

Name: _____ Date: _____

Each test question is worth 2 points. There are 50 multiple choice test questions. CHOOSE the BEST answer for each test question.

1. The science of human development may best be described as an attempt to understand:
 - A) how and why people from diverse cultures are different.
 - B) how children learn to speak and understand language.
 - C) how and why people change across the life span.
 - D) how humans and animals are similar and different.

2. The first step in the scientific method involves:
 - A) posing a question.
 - B) running an experiment.
 - C) selecting a group of participants.
 - D) asking people to participate.

3. Empirical evidence is:
 - A) theoretical.
 - B) observable and verifiable.
 - C) based on inferences.
 - D) based on opinions.

4. What is replication of a study?
 - A) the repetition of a study, using different participants
 - B) the repetition of a study, using the same participants
 - C) designing a new study based on information from a previous study
 - D) designing a new study using new ideas and information

5. Research on SIDS has shown that babies should be:
 - A) put to sleep on their backs.
 - B) put to sleep on their stomachs.
 - C) kept in a warm bedroom.
 - D) fed right before being put to bed.

6. What does current research tell us about the resolution of the nature-nurture controversy?
- A) Nature is proving to be dominant over nurture in the understanding of human behavior.
 - B) We can no longer attribute behavior to one or the other since virtually all human behaviors result from a complex interaction between nature and nurture.
 - C) Nurture is far more important in understanding behavior than is nature.
 - D) It is clear that some behaviors are driven solely by nature and some are driven solely by nurture.
7. The period between 28 and 54 days after conception is considered _____ for the development of limbs in an embryo.
- A) a sensitive period
 - B) a critical period
 - C) a plastic period
 - D) a social construction
8. An individual's socioeconomic status includes:
- A) ethnicity.
 - B) level of education.
 - C) political beliefs.
 - D) religion.
9. The theory of human development that views all aspects of development as interacting with one another is:
- A) the life-span perspective.
 - B) epigenetic theory.
 - C) multidirectional theory.
 - D) dynamic-systems theory.
10. You and your high school classmates are part of the same:
- A) social construction.
 - B) context.
 - C) socioeconomic status.
 - D) cohort.

11. Researchers have an ethical obligation to choose topics of study that:
- A) may be researched quickly.
 - B) may be researched inexpensively.
 - C) are of major importance to society.
 - D) are politically correct.
12. According to the textbook, what three things do theories do?
- A) tell researchers how to ask questions, produce hypotheses, give definitive answers to problems
 - B) give guidance on moral questions, generate discoveries, give solutions to problems
 - C) produce hypotheses, generate discoveries, offer practical guidance
 - D) offer practical guidance, concretely explain all aspects of development, produce hypotheses
13. According to psychoanalytic theories, human development is mainly determined by:
- A) the choices we make for ourselves.
 - B) the environment in which we are raised.
 - C) our unconscious motives and drives.
 - D) the way we think about and understand the world.
14. Unlike Freud, Erikson's psychosocial theory emphasizes:
- A) the logic that underlies thought processes.
 - B) the inherent rewards and punishments of living.
 - C) active mental processes.
 - D) the social and cultural environment.
15. Behaviorism is a _____ theory and is also referred to as _____ theory.
- A) grand; learning
 - B) newer; social
 - C) grand; social
 - D) newer; learning
16. In classical conditioning, an organism learns:
- A) a reflex.
 - B) that reinforcement follows responses.
 - C) to associate a neutral stimulus with a meaningful one.
 - D) how to become self-sufficient.

17. In operant conditioning, an organism learns that:
- A) a neutral stimulus is associated with a meaningful stimulus.
 - B) punishment always follows a reinforcer.
 - C) classically conditioned responses are learned for life.
 - D) a particular behavior usually produces a particular consequence.
18. Cognitive theories emphasize the:
- A) development of thought processes and their effect on behavior, attitudes, and beliefs.
 - B) role of unconscious urges and impulses.
 - C) control that external forces have over the direction of human development.
 - D) crisis that each individual must resolve at each stage of life.
19. According to Piaget, when a new experience or idea does not fit a person's existing understanding, the person experiences cognitive:
- A) disbelief.
 - B) disequilibrium.
 - C) disarray.
 - D) disorganization.
20. What did Lev Vygotsky conclude from observing the behaviors of the diverse peoples of the former Soviet Union?
- A) Culture influences how a person learns.
 - B) Diversity itself contributes to learning.
 - C) People learn new behaviors by working with mentors.
 - D) New behaviors can only be learned in new contexts.
21. In Vygotsky's idea of social apprenticeship, a mentor draws the child into a zone of:
- A) possibilities.
 - B) distal development.
 - C) proximal development.
 - D) potentiality.
22. A sociocultural theorist would agree that:
- A) even an overwhelmed novice can learn new skills.
 - B) standards must be met regardless of the student's skill level.
 - C) learning must be active.
 - D) the same manner of teaching can work for any individual.

23. Maslow and Rogers believed that, unlike the psychoanalytic and behavioral theorists, all humans:
- A) have a noble spirit.
 - B) are blank slates.
 - C) are impulsive and aggressive.
 - D) will reject their free will.
24. According to evolutionary theory, two long-standing biological drives in every species are:
- A) survival and reproduction.
 - B) competition and cooperation.
 - C) leisure and enjoyment.
 - D) accommodation and assimilation.
25. The theory that most strongly emphasizes nurture as important in development is:
- A) psychoanalytic theory.
 - B) cognitive theory.
 - C) universal perspective.
 - D) behaviorism.
26. What is a key criticism of the universal theories?
- A) They are too subjective.
 - B) They undervalue emotions.
 - C) They undervalue cultural, gender, and economic variations.
 - D) They are too mechanistic.
27. Most developmental psychologists are:
- A) Freudian, because early experiences are so important.
 - B) eclectic, because each theory of human development has its limitations.
 - C) sociocultural theorists, because many factors influence development.
 - D) learning theorists, because behaviorism is the most scientific.
28. Which theory is criticized for being too mechanistic?
- A) behaviorism
 - B) universal perspective
 - C) sociocultural
 - D) cognitive

29. When considering all of the grand and newer theories, which one of the following statements best summarizes their application and usefulness?
- A) All of the grand and newer theories have strengths and weaknesses. No one theory is applicable across all behaviors.
 - B) While the grand theories have been proven to be useful over time, the newer theories require further study before we can assess their value.
 - C) Virtually all of the theories proposed so far have been useful only to provide the framework for ongoing research.
 - D) Research developmentalists are finding the newer theories to be far more applicable to modern-day behaviors than the grand theories.
30. Molecules of DNA make up which of the following?
- A) proteins
 - B) chromosomes
 - C) genes
 - D) amino acids
31. The genetic code directs the synthesis of hundreds of different kinds of:
- A) proteins.
 - B) genes.
 - C) chromosomes.
 - D) cytosines.
32. Approximately how many genes are contained in the human genome?
- A) 25
 - B) 250
 - C) 20,000
 - D) 2.5 million
33. The sperm and the ovum are:
- A) chromosomes.
 - B) gametes.
 - C) eggs.
 - D) zygotes.

34. Each person can produce more than _____ versions of his/her own 46 chromosomes.
- A) 23
 - B) 46
 - C) 2 million
 - D) 8 million
35. A person's sex is determined by:
- A) nurture during prenatal development.
 - B) the 23rd pair of chromosomes.
 - C) the first pair of chromosomes.
 - D) hormones released during prenatal development.
36. What is unique about stem cells?
- A) They have the ability to differentiate into any type of cell.
 - B) They are only found in humans.
 - C) They are only found in adult humans.
 - D) They make up less than 1 percent of autosomes.
37. In about 1 in _____ conceptions, the zygote splits completely apart to create a multiple birth.
- A) 50
 - B) 150
 - C) 250
 - D) 350
38. Monozygotic twins are produced when:
- A) two ova are fertilized by a single sperm.
 - B) one ovum is fertilized by one sperm, and then splits to form two clusters.
 - C) two ova are fertilized by two different sperm.
 - D) one ovum is fertilized by two sperm, and then splits to form two clusters.
39. Dizygotic twins are produced when:
- A) two ova are fertilized by a single sperm.
 - B) one ovum is fertilized by one sperm and then splits to form two clusters.
 - C) two ova are fertilized by two different sperm at roughly the same time.
 - D) one ovum is fertilized by two sperm and then splits to form two clusters.

40. Since 1973, IVF has produced how many babies worldwide?
- A) 4 million
 - B) 20 million
 - C) 400 million
 - D) 2000
41. A person with Huntington's disease:
- A) is unable to conceive children.
 - B) is likely to shout curses and obscenities.
 - C) gets better as he or she grows older.
 - D) has a fatal central nervous system disorder.
42. People with Down syndrome:
- A) have a third chromosome in the 19th pair.
 - B) have a third chromosome in the 21st pair.
 - C) are missing a chromosome.
 - D) are missing two chromosomes.
43. In order, the three main periods of prenatal growth are:
- A) fetal, embryonic, germinal.
 - B) germinal, embryonic, fetal.
 - C) embryonic, fetal, germinal.
 - D) germinal, fetal, embryonic.
44. The longest period of prenatal development is the:
- A) embryonic period.
 - B) fetal period.
 - C) first trimester.
 - D) germinal period.
45. What is the main function of the placenta?
- A) to screen out potentially harmful substances
 - B) to exchange blood between the mother and the developing embryo
 - C) to protect and nourish the developing fetus
 - D) to create antibodies for the developing fetus

46. What percentage of natural conceptions fail?
- A) 10 percent
 - B) 40 percent
 - C) 50 percent
 - D) 70 percent
47. Babies born between _____ before and _____ after the assigned due date are considered to be on time.
- A) three weeks; two weeks
 - B) two days; five days
 - C) one week; three weeks
 - D) two weeks; three weeks
48. Full-term pregnancies typically last:
- A) 32 weeks from the date of conception.
 - B) 34 weeks from the date of conception.
 - C) 36 weeks from the date of conception.
 - D) 38 weeks from the date of conception.
49. What percentage of embryos are aborted spontaneously?
- A) 5 percent
 - B) 20 percent
 - C) 31 percent
 - D) 40 percent
50. The first organ system that shows any sign of activity is the:
- A) respiratory system.
 - B) digestive system.
 - C) nervous system.
 - D) cardiovascular system.