



Chapter 3 - Discovering the Lifespan

Instructor Paul Jackson (T.A for Mr. Rodenburg)


Name

Results

Class Gen. Psych

Date

Read through everything carefully, take your time, write the date, and have a wonderful time. Excuse any errors. If you believe your answer is correct and it comes back wrong bring it up in class. All of the questions equal to 50% of your grade and each essay question is 25% of your grade. (please note due to spacing errors the answer may be on the other page.)

1. One of the three major concerns of developmental psychology involve a focus on
 - a. Puberty and Menarche
 - b. Continuity and Stages
 - c. Maturation and Object Permanence
 - d. Conservation and Egocentrism
 2. DNA is a
 - a. Sex Hormone
 - b. Neural Network
 - c. Molecule
 - d. Teratogen
 3. A segment of DNA that provides the code for creating protein molecules is called a
 - a. Gene
 - b. Schema
 - c. Chromosome
 - d. Telomere
 4. The study of influences on gene expression that occur without a DNA change is called
 - a. Neurogenesis
 - b. Epigenetics
- 



- c. Longitudinal Study
- d. Cross-sectional study

5. A teratogen is a (n)

- a. Fertilized egg that undergoes rapid cell division
- b. Unborn child with one or more physical problems
- c. Chromosome with too many genes
- d. Substance that can cross the placenta and harm an unborn child

6. The signs of fetal alcohol syndrome are most likely to include

- a. Egocentrism
- b. Mental Abnormalities
- c. Infantile Amnesia
- d. Physical Abnormalities

7. French toddlers preferred playing with chamomile-scented toys if

- a. They have never before experienced the scent of chamomile
- b. They had been diagnosed with fetal alcohol syndrome
- c. Their mothers had once used a skin balm with a chamomile scent
- d. Their fathers were devoted chamomile tea drinkers

8. A child's temperament is likely to be

- a. Difficult to observe
- b. Stable over time
- c. A product of parenting style
- d. Triggered by an insecure attachment

9. A critical period is a period when

- a. Children often disobey and resist their parents
- b. Children become able to think hypothetically and reason abstractly
- c. Parents become impatient when a child is slow in toilet training
- d. Exposure to certain experiences is needed for proper development





10. Our earliest conscious memories seldom predate our third birthday. This best illustrates

- a. Egocentrism
- b. Role confusion
- c. Accommodation
- d. Infantile Amnesia

11. Cognition refers to

- a. An emotional tie linking one person to another
- b. All the mental activities associated with thinking, knowing, remembering, and communicating
- c. Any process that promotes the physical development of the brain
- d. Any process of change that accompanies maturation

12. Piaget was convinced that the mind of a child

- a. Is like a blank slate at birth
- b. Is not heavily influenced by maturation
- c. Develops through a series of stages
- d. Depends heavily on the child's personality

13. Which of Piaget's stages does a child develop an awareness that things continue to exist even when they are out of sight?

- a. Sensorimotor
- b. Preoperational
- c. Concrete Operational
- d. Formal Operational

14. According to Piaget, a person first understands that division is the reverse of multiplication during the ____ stage

- a. Preoperational
- b. Concrete Operational
- c. Formal Operational
- d. Sensorimotor

15. According to Piaget, during the formal operational stage people begin to -

- a. Reason abstractly



- b. Follow social norms
 - c. Know the difference between good and bad behaviors
 - d. Become aware of the positive and negative consequences of their own behavior
16. Fourteen - year - old Lia was asked, "What would happen if everyone in the world went blind?" She responded, "Those who had been previously been blind would become leaders." Lisa's answer indicates she is in the ___ stage of development
- a. Concrete Operational
 - b. Post conventional
 - c. Formal operational
 - d. Preoperational
17. Puberty is most closely related to the onset of
- a. Stranger Anxiety
 - b. Menarche
 - c. Object Permanence
 - d. Conventional Morality
18. Boys who mature at an early age tend to be more
- a. Physically uncoordinated
 - b. Sexually inhibited
 - c. Popular and self-assured
 - d. Academically successful
19. Heidi is more sexually mature than any other girls or boys in her fifth grade class. Heidi is likely to be
- a. The most popular student in class
 - b. Self-assured and independent
 - c. Challenging her teacher's authority
 - d. The object of some teasing
20. A developmental stage between adolescent dependence and responsible adulthood is called
- a. Puberty
 - b. The midlife crisis





- c. Emerging adulthood
- d. The cross sectional stage

21. Physical abilities such as muscular strength, reaction time, sensory keenness, and cardiac output reach their peak during

- a. Late adolescence
- b. Early Adulthood
- c. Puberty
- d. Middle adulthood

22. Menopause refers to

- a. The end of menstruation
- b. The loss of male fertility
- c. The irregular timing of menstrual periods
- d. The loss of sexual interest in late adulthood

23. In late adulthood, Mr. Klondike has become increasingly likely to make socially impolite remarks about other people's appearance or mannerisms. His blunt comments are most likely to indicate late life shrinking of the ____ lobes.

- a. Temporal
- b. Occipital
- c. Parietal
- d. Frontal

24. Sedentary older adults randomly assigned to aerobic exercise programs exhibit

- a. Reduced risk of neurocognitive disorder
- b. Increased risk of shortened telomeres
- c. Reduced risk of neurogenesis
- d. Increased risk of upper respiratory flu

25. Older adults are NOT increasingly susceptible to

- a. Pneumonia
- b. Cancer
- c. Common cold viruses

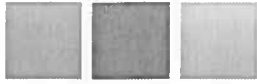




d. Hearing loss

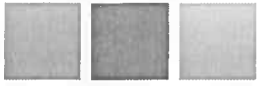
26. When asked to recall the one or two most important events over the last half century, older adults tend to name events that occurred when they were between ___ years of age.
- a. 2 and 5
 - b. 5 and 10
 - c. 10 and 30
 - d. 30 and 50
27. On which of the following tasks is a 20 - year - old most likely to outperform a 70-year-old?
- a. Recalling previously presented nonsense syllables
 - b. Recognizing previously presented foreign language words
 - c. Recalling previously presented names of cities
 - d. Recognizing previously presented names of fruits and vegetables
28. Erik Erikson suggested that the major psychosocial task of middle adulthood was to discover a sense of contributing to the world by being productive. According to Erikson, those who do this effectively demonstrate
- a. Conservation
 - b. Generativity
 - c. Accommodation
 - d. Moral intuition
29. Compared with their counterparts of 60 years ago, people in Western cultures today are marrying at a(n)
- a. Older age and they are less likely to divorce
 - b. Younger age and they are more likely to divorce
 - c. Older age and they are more likely to divorce
 - d. Younger age and they are less likely to divorce
30. Compared with younger adults, older adults report _____ anger, and they are _____ to perceive negative faces
- a. More; quicker
 - b. More; slower
 - c. Less; quicker
 - d. Less; slower





Essay Questions. *Please note your grammar, and punctuation. Please use complete sentences. I'm looking for sustenance and an understanding of the subject matter. Answer the question in full there is no length you need to shoot for. I want you to answer 2 out of the 3, but if you're a smart ass answer all three. You won't get more points but you'll just prove you're a smart ass. Just write your answers on the blank space below the question.*





Question 1: Nature versus Nurture - is both required for effect development or is one more important than the other? Explain.





Question 2: Explain Erikson's Psychosocial Development Stages. Why is it important for individuals to address each stage? What happens if one doesn't address the stage they are currently in? ***No I am not looking for a detailed list of his eight stages. If you cannot remember them you'd miss maybe a point. Don't stress. Just looking to see if you are reading and understanding his theory.***





Question 3: Discuss the physical and mental changes that occur during puberty. How do males change and how do females change? Is it easier for males or females? Describe the social differences that are seen in a male who is early to the maturation process and do the same for a female (*maturation is a different word for puberty*)



Update – Discussion Questions – Minimum 1 and a half pages – Maximum 3 pages

Chapter 3 – Nature versus Nurture – Is both required for effect development or is one more important than the other? Explain. Use the textbook as a reference

Explain Erikson's Psychosocial Development – and apply it to the usage of attachment. Why is it important for individuals to address each stage? What happens if a one doesn't address the stage they are working through?

Define adolescence and describe the process of puberty. Discuss the physical and mental changes that occur during this time. How does it affect males? How does it affect females? Describe the differences that occur for both of the sexes.

To what extent are adolescents influenced by parental and peer figures? Describe a moment in your life where parents and/or peers impacted you positively. How did it change you? For the better or did you reject their influences?

Study guide – Chapter 3 test

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