, the developing child constructs cognitive concepts called \_\_\_\_\_ .

13. The interpretation of new experiences in terms of existing ideas is called \_\_\_\_\_ . The adaptation of existing ideas to fit new experiences is called \_\_\_\_\_ .

14. In Piaget's first stage of development, the \_\_\_\_\_ stage, children experience the world through their motor and sensory interactions with objects. This stage occurs between infancy and nearly \_\_\_\_\_ . This awareness begins to develop at about \_\_\_\_\_ months of age.

16. Developmental researchers have found that Piaget and his followers (overestimated/underestimated) young children's competence. For instance, babies have an intuitive grasp of simple laws of \_\_\_\_\_ , as Sarah Shuwairi showed, and an understanding of \_\_\_\_\_ , as Karen Wynn demonstrated.

17. According to Piaget, during the preschool years and up to age \_\_\_\_\_ , children are in the \_\_\_\_\_ stage.

18. The principle that the quantity of a substance remains the same even when the shape of its container changes is called \_\_\_\_\_ . Piaget believed that preschoolers (have/have not) developed this concept.

19. Preschoolers have difficulty perceiving things from another person's point of view. This inability is called \_\_\_\_\_ .

20. The child's growing ability to take another's perspective is evidence that the child is acquiring a \_\_\_\_\_ . Between about 3 1/2 and 4 1/2, children come to realize that others may hold \_\_\_\_\_ .

21. (Close-Up) The disorder characterized by deficient \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ interaction and an impaired \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ . This disorder is related to malfunctions of brain areas that allow us to take another's \_\_\_\_\_ . The "high-functioning" form of this disorder is called \_\_\_\_\_ .

22. (Close-Up) Baron-Cohen's theory proposes that autism represents an "extreme \_\_\_\_\_ brain." According to this theory, girls tend to be \_\_\_\_\_ , who are better than boys at reading facial expressions and gestures, which is a challenging task for those with autism. Boys tend to be \_\_\_\_\_ , who understand things in terms of rules or laws. Because of \_\_\_\_\_ mating, two \_\_\_\_\_ are likely to mate and have a child, which increases the risk of the child having autism.

23. In contrast to Piaget's findings, researchers have discovered that the abilities to perform mental \_\_\_\_\_ ,

to think \_\_\_\_\_, and to take another's \_\_\_\_\_ begin to show up early and continue to develop (abruptly/gradually).

24. Russian psychologist \_\_\_\_\_ noted that by age \_\_\_\_\_ children stop thinking aloud and instead rely on \_\_\_\_\_. Talking to themselves helps children control their \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ and master new skills.
25. Piaget believed that children acquire the mental abilities needed to comprehend mathematical transformations and conservation by about \_\_\_\_\_ years of age. At this time, they enter the \_\_\_\_\_ stage.
26. In Piaget's final stage, the \_\_\_\_\_ stage, reasoning expands from the purely concrete to encompass \_\_\_\_\_ thinking. Piaget believed most children begin to enter this stage by age \_\_\_\_\_.

Explain briefly how contemporary researchers view Piaget's theory.

27. Complementing Piaget's emphasis on interaction with the \_\_\_\_\_ environment is Vygotsky's emphasis on interaction with the \_\_\_\_\_ environment. When parents mentor children and give them new words, they provide, according to Vygotsky, a \_\_\_\_\_ upon which the child can build higher-level thinking.

Objective 5: Discuss the effects of nourishment, body contact, and familiarity on infant social attachment.

28. Soon after \_\_\_\_\_ emerges and children become mobile, a new fear, called \_\_\_\_\_ emerges.
29. This fear emerges at about age \_\_\_\_\_.
30. The development of a strong emotional bond between infant and parent is called \_\_\_\_\_.
31. The Harlows' studies of monkeys have shown that mother-infant attachment does not depend on the mother providing nourishment as much as it does on her providing the comfort of \_\_\_\_\_. Another key to attachment is \_\_\_\_\_.
32. Human attachment involves one person providing another with a \_\_\_\_\_ when distressed and a \_\_\_\_\_ from which to explore.
33. In some animals, attachment will occur only during a restricted time called a \_\_\_\_\_. Konrad Lorenz discovered that young birds would follow almost any object if it were the first moving thing they observed. This phenomenon is called \_\_\_\_\_.
34. Human infants (do/do not) have a precise critical period for becoming attached. However, because of \_\_\_\_\_, they attach to what they know.

Objective 6: Contrast secure and insecure attachment, and discuss the roles of parents' and infants' temperaments in the development of attachment and an infant's feelings of basic trust.

35. Placed in a research setting called the \_\_\_\_\_, children show one of two patterns of attachment: \_\_\_\_\_ attachment or \_\_\_\_\_ attachment.

Contrast the responses of securely and insecurely attached infants to strange situations.

Discuss the impact of responsive parenting on infant attachment.

36. The term that refers to the a person's characteristic emotional reactivity and intensity is \_\_\_\_\_, which (does/does not) endure over time.

37. From the first weeks of life, \_\_\_\_\_ babies are more \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_. In contrast, \_\_\_\_\_ babies are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ in feeding and sleeping. \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ babies tend to resist or withdraw from new people or situations. \_\_\_\_\_ predisposes these characteristic differences.

38. A father's love and acceptance for his children are (comparable to/less important than) a mother's love in predicting their children's health and well-being.

39. Separation anxiety peaks in infants around \_\_\_\_\_ months, then (gradually declines/remains constant for about a year). This is true of children \_\_\_\_\_ (in North America/throughout the world).

40. According to Erikson, securely attached infants approach life with a sense of \_\_\_\_\_.

41. Most researchers now believe that early attachments (do/do not) form the basis of adult attachments. Attachment style is also associated with \_\_\_\_\_: Securely attached people exhibit greater drive to achieve.

Objective 7: Assess the impact of parental neglect, family disruption, and day care on attachment patterns and development.

42. The Harlows found that when monkeys reared in social isolation were placed with other monkeys, they reacted with either fear or \_\_\_\_\_.

43. Most abused children (do/do not) later become abusive parents.

44. Although most children who grow up under adversity are \_\_\_\_\_ and become normal adults, early abuse and excessive exposure to \_\_\_\_\_ may alter the development of the brain chemical \_\_\_\_\_.

45. When placed in a more positive and stable environment, most infants (recover/do not recover) from disruptions in attachment.

46. Experts agree that child care *per se* (does/does not) constitute a risk factor in children's development. High-quality child

care consists of warm, supportive interactions with adults in an environment that is \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ , and \_\_\_\_\_ . More important than time spent in day care in influencing a child's development are \_\_\_\_\_ .

Objective 8: Trace the onset and development of children's self-concept.

47. The primary social achievement of childhood is the development of a \_\_\_\_\_ , which occurs in most children by age \_\_\_\_\_ .
48. A child's self-image generally becomes stable between the ages of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ , when children begin to describe themselves in terms of gender, group memberships" and psychological \_\_\_\_\_ , and they \_\_\_\_\_ themselves with other children.

Identify several characteristics of children who have formed a positive self-image.

Objective 9: Describe three parenting styles" and explain why authoritative parenting is considered most effective.

49. Parents who impose rules and expect obedience are exhibiting a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ style of parenting.
50. Parents who make few demands of their children and tend to submit to their children's desires are identified as \_\_\_\_\_ parents.
51. Setting and enforcing standards after discussion with their children is the approach taken by \_\_\_\_\_ parents.
52. Studies have shown that children with the highest self-esteem" self-reliance" and social competence usually have \_\_\_\_\_ parents.

Explain why the correlation between authoritative parenting and social competence does not necessarily reveal cause and effect.

Objective 10: Identify some ways in which culture affects child-rearing practices.

53. Whereas most Western parents place more emphasis on (emotional closeness/independence) in their children, many Asian and African parents focus on cultivating (emotional closeness/independence).
54. Children in collectivist cultures grow up with a strong sense of \_\_\_\_\_ , a sense that what shames or honors the person also shames or honors the family.

Objective 11: Discuss gender similarities and differences in psychological traits such as aggression, social power" and social connectedness.

55. The biological and socially influenced characteristics by which people define *male* or *female* is our \_\_\_\_\_ .

56. Compared with the average man, an average woman has more \_\_\_\_\_, less \_\_\_\_\_, and is a few inches \_\_\_\_\_. Women are more likely than men to suffer from \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
57. Compared with women, men are more likely to commit \_\_\_\_\_ and to suffer \_\_\_\_\_. They are also more likely to be diagnosed with \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
58. *Aggression* is defined as \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ behavior that is \_\_\_\_\_ to hurt someone.
59. Throughout the world” men are more likely than women to engage in \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
60. The aggression gender gap pertains to \_\_\_\_\_ rather than \_\_\_\_\_ aggression.
61. Compared with women, men are perceived as being more \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_. As leaders, they tend to be more \_\_\_\_\_, while women are more \_\_\_\_\_.
62. Compared with men, women are perceived as being more \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
63. These perceived differences occur (throughout the world/only in certain cultures).
64. According to Carol Gilligan, women are more concerned than men in making \_\_\_\_\_ with others.
65. This difference is noticeable in how children \_\_\_\_\_, and it continues throughout the teen and adult years. Girls play in groups that are \_\_\_\_\_ and less \_\_\_\_\_ than boys’ groups.
66. Because they are more \_\_\_\_\_, women are likely to use conversation to \_\_\_\_\_ while men are likely to use conversation to \_\_\_\_\_.
67. Women tend and befriend—for example, they turn to others for \_\_\_\_\_, especially when coping with \_\_\_\_\_.
68. Gender differences in power, connectedness, and other traits peak in late \_\_\_\_\_ and early \_\_\_\_\_. By age 50, the differences have (decreased/increased) .

Objective 12: Explain how biological sex is determined, and describe the role of sex hormones in biological development and gender differences.

69. The twenty-third pair of chromosomes determines the developing person’s \_\_\_\_\_. The mother always contributes a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ chromosome. When the father contributes a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ chromosome, the testes begin producing the hormone \_\_\_\_\_. In about the \_\_\_\_\_ (what week?), this hormone initiates the development of external male sex organs.
70. Sex chromosomes control \_\_\_\_\_ that influence the brain’s wiring. In adulthood, part of the \_\_\_\_\_ lobe, an area involved in \_\_\_\_\_ fluency, is thicker in women.

Objective 13: Discuss the importance of gender roles in development, and describe the relationship between gender and child-rearing.

71. Our expectations about the way men and women behave define 'our culture's \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ .
72. Gender roles (are/are not) rigidly fixed by evolution, as evidenced by the fact that they vary across  
\_\_\_\_\_ and over \_\_\_\_\_. For instance, in \_\_\_\_\_ societies there tends  
to be minimal division of labor by sex; by contrast, in \_\_\_\_\_ societies, women remain close to home  
while men roam freely, herding cattle or sheep.
73. Our individual sense of being male or female is called our \_\_\_\_\_. The degree  
to which we exhibit traditionally male or female traits and interests is called \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ .
74. According to \_\_\_\_\_ theory, children learn gender-linked behaviors by  
observing and imitating others and being rewarded or punished. When their families discourage traditional gender  
typing, children (do/do not) organize themselves into "boy worlds" and "girl worlds."
75. Children also learn from their \_\_\_\_\_ what it means to be male or female and  
adjust their behavior accordingly, thereby demonstrating that \_\_\_\_\_ is important in the formation of  
gender identity.

### Parents and Peers (pp. 441-445)

Objective 14: Describe how experience can modify the brain.

1. Environmental influences begin during the period of \_\_\_\_\_ development.
2. Rosenzweig and Krech discovered that rats raised from a young age in enriched environments had (thicker/thinner)  
brain cortexes than animals raised in isolation.

Describe the effects of sensory stimulation on neural development.

3. Experience shapes the brain by preserving activated \_\_\_\_\_ connections and allowing unused  
connections to \_\_\_\_\_. This process results in a massive loss of unused connections by  
\_\_\_\_\_ .

Objective 15: Explain why we should be careful about attributing children's successes and failures to their parents' influence, and  
evaluate the importance of peer influence on development.

4. The idea that parents shape their children's futures came from \_\_\_\_\_ , and  
\_\_\_\_\_ .
5. Parents do influence some areas of their children's lives, such as their \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
\_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ , and \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. In areas such as \_\_\_\_\_ , the environment siblings share at home accounts for less than \_\_\_\_\_ percent  
of their differences.

7. Experiences with \_\_\_\_\_ have a powerful effect on how children develop, partly as a result of a \_\_\_\_\_ effect by which kids seek out others with similar attitudes and interests.

## Adolescence (pp. 445-455)

Objective 16: Define *adolescence*, and identify the major physical changes during this period.

1. *Adolescence* is defined as the transition period between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. The “storm and stress” view of adolescence is credited to \_\_\_\_\_ , one of the first American psychologists to describe adolescence.
3. Adolescence begins with the time of developing sexual maturity known as \_\_\_\_\_. A two-year period of rapid physical development begins in girls at about the age of \_\_\_\_\_ and in boys at about the age of \_\_\_\_\_. This growth spurt is marked by the development of the reproductive organs and external genitalia, or \_\_\_\_\_ characteristics, as well as by the development of traits such as pubic hair and enlarged breasts in females and facial hair in males. These nonreproductive traits are known as \_\_\_\_\_ characteristics.
4. The first menstrual period is called \_\_\_\_\_. In boys, the first ejaculation is called \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. The (timing/sequence) of pubertal changes is more predictable than their (timing/sequence).
6. Boys who mature (early/late) tend to be more popular, self-assured, and independent; they also are at increased risk for \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_. For girls, (early/late) maturation can be stressful, especially when their bodies are out of sync with their \_\_\_\_\_. This reminds us that \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ interact.
7. The adolescent brain undergoes a selective \_\_\_\_\_ of unused neurons and connections. Also, teens’ occasional impulsiveness and risky behaviors may be due, in part, to the fact that development in the brain’s \_\_\_\_\_ lags behind that of the \_\_\_\_\_ .

Objective 17: Describe adolescents’ reasoning abilities and moral development, according to Piaget and Kohlberg, and note the impact of emotional intuitions on our moral judgments.

8. Adolescents’ developing cognitive ability enables them to think about what is \_\_\_\_\_ possible and \_\_\_\_\_ that with imperfect reality.
9. During the early teen years, reasoning is often \_\_\_\_\_ , as adolescents often feel their experiences are unique.
10. Piaget’s final stage of cognitive development is the stage of \_\_\_\_\_. Adolescents in this stage are capable of thinking logically about \_\_\_\_\_ as well as concrete propositions. This enables them to detect \_\_\_\_\_ in others’ reasoning and to spot hypocrisy.
11. The theorist who proposed that moral thought progresses through stages is \_\_\_\_\_. These stages are divided into three basic levels: \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ , and \_\_\_\_\_ .
12. In the preconventional stages of morality, characteristic of children, the emphasis is on obeying rules in order to avoid

- \_\_\_\_\_ or gain \_\_\_\_\_ .
13. Conventional morality usually emerges by early \_\_\_\_\_. The emphasis is on gaining social \_\_\_\_\_ or upholding the social \_\_\_\_\_ .
14. Individuals who base moral judgments on their own perceptions of basic ethical principles are said by Kohlberg to employ \_\_\_\_\_ morality.

Summarize the criticisms of Kohlberg's theory of moral development.

15. The idea that moral feelings precede moral reasoning is expressed in the \_\_\_\_\_ explanation of morality. Research studies using \_\_\_\_\_ support the idea that moral judgment involves more than merely thinking; it is also gut-level feeling.
16. Morality involves doing the right thing, and what we do depends on \_\_\_\_\_ influences. Today's \_\_\_\_\_ focus on moral issues and doing the right thing. They teach children \_\_\_\_\_ for others' feelings.
17. Children who learn to delay \_\_\_\_\_ become more socially responsible, often engaging in responsible action through \_\_\_\_\_ learning. They also become more \_\_\_\_\_ successful and more productive.
18. Moral ideas grow (stronger/ weaker) when acted on.

Objective 18: Identify Erikson's eight stages of psychosocial development and their accompanying issues, and discuss how forming an identity prepares us for intimacy.

Complete the missing information in the following table of Erikson's stages of psychosocial development.

Group Age	Psychosocial Stage
Infancy	
	Autonomy vs. shame and doubt
Preschool	
	Competency vs. inferiority
Adolescence	
	Intimacy vs. isolation
Middle Adulthood	
	Integrity vs. despair

19. To refine their sense of identity, adolescents in individualistic cultures experiment with different \_\_\_\_\_ in different situations. The result may be role \_\_\_\_\_ , which is resolved by forming a self-definition, or \_\_\_\_\_ .
20. Some adolescents forge their identity early, simply by \_\_\_\_\_ their parents' values and expectations. Others may assume an identity \_\_\_\_\_ that of their parents.

21. During the early to mid-teen years, self-esteem generally (rises/falls/remains stable). During the late teens and twenties, self-esteem generally (rises/falls/remains stable) and identity becomes more \_\_\_\_\_ .
22. Erikson saw the formation of identity as a prerequisite for the development of \_\_\_\_\_ in young adulthood.

Objective 19: Contrast parental and peer influences during adolescence, and discuss the characteristics of emerging adulthood.

23. Adolescence is typically a time of increasing influence from one's \_\_\_\_\_ and decreasing influence from \_\_\_\_\_ .
24. Most adolescents report that they (do/do not) get along with their parents. They' see their parents as having the most influence in shaping their \_\_\_\_\_ , for example.
25. When rejected adolescents withdraw, they are vulnerable to \_\_\_\_\_ , low \_\_\_\_\_ , and \_\_\_\_\_ .
26. As a result of increased \_\_\_\_\_ and weakened \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ bonds, sexual maturity is beginning (earlier/later) than in the past.
27. Because the time from 18 to the mid-twenties is increasingly a not-yet-settled phase of life, some psychologists refer to this period as a time of \_\_\_\_\_ .

## Adulthood (pp.455-471)

Objective 20: Identify the major changes in physical and sensory abilities that occur in middle adulthood and later life.

1. During adulthood, age (is/is not) a very good predictor of people's traits.
2. The mid-twenties are the peak years for \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ , and \_\_\_\_\_ . Because they mature earlier, (women/men) also peak earlier.
3. During early and middle adulthood, physical vigor has less to do with \_\_\_\_\_ than with a person's \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ habits.
4. The cessation of the menstrual cycle, known as \_\_\_\_\_ , occurs within a few years of \_\_\_\_\_ . This biological change results from lowered levels of the hormone \_\_\_\_\_ . A woman's emotional experience during this time depends largely on her \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. Although men experience no equivalent to menopause, they do experience a more gradual decline in \_\_\_\_\_ count, level of the hormone \_\_\_\_\_ , and speed of erection and ejaculation during later life.
6. Worldwide, life expectancy at birth increased from 49 years in 1950 to \_\_\_\_\_ years and beyond in 2004 in some developed countries. Women outlive men by nearly \_\_\_\_\_ years worldwide and by \_\_\_\_\_ years in Canada, the United States, and Australia. With age, the tips of our chromosomes, called \_\_\_\_\_ , shorten.
7. According to one evolutionary theory, our bodies age and wear out because once we've completed our \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ and nurturing task, there are no \_\_\_\_\_ pressures against genes that cause degeneration in later life.

8. The human spirit also affects life expectancy. The death rate increases when people reach their birthdays, a finding referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ phenomenon.
9. With age, the eye's pupil (shrinks/enlarges) and its lens becomes (more/less) transparent. As a result, the amount of light that reaches the retina is (increased/reduced).
10. Although older adults are (more/less) susceptible to life-threatening ailments, they suffer from short-term ailments such as flu (more/less) often than younger adults.
11. Aging (slows/speeds/has no effect on) neural processing and causes a gradual loss of \_\_\_\_\_ .
12. Physical exercise stimulates \_\_\_\_\_ development and \_\_\_\_\_ connections, thanks perhaps to increased \_\_\_\_\_ and nutrient flow.
13. The mental erosion that results from progressive damage to the brain is called \_\_\_\_\_ .
14. The irreversible disorder that causes progressive brain deterioration is \_\_\_\_\_ disease. This disease has been linked to a deterioration of neurons that produce the neurotransmitter \_\_\_\_\_ .

Objective 21: Assess the impact of aging on memory and intelligence.

15. Studies of developmental changes in learning and memory show that during adulthood there is a decline in the ability to (recall/recognize) new information but not in the ability to (recall/recognize) such information. One factor that influences memory in older people is the \_\_\_\_\_ of material.
16. Adults' \_\_\_\_\_ memory remains strong when events help trigger recall.
17. Cognitive abilities among 70-year-olds are (less/more) varied than among 20-year-olds.
18. A research study in which people of various ages are compared with one another is called a \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ study. This kind of study found evidence of intellectual \_\_\_\_\_ during adulthood.
19. A research study in which the same people are retested over a period of years is called a \_\_\_\_\_ study. This kind of study found evidence of intellectual \_\_\_\_\_ during adulthood.

Explain why studies of intellectual decline and aging yielded conflicting results.

20. The accumulation of stored information that comes with education and experience is called \_\_\_\_\_ intelligence, which tends to \_\_\_\_\_ with age.
21. The ability to reason abstractly is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_ intelligence, which tends to \_\_\_\_\_ with age.

Objective 22: Explain why the path of adult development need not be tightly linked to chronological age, and discuss the importance of love, marriage, children, and work in adulthood.

22. Contrary to popular opinion, job and marital dissatisfaction do not surge during the forties, thus suggesting that a midlife \_\_\_\_\_ need not occur.
23. The term used to refer to the culturally preferred timing for leaving home, getting a job, marrying, and so on is the \_\_\_\_\_. Today, the timing of such life events is becoming (more/less) predictable. More important than age are \_\_\_\_\_ and chance encounters.
24. According to Erikson, the two basic tasks of adulthood are achieving \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. According to Freud, the healthy adult is one who can \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
25. Human societies have nearly always included a relatively \_\_\_\_\_ bond. Marriage bonds are usually lasting when couples marry after age \_\_\_\_ and are \_\_\_\_\_.
26. Marriages today are (half/twice) as likely to end in divorce as they were 40 years ago. Couples who live together before marrying have a (higher/ lower) divorce rate than those who do not.
27. Marriage is a predictor of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_. Lesbian couples report (greater/less) well-being than those who are alone.
28. As children begin to absorb time and energy, satisfaction with the marriage itself (increases/decreases). This is particularly true among \_\_\_\_\_ women, who shoulder most of the burden.
29. For most couples, the children's leaving home produces a(n) (increase/decrease) in marital satisfaction.
30. During the first two years of college or university, most students (can/cannot) predict their later careers. Most (do/do not) shift from their original major.

Objective 23: Describe trends in people's life satisfaction across the life span, and describe the range of reactions to the death of a loved one.

31. From early adulthood to midlife, people typically experience a strengthening sense of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
32. According to studies, older people (do/do not) report as much happiness and satisfaction with life as younger people do. In addition, their feelings (do/do not) mellow.
33. As we age, the brain area called the \_\_\_\_\_ shows (increased/decreased) activity in response to negative events.
34. More and more people flourish into later life, thanks to \_\_\_\_\_ influences.
35. Grief over a loved one's death is especially severe when it comes

- \_\_\_\_\_ .
36. Reactions to a loved one's death (do/do not) vary according to cultural norms. Those who express the strongest grief immediately (do/do not) purge their grief more quickly.
  37. Terminally ill and bereaved people (do/do not) go through predictable stages.
  38. According to Erikson, the final task of adulthood is to achieve a sense of \_\_\_\_\_ .

### Reflections on Three Major Developmental Issues (pp. 471-473)

Objective 24: Summarize current views on continuity versus stages and stability versus change in lifelong development.

1. Our life courses are directed by the interaction of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. Stage theories that have been considered include the theory of cognitive development proposed by \_\_\_\_\_ , the theory of moral development proposed by \_\_\_\_\_ , and the theory of psychosocial development proposed by \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. Although research casts doubt on the idea that life proceeds through age-linked \_\_\_\_\_ , there are spurts of \_\_\_\_\_ growth during childhood and puberty that correspond roughly to the stages proposed by \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. The first two years of life (do/do not) provide a good basis for predicting a person's eventual traits.
5. Research on the consistency of personality shows that some traits, such as those related to \_\_\_\_\_ , are more stable than others, such as social attitudes.

### PROGRESS TEST 1

#### *Multiple-Choice Questions*

Circle your answers to the following questions and check them with the answers beginning on page 256. If your answer is incorrect, read the explanation for why it is incorrect and then consult the appropriate pages of the text (in parentheses following the correct answer).

1. Dr. Joan Goodman is studying how memory changes as people get older. She is most likely a(n) psychologist.
  - a. social
  - b. cognitive
  - c. developmental
  - d. experimental
  - c. concrete operational
  - d. formal operational
2. In Piaget's stage of concrete operational intelligence, the child acquires an understanding of the principle of
  - a. conservation.
  - b. deduction.
  - c. attachment.
  - d. object permanence.
3. Piaget held that egocentrism is characteristic of the
  - a. sensorimotor stage.
  - b. preoperational stage.
  - c. concrete operational stage.
  - d. formal operational stage.
4. During which stage of cognitive development do children acquire object permanence?
  - a. sensorimotor
  - b. preoperational

5. Newborns vigorously root for a nipple when
  - a. their foot is tickled.
  - b. their cheek is touched.
  - c. they hear a loud noise.
  - d. they make eye contact with their caregiver.
6. The Harlows' studies of attachment in monkeys showed that
  - a. provision of nourishment was the single most important factor motivating attachment.
  - b. a cloth mother produced the greatest attachment response.
  - c. whether a cloth or wire mother was present mattered less than the presence or absence of other infants.
  - d. attachment in monkeys is based on imprinting.
7. When psychologists discuss maturation, they are referring to stages of growth that are NOT influenced by
  - a. conservation.
  - b. nature.
  - c. nurture.
  - d. continuity.
8. The developmental theorist who suggested that securely attached children develop an attitude of basic trust is
  - a. Jean Piaget.
  - b. Harry Harlow.
  - c. Lev Vygotsky.
  - d. Erik Erikson.
9. Research findings on infant motor development are consistent with the idea that
  - a. cognitive development lags significantly behind motor skills development.
  - b. maturation of physical skills is relatively unaffected by experience.
  - c. in the absence of relevant earlier learning experiences, the emergence of motor skills will be slowed.
  - d. in humans, the process of maturation may be significantly altered by cultural factors.
10. Temperament refers to a person's characteristic
  - a. emotional reactivity and intensity.
  - b. attitudes.
  - c. behaviors.
  - d. role-related traits.
11. Which of the following most accurately expresses the extent of parental influence on personality?
  - a. It is more extensive than most people believe.
  - b. It is weaker today than in the past.
  - c. It is more limited than popular psychology supposes.
  - d. It is almost completely unpredictable.
12. Gender refers to
  - a. the biological and social definition of male and female.
  - b. the biological definition of male and female.
  - c. one's sense of being male or female.
  - d. the extent to which one exhibits traditionally male or female traits.
13. The fertilized egg will develop into a boy if, at conception,
  - a. the sperm contributes an X chromosome.
  - b. the sperm contributes a Y chromosome.
  - c. the egg contributes an X chromosome.
  - d. the egg contributes a Y chromosome.
14. The hormone testosterone
  - a. is found only in females.
  - b. determines the sex of the developing person.
  - c. stimulates growth of the female sex organs.
  - d. stimulates growth of the male sex organs.
15. Research studies have found that when infant rats and premature human babies are regularly touched or massaged, they
  - a. become attached to the person doing the massaging.
  - b. develop faster neurologically.
  - c. have more agreeable temperaments.
  - d. do none of these things.
16. According to Erikson, the central psychological challenges pertaining to adolescence, young adulthood, and middle age, respectively, are
  - a. identity formation; intimacy; generativity.
  - b. intimacy; identity formation; generativity.
  - c. generativity; intimacy; identity formation.
  - d. intimacy; generativity; identity formation.
17. In preconventional morality, the person
  - a. obeys out of a sense of social duty.
  - b. conforms to gain social approval.
  - c. obeys to avoid punishment or to gain concrete rewards.
  - d. follows the dictates of his or her conscience.

18. Which of the following is correct?
- Early maturation places both boys and girls at a distinct social advantage.
  - Early maturing girls are more popular and self-assured than girls who mature late.
  - Early maturation places both boys and girls at a distinct social disadvantage.
  - Early maturing boys are more popular and self-assured than boys who mature late.
19. A person's general ability to think abstractly is called intelligence. This ability generally with age.
- fluid; increases
  - fluid; decreases
  - crystallized; decreases
  - crystallized; increases
20. Among the hallmarks of growing up are a boy's first ejaculation and a girl's first menstrual period, which also is called
- puberty.
  - menopause.
  - menarche.
  - generativity.
21. An older person who can look back on life with satisfaction and reminisce with a sense of completion has attained Erikson's stage of
- generativity.
  - intimacy.
  - isolation.
  - integrity.
22. According to Piaget, the ability to think logically about abstract propositions is indicative of the stage of .
- preoperational thought.
  - concrete operations.
  - formal operations.
  - fluid intelligence.
23. The cognitive ability that has been shown to decline during adulthood is the ability to
- recall new information.
  - recognize new information.
  - learn meaningful new material.
  - use judgment in dealing with daily life problems.
24. Which of the following statements concerning the effects of aging is true?
- Aging almost inevitably leads to total memory failure if the individual lives long enough.
  - Aging increases susceptibility to short-term ailments such as the flu.
  - Significant increases in life satisfaction are associated with aging.
  - The aging process can be significantly affected by the individual's activity patterns.
25. Longitudinal research
- . compares people of different ages.
  - studies the same people at different times.
  - usually involves a larger sample than does cross-sectional research.
  - usually involves a smaller sample than does cross-sectional research.
26. The average age at which puberty begins is \_\_\_--in boys; in girls, it is \_\_\_\_\_
- 14; 13
  - 13; 11
  - 11; 10
  - 10; 9

27. After puberty, the self-concept usually becomes
- more positive in boys.
  - more positive in girls.
  - more positive in both boys and girls.
  - more negative in both boys and girls.
28. Adolescence is marked by the onset of
- an identity crisis.
  - parent-child conflict.
  - the concrete operational stage.
  - puberty.
29. Of the following, which is a possible cause of dementia?
- stroke
  - brain tumor
  - alcohol dependence
  - All of these are possible causes.
30. The end of menstruation is called
- menarche.
  - menopause.
  - the midlife crisis.
  - generativity.

### *True-False Items*

Indicate whether each statement is true or false by placing T or F in the blank next to the item.

- \_\_\_ 1. Most abused children later become abusive parents.
- \_\_\_ 2. At birth, the brain and nervous system of a healthy child are fully developed.
- \_\_\_ 3. The sequence in which children develop motor skills varies from one culture to another.
- \_\_\_ 4. Current research shows that young children are more capable and development is more continuous than Piaget believed.
- \_\_\_ 5. The process of grieving is much the same throughout the world.
- \_\_\_ 6. The impact of day care on child development, even if it is high quality, remains controversial.
- \_\_\_ 7. During adulthood, age only moderately correlates with people's traits.
- \_\_\_ 8. Intelligence declines throughout adulthood.
- \_\_\_ 9. By age 50, most adults have experienced a "midlife crisis."
- \_\_\_ 10. Compared with those who are younger, older people are more susceptible to short-term ailments such as flu and cold viruses.
- \_\_\_ 11. The symptom's of Alzheimer's disease are simply an intensified version of normal aging.

### **PROGRESS TEST 2**

Progress Test 2 should be completed during a final unit review. Answer the following questions after you thoroughly understand the correct answers for the section reviews and Progress Test 1.

- Stranger anxiety develops soon after
  - the concept of conservation.
  - egocentrism.
  - a theory of mind.
  - the concept of object permanence.
- Before Piaget, people were more likely to believe that
  - the child's mind is a miniature model of the adult's.
  - children think about the world in radically different ways from adults.
  - the child's mind develops through a series of stages.
  - children interpret their experiences in terms of their current understandings.

3. Which is the correct sequence of stages in Piaget's theory of cognitive development?
  - a. sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, formal operational
  - b. sensorimotor, preoperational, formal operational, concrete operational
  - c. preoperational, sensorimotor, concrete operational, formal operational
  - d. preoperational, sensorimotor, formal operational, concrete operational
4. A child can be born a drug addict because
  - a. drugs used by the mother will pass into the child's bloodstream.
  - b. addiction is an inherited personality trait.
  - c. drugs used by the mother create genetic defects in her chromosomes.
  - d. the fetus' blood has not yet developed a resistance to drugs.
5. A child whose mother drank heavily when she was pregnant is at heightened risk of
  - a. being emotionally excitable during childhood.
  - b. becoming insecurely attached.
  - c. being born with the physical and cognitive abnormalities of fetal alcohol syndrome.
  - d. addiction to a range of drugs throughout life.
6. Which is the correct order of stages of prenatal development?
  - a. zygote, fetus, embryo
  - b. zygote, embryo, fetus
  - c. embryo, zygote, fetus
  - d. embryo, fetus, zygote
7. The term critical period refers to
  - a. prenatal development.
  - b. the initial 2 hours after a child's birth.
  - c. the preoperational stage.
  - d. a restricted time for learning.
8. Which of the following was NOT found by the Harlow's in socially deprived monkeys?
  - a. They had difficulty mating.
  - b. They showed extreme fear or aggression when first seeing other monkeys.
  - c. They showed abnormal physical development.
  - d. The females were abusive mothers.
9. Most people's earliest memories do not predate \_\_\_\_ of age.
  - a. 6 months
  - c. 2 years
  - b. 1 year
  - d. 3 years
10. Insecurely attached infants who are left by their mothers in an unfamiliar setting often will
  - a. hold fast to their mothers on their return.
  - b. explore the new surroundings confidently.
  - c. be indifferent toward their mothers on their return.
  - d. display little emotion at any time.
11. Of the following, parents are most likely to influence their children's
  - a. temperament.
  - b. personality.
  - c. faith.
  - d. emotional reactivity.
12. The selection effect in peer influence refers to the tendency of children and youth to
  - a. naturally separate into same-sex playgroups.
  - b. establish large, fluid circles of friends.
  - c. seek out friends with similar interests and attitudes.
  - d. choose friends their parents like.
13. Children who are raised by parents who discourage traditional gender typing
  - a. are less likely to display gender-typed behaviors themselves.
  - b. often become confused and develop an ambiguous gender identity.
  - c. nevertheless organize themselves into "girl worlds" and "boy worlds."
  - d. display excessively masculine and feminine traits as adults.
14. Providing a child with a stimulating educational environment during early childhood is likely to
  - a. ensure the formation of a strong attachment with parents.
  - b. foster the development of a calm, easygoing temperament.
  - c. prevent neural connections from degenerating.
  - d. enable the child to develop motor skills at an earlier age.
15. Whose stage theory of moral development was based on how people reasoned about ethical
  - a. compares people of different ages with one another.
  - b. studies the same group of people at different times.
  - c. tends to paint too favorable a picture of the effects of aging on intelligence.
  - d. is more appropriate than longitudinal research for studying intellectual change over the life span.
17. The social clock refers to
  - a. an individual or society's distribution of work and leisure time.
  - b. adulthood responsibilities.
  - c. typical ages for starting a career, marrying, and so on.
  - d. age-related changes in one's circle of friends.
18. To which of Kohlberg's levels would moral reasoning based on the existence of fundamental human rights pertain?
  - a. preconventional morality
  - b. conventional morality
  - c. postconventional morality
  - d. generative morality
19. In Erikson's theory, individuals generally focus on developing during adolescence and then . during young adulthood.
  - a. identity; intimacy
  - b. intimacy; identity
  - c. basic trust; identity
  - d. identity; basic trust
20. Teratogens are
  - a. physical abnormalities in the developing fetus.
  - b. cognitive abnormalities in the developing fetus.
  - c. chemicals and viruses that cross the placenta and may harm the developing fetus.

d. fertilized eggs.

21. Notable achievements in fields such as \_\_\_\_ are often made by younger adults in their late twenties or early thirties, when \_\_\_\_ intelligence is at its peak.
  - a. mathematics; fluid
  - b. philosophy; fluid
  - c. science; crystallized
  - d. literature; crystallized
22. After their grown children have left home, most couples experience
  - a. the distress of the empty nest syndrome.
  - b. increased strain in their marital relationship.
  - c. the need to have their children visit often.
  - d. greater happiness and enjoyment in their relationship.
23. Underlying Alzheimer's disease is a deterioration in neurons that produce
  - a. epinephrine.
  - c. serotonin.
  - b. norepinephrine.
  - d. acetylcholine.
24. A person's accumulation of stored information, called \_\_\_\_ intelligence, generally \_\_\_\_ with age.
  - a. fluid; decreases
  - b. fluid; increases
  - c. crystallized; decreases
  - d. crystallized; increases
25. In terms of incidence, susceptibility to short-term illnesses with age and susceptibility to long-term ailments with age.
  - a. decreases; increases
  - b. increases; decreases
  - c. increases; increases
  - d. decreases; decreases
26. Research on the American family indicates that
  - a. fewer than 23 percent of unmarried adults, but nearly 40 percent of married adults, report being "very happy" with life.
  - b. the divorce rate is now one-half the marriage rate.
  - c. children born to cohabiting parents are five times more likely to experience their parents' separation.
  - d. all of these statements are true.
27. The popular idea that terminally ill and bereaved people go through predictable stages, such as denial, anger, and so forth
  - a. is widely supported by research.
  - b. more accurately describes grieving in some cultures than others.
  - c. is true of women but not men.
  - d. is not supported by research studies.

## PSYCHOLOGY APPLIED

Answer these questions the day before an exam as a final check on your understanding of the unit's terms and concepts.

### *Multiple-Choice Questions*

1. Compared to when he was younger, 4-year-old Antonio is better able to empathize with his friend's feelings. This growing ability to take another's perspective indicates that Antonio is acquiring a
  - a. self-concept.
  - c. temperament.

- b. schema.
  - d. theory of mind.
2. Calvin, who is trying to impress his psychology professor with his knowledge of infant motor development, asks why some infants learn to roll over before they lift their heads from a prone position, while others develop these skills in the opposite order. What should Calvin's professor conclude from this question?
    - a. Calvin clearly understands that the sequence of motor development is not the same for all infants.
    - b. Calvin doesn't know what he's talking about. Although some infants reach these developmental milestones ahead of others, the order is the same for all infants.
    - c. Calvin needs to be reminded that rolling over is an inherited reflex, not a learned skill.
    - d. Calvin understands an important principle: Motor development is unpredictable.
  3. Deborah is a mathematician and Willie is a philosopher. Considering their professions
    - a. Deborah will make her most significant career accomplishments at an earlier age than Willie will.
    - b. Deborah will make her most significant career accomplishments at a later age than Willie will.
    - c. Deborah will make her most significant career accomplishments at about the same time as Willie.
    - d. there is still not enough information for predicting such accomplishments.
  4. Based on the text discussion of maturation and popularity, who among the following is probably the most popular sixth grader?
    - a. Jessica, the most physically mature girl in the class
    - b. Roger, the most intellectually mature boy in the class
    - c. Rob, the tallest, most physically mature boy in the class
    - d. Cindy, who is average in physical development and is on the school debating team
  5. As a child observes, liquid is transferred from a tall, thin tube into a short, wide jar. The child is asked if there is now less liquid in order to determine if she has mastered
    - a. the schema for liquids.
    - b. the concept of object permanence.
    - c. the concept of conservation.
    - d. the ability to reason abstractly.
  6. I am 14 months old and fearful of strangers. I am in Piaget's \_\_\_stage of cognitive development.
    - a. sensorimotor
    - c. concrete operational
    - b. preoperational
    - d. formal operational
  7. I am 3 years old, can use language, and have trouble taking another person's perspective. I am in Piaget's \_\_\_ stage of cognitive development.
    - a. sensorimotor
    - c. concrete operational
    - b. preoperational
    - d. formal operational
  8. In Piaget's theory, conservation is to egocentrism as the . stage is to the stage.
    - a. sensorimotor; formal operational
    - b. formal operational; sensorimotor
    - c. preoperational; sensorimotor
    - d. concrete operational; preoperational
  9. Four-year-old Jamail has a younger sister. When asked if he has a sister, he is likely to answer \_\_\_; when asked if his sister has a brother, Jamail is likely to answer ..\_\_\_\_
    - a. yes; yes
    - c. yes; no
    - b. no; no
    - d. no; yes
  10. In one movie, a young girl finds that a flock of geese follows her wherever she goes because she was the first "object" they saw after they were born. This is an example of
    - a. conservation.
    - c. egocentrism.
    - b. imprinting.
    - d. basic trust.
  11. Joshua and Ann Bishop have a 13-month-old boy. According to Erikson, the Bishops' sensitive, loving care of their child contributes to
    - a. the child's sense of basic trust.
    - b. the child's secure attachment.
    - c. the child's sense of control.
    - d. the child's egocentrism.
  12. I am a rat whose cortex is lighter and thinner than my litter mates. What happened to me?
    - a. You were born prematurely.
    - b. You suffer from fetal alcohol syndrome.
    - c. You were raised in an enriched environment.
    - d. You were raised in a deprived environment.
  13. Chad, who grew up in the United States, is more likely to encourage \_\_\_in his future children than Asian-born Hidiyaki, who is more likely to encourage \_\_\_in his future children.
    - a. obedience; independence
    - b. independence; emotional closeness
    - c. emotional closeness; obedience
    - d. loyalty; emotional closeness
  14. Rod has always felt pressure to be the driver when traveling in a car with Sue because he learned that this was expected of men. Rod's feelings illustrate the influence of
    - a. temperament.
    - b. gender roles.
    - c. the selection effect.
    - d. maturation.
  15. Compared with men, women
    - a. use conversation to communicate solutions.
    - b. emphasize freedom and self-reliance.
    - c. talk more openly.
    - d. do all of these things.

16. When his son cries because another child has taken his favorite toy, Brandon admonishes him by saying, "Big boys don't cry." Evidently, Brandon is an advocate of in accounting for the development of gender-linked behaviors.
  - a. Freudian theory
  - b. gender identity theory
  - c. gender-typing theory
  - d. social learning theory
17. Four-year-old Sarah, who has very specific ideas about what it means to be female and frequently adjusts her behavior accordingly, is demonstrating the importance of in the formation of gender identity.
  - a. gender schemas
  - b. norms
  - c. genes
  - d. behavior genetics
18. Three-year-old Jack is inhibited and shy. As an adult, Jack is likely to be
  - a. cautious and unassertive.
  - b. spontaneous and fearless.
  - c. socially assertive.
  - d. Who knows? This aspect of personality is not very stable over the life span.
19. Fourteen-year-old Cassandra feels freer and more open with her friends than with her family. Knowing this is the case, Cassandra's parents should
  - a. be concerned, because deteriorating parent-teen relationships, such as this one, are often followed by a range of problem behaviors.
  - b. encourage Cassandra to find new friends.
  - c. seek family counseling.
  - d. not worry, since adolescence is typically a time of growing peer influence and diminishing parental influence.
20. Thirteen-year-old Irene has no trouble defeating her 11-year-old brother at a detective game that requires following clues in order to deduce the perpetrator of a crime. How might Piaget explain Irene's superiority at the game?
  - a. Being older, Irene has had more years of schooling.
  - b. Girls develop intellectually at a faster rate than boys.
  - c. Being an adolescent, Irene is beginning to develop abstract reasoning skills.
  - d. Girls typically have more experience than boys at playing games.
21. Sixty-five-year-old Calvin cannot reason as well as he could when he was younger. More than likely, Calvin's \_\_\_\_\_ intelligence has declined.
  - a. analytic
  - b. crystallized
  - c. fluid
  - d. preoperational
22. Cross-sectional studies of intelligence are potentially misleading because
  - a. they are typically based on a very small and unrepresentative sample of people.
  - b. retesting the same people over a period of years allows test performance to be influenced by practice.
  - c. they compare people who are not only different in age, but of different eras, education levels, and affluence.
  - d. of all these reasons.
23. Which statement illustrates cognitive development during the course of adult life?
  - a. Adults in their forties have better recognition memory than do adults in their seventies.
  - b. Recall and recognition memory both remain strong throughout life.
  - c. Recognition memory decreases sharply at midlife.
  - d. Adults in their forties have better recall memory than adults in their seventies.
24. Given the text discussion of life satisfaction patterns, which of the following people is likely to report the greatest life satisfaction?
  - a. Billy, a 7-year-old second-grader
  - b. Kathy, a 17-year-old high-school senior
  - c. Mildred, a 70-year-old retired teacher
  - d. too little information to tell
25. Which of the following statements is consistent with the current thinking of developmental psychologists?
  - a. Development occurs in a series of sharply defined stages.
  - b. The first two years are the most crucial in determining the individual's personality.
  - c. The stability of personality in most people tends to increase over the life span.
  - d. Social and emotional style are among the characteristics that show the least stability over the life span.
26. Sam, a junior in high school, regularly attends church because his family and friends think he should. Which stage of moral reasoning is Sam in?
  - a. pre conventional
  - b. conventional
  - c. postconventional
  - d. too little information to tell
27. Research on social relationships between parents and their adolescent children shows that
  - a. parental influence on children increases during adolescence.
  - b. high school girls who have the most affectionate relationships with their mothers tend to enjoy the most intimate friendships with girlfriends.
  - c. high school boys who have the most affectionate relationships with their fathers tend to enjoy the most intimate friendships with friends.
  - d. most teens are strongly influenced by parents in matters of personal taste.
28. After a series of unfulfilling relationships, 30-year-old Carlos tells a friend that he doesn't want to marry because he is afraid of losing his freedom and independence. Erikson would say that Carlos is having difficulty with the psychosocial task of
  - a. intimacy vs. isolation
  - b. generativity vs. stagnation
  - c. industry vs. inferiority
  - d. trust vs. mistrust

- a. trust versus mistrust.
- b. autonomy versus doubt.

- c. intimacy versus isolation.
- d. identity versus role confusion.

### *Essay Question*

Sheryl is 12 years old and in the sixth grade. Describe the developmental changes she is likely to be experiencing according to Piaget, Kohlberg, and Erikson. (Use the space below to list the points you want to make, and organize them. Then write the essay on a separate sheet of paper.)

### **KEY TERMS**

Using your own words, on a piece of paper write a brief definition or explanation of each of the following terms.

1. developmental psychology
2. zygote
3. embryo
4. fetus
5. teratogens
6. fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS)
7. habituation
8. maturation
9. cognition
10. schema
11. assimilation
12. accommodation
13. sensorimotor stage
14. object permanence
15. preoperational stage
16. conservation
17. egocentrism
18. theory of mind
19. concrete operational stage
20. formal operational stage
21. autism
22. stranger anxiety
23. attachment
24. critical period
25. imprinting
26. temperament
27. basic trust
28. self-concept

29. gender
30. aggression
31. X chromosome
32. Y chromosome
33. testosterone
34. role
35. gender role
36. gender identity
37. gender typing
38. social learning theory
39. adolescence
40. puberty
41. primary sex characteristics
42. secondary sex characteristics
43. menarche
44. identity
45. social identity
46. intimacy
47. emerging adulthood
48. menopause
49. cross-sectional study
50. longitudinal study
51. crystallized intelligence
52. fluid intelligence
53. social clock